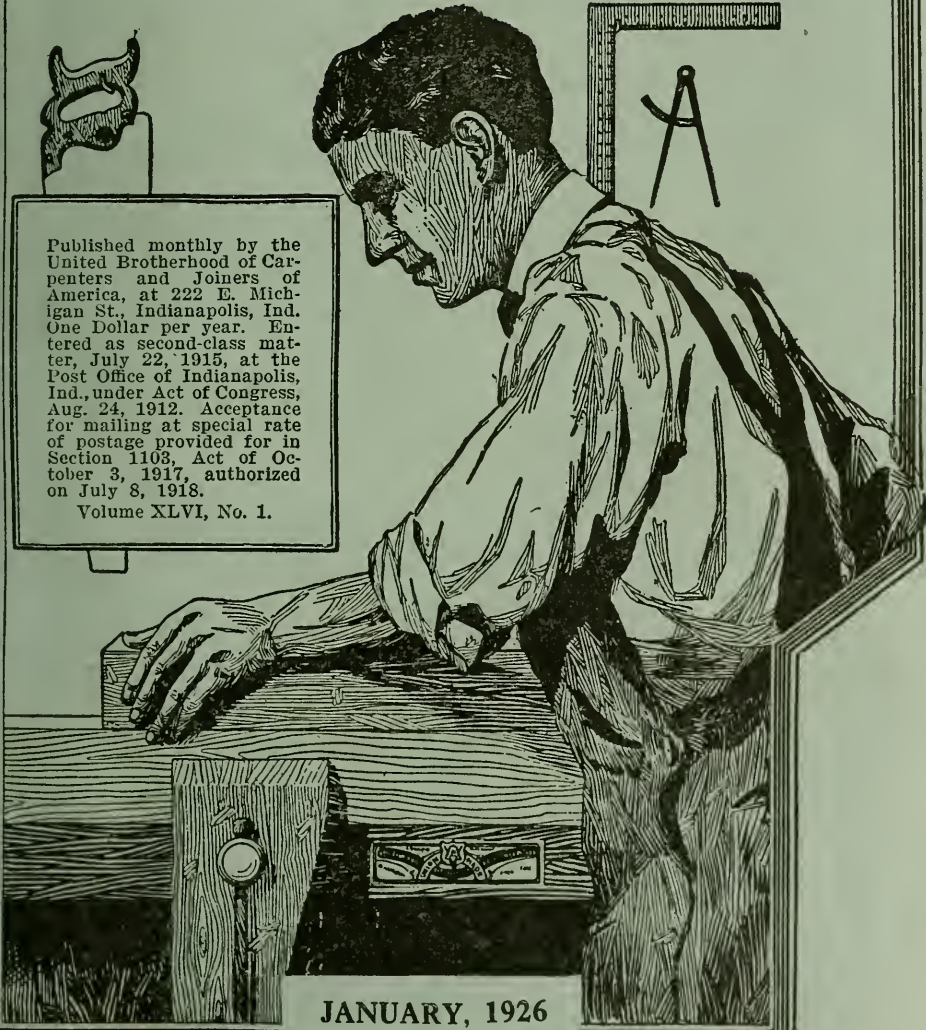




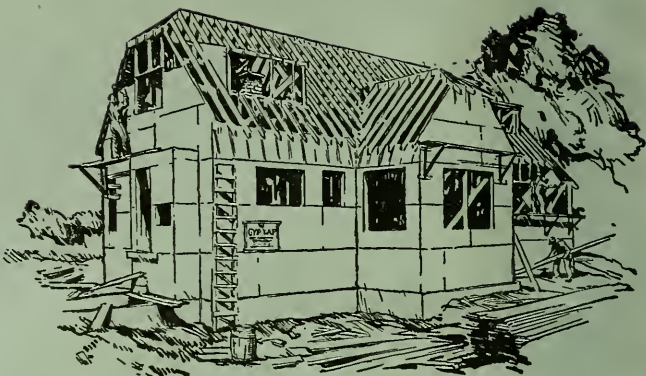
The CARPENTER



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Volume XLVI, No. 1.

JANUARY, 1926



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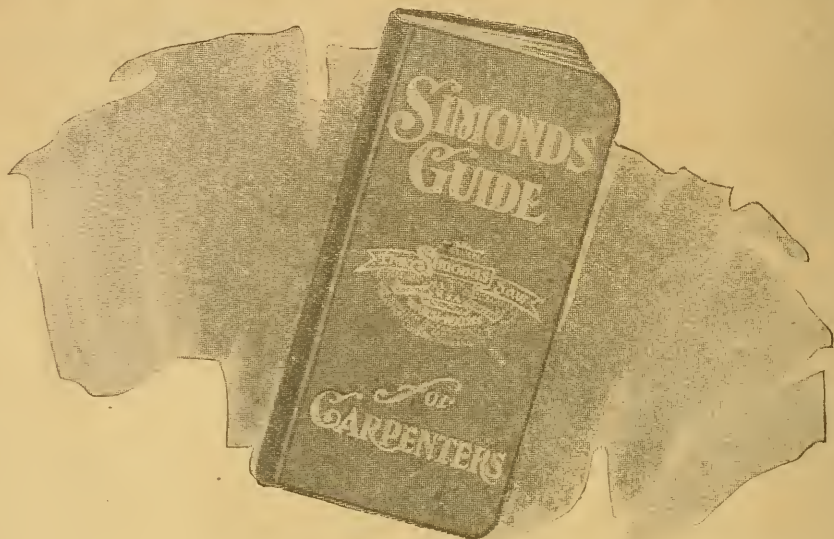
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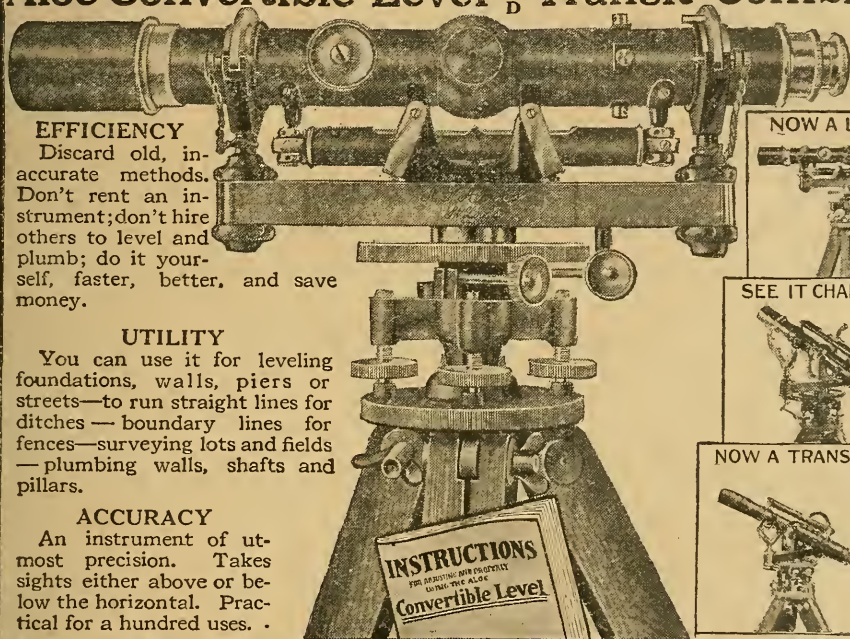
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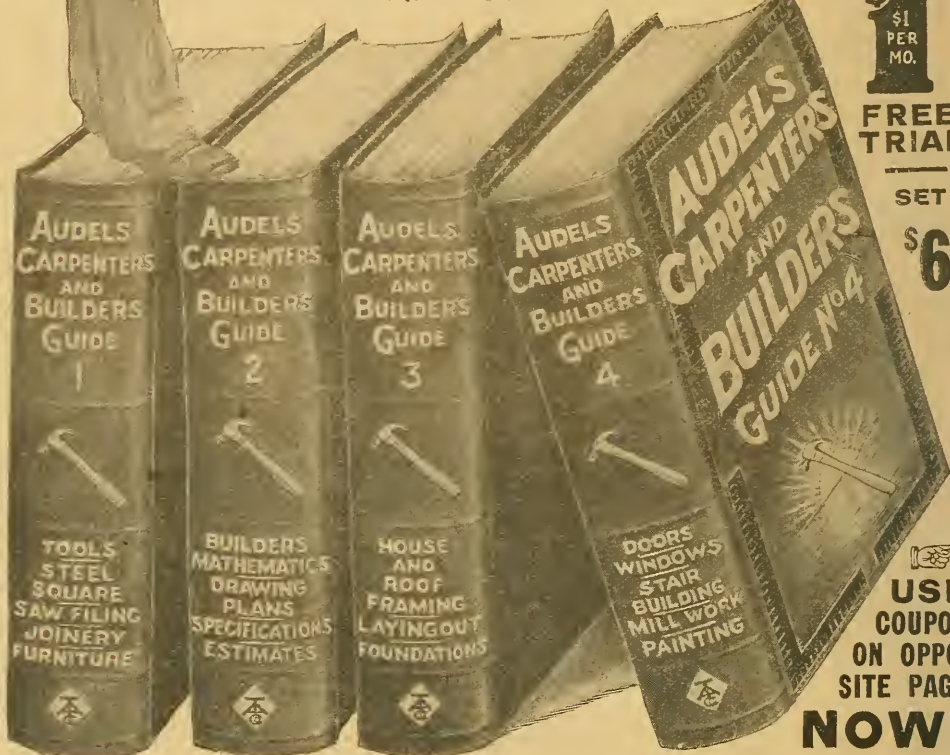
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to Carpenters Questions and Problems—

Here are the chapter headings:—

Chapters in Guide—No. 1	Chapters in Guide—No. 2	Chapters in Guide—No. 3	Chapters in Guide—No. 4
1 Woods	20 Fastening Tools	35 Laying Out Work	47 Roofing
2 Nails	21 Sharpening Tools	36 Foundations	48 Cornice Work
3 Screws	22 How to Sharpen Tools	37 House Frames	49 Mitre Work
4 Bolts	23 How to use the Steel Square		50 Doors
5 Work Bench	24 Joints and Joining		51 Windows
6 Carpenters' Tools	25 Furniture Suggestions		52 Sheathing and Siding
7 Grinding & Testing Tools			53 Stairs
8 Marking Tools			54 Flooring
9 Measuring Tools			55 Interior Walls and Ceilings
10 Holding Tools			56 Piazza Finish
11 Toothed Cutting Tools			57 Mill Work
12 Saw Filing			58 Paints
13 Circular Saws			59 Painting
14 Band Saws			60 First Aid
15 Saw Trouble			
16 Sharp Edge Cutting Tools			
17 Rough Facing Tools			
18 Smooth Facing Tools			
19 Boring Tools			

TO EARN MORE—LEARN MORE

“To Earn More, Learn More” is a true saying that applies to carpenter work. The better a man is equipped with practical working knowledge, the larger will be his share in the great amount of money that is now being spent for building. These four practical assistants give you, step by step, a progressive study course in modern carpentry and house building—modern methods, short-cuts.

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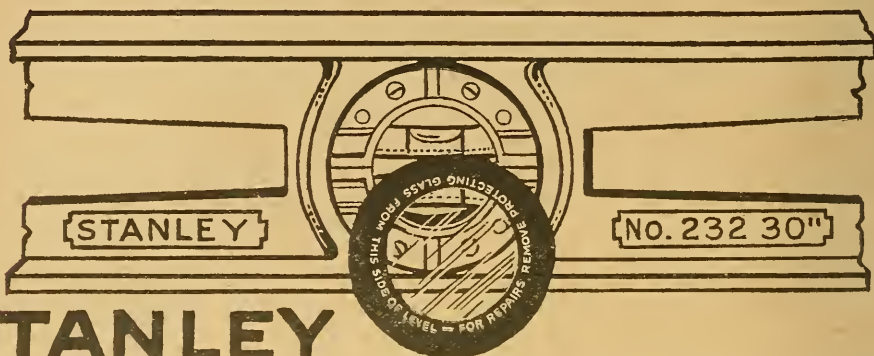
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Stanley Aluminum Plumbs and Levels combine light weight and great strength and are guaranteed against rusting: The truss form of construction prevents the level being sprung out of true by accident. These levels are fitted with "Proved" Glasses, so arranged that no matter how the tool is taken up, one or more of them are available to level or plumb. The Stanley Rule & Level Plant, The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn., U. S. A.



No. 232—30 in. long. Weight 2 lbs. 5 oz.

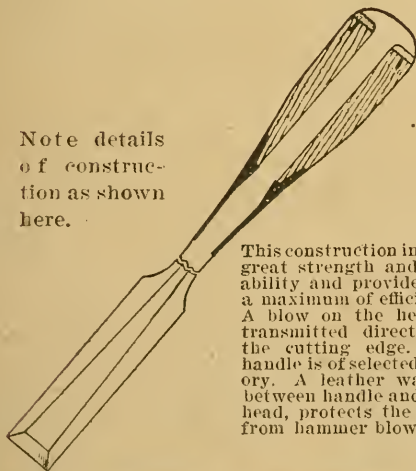
STANLEY

STANLEY chisels

"Everlasting" brand
in three styles

These chisels are of patented construction with head, shank and blade forged from one piece of steel. This construction insures great strength and durability. The Stanley Rule & Level Plant, The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.

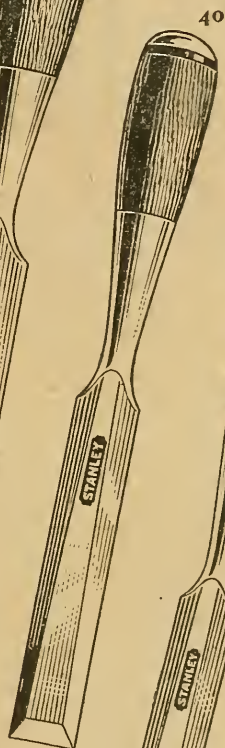
Note details
of construction
as shown
here.



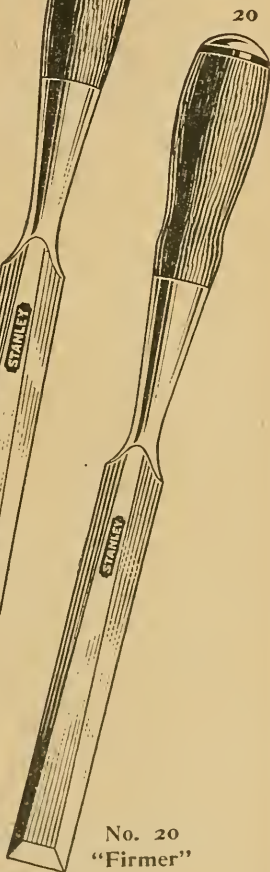
This construction insures great strength and durability and provides for a maximum of efficiency. A blow on the head is transmitted directly to the cutting edge. The handle is of selected hickory. A leather washer, between handle and steel head, protects the wood from hammer blows.



No. 50
"Butt"



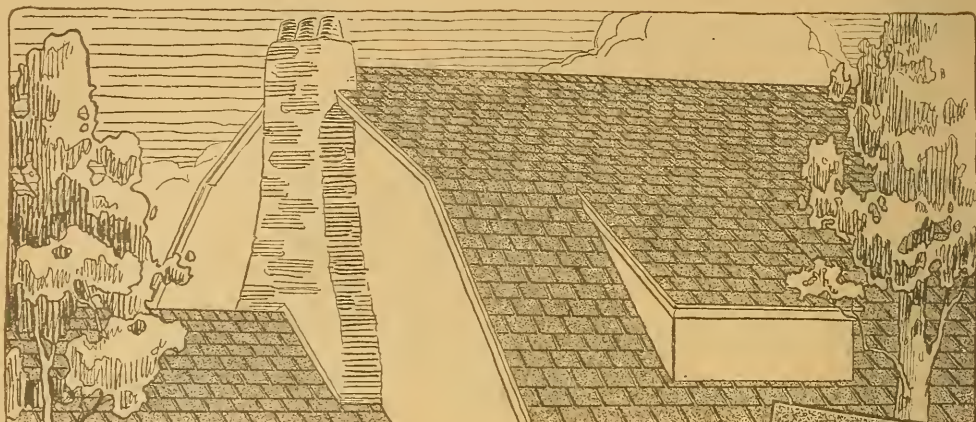
No. 40
"Pocket"



No. 20
"Firm"

TOOLS





SUPPOSE you have just completed a Ruberoid Giant-shingle job—

What benefits have you derived?

- 1.—A saving in labor—136 fewer shingles to handle and lay per square and 272 fewer nails to drive.
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- 2.—A more durable roof—Ruberoid Roofs are still giving excellent service after thirty years' use.
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Try Ruberoid Giants on your next roofing job. The coupon is for your convenience.

RU-BER-OID GIANT - SHINGLES

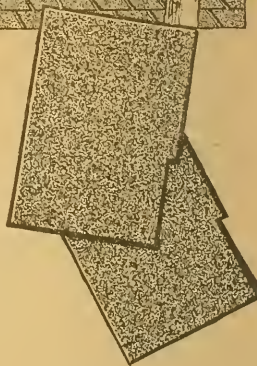
The RUBEROID Co.,
95 Madison Ave., New York City

CARPENTER

Gentlemen: Please send me without obligation a sample and full information regarding Ruberoid Giant-shingles.

Name.....

Address.....

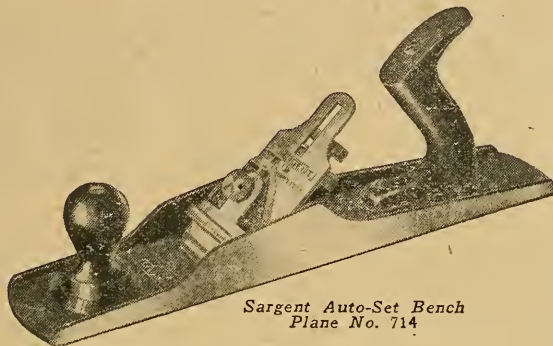


Ruberoid Giant-shingles are 10" wide by 14" high. They are slate-surfaced in sage-green, tile-red or steel-blue.



SARGENT

Tools & Hardware



*Sargent Auto-Set Bench
Plane No. 714*

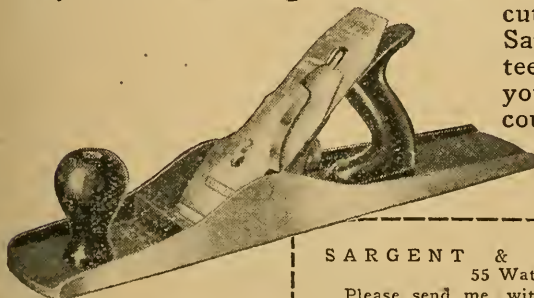
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"GREAT planes!" carpenters say. And it's enthusiasm that's fully justified. Sargent design and construction. Metals that withstand years of hard usage. Chromium steel cutters that take an unusually keen edge and hold it. Easy adjustments and fine fitting and finish. All these features make Sargent Planes the handiest, most likable planes you ever used.

The two Sargent planes shown here are popular with carpenters everywhere. The Sargent Auto-Set

has exclusive features. When the cutter needs sharpening it may be removed, sharpened and replaced without changing the original adjustment. When in place—not even the hardest or knottiest wood can make the cutter chatter. Notice the lines of this plane and the unusual handle room. The Sargent 414 is just as carefully made and has no superior.

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Bench Plane No. 414*

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YOU handle wood every day, and you know how well it does thousands of jobs.

You can do almost as many things with Cornell, the all-wood board.

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For instance:

If you sleep in a double bed, the chances are that you and the wife roll into each other; the springs and the mattress seem to lose their individuality, throwing you both toward the middle of the bed.

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Take a 6-foot length of Cornell 48" width and put it *over* the spring and *under* the mattress. There is just enough bend in the board to keep the springs from sagging, and the bed loses nothing of its comfort.

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Make \$25⁰⁰ to \$40⁰⁰ a day Winter and Summer

**No Dull Seasons
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Your Own Boss**

The American Universal Electrically Driven Floor Surfacing Machine offers you the opportunity of a lifetime to get into something for yourself, be your own boss, build up a real business, and make big money for you the year 'round—Winter and Summer.

Do what Parr did and thousands of others have done. Accept this wonderful opportunity to get behind an electrically driven American Universal Floor Surfacing Machine and build up a big, profitable business of your own. You know as a carpenter that the real money in building goes to the contractor. The fellow with the tool box isn't considered when profits are handed out. The carpenter gets his wages, nothing more and he gets that only when he works. An American Universal Floor Surfacing Contractor

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\$7 a day.
Now he's
making
\$25 to
\$40 a
day.

American Universal FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE

does the work of six men and earns six men's pay. It not only earns this money for you, but does much better work than can be done by hand.

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THE AMERICAN FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE COMPANY

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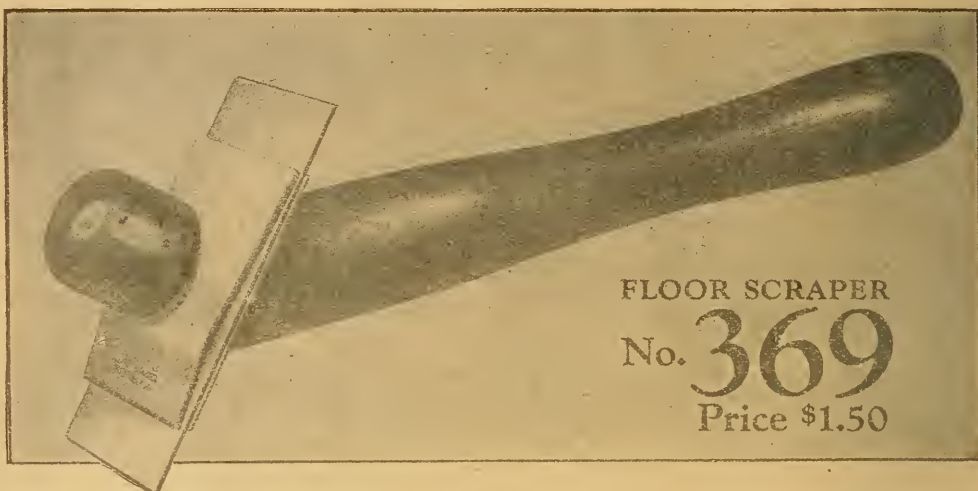
Gentlemen: Please send without obligation to me
complete information and literature on your plan.

Name _____ Age _____

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City _____ State _____

How many years have you worked at the trade? _____



The floor scraper you will *like* to use

JUST the hang and "feel" that helps you to make floors smooth and even with the least effort. Try this Goodell-Pratt Floor Scraper once, and you will always use it.

The reversible blade, 3 x 4½ inches, is made of finest tool steel, hardened and tempered to hold a good cutting edge. The polished mahogany-finish handle is 11 inches long.

The big, comfortable adjusting knob is a big help when you have to bear down on the tool; by loosening this knob you can set the hardwood handle for straightaway work, or at any angle needed when working near walls and in corners.

Just one of 1500 Good Tools. In the Goodell-Pratt line you will find many tools that, like this floor scraper, you will like to use.

Write for Catalog No. 15, which shows the entire line.

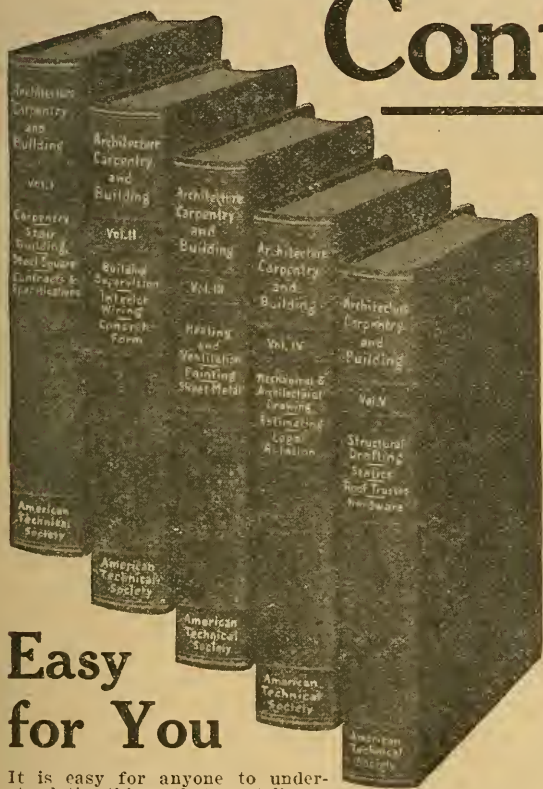
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Toolsmiths

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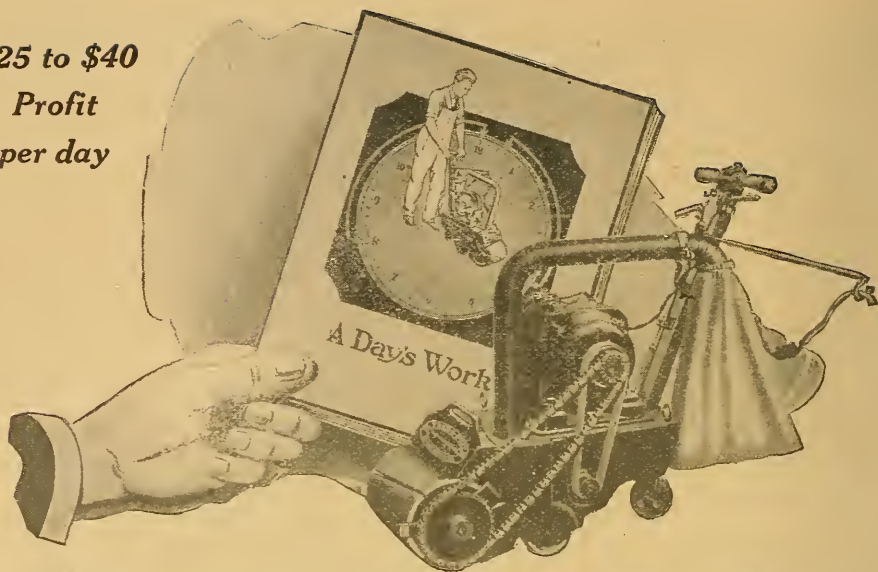
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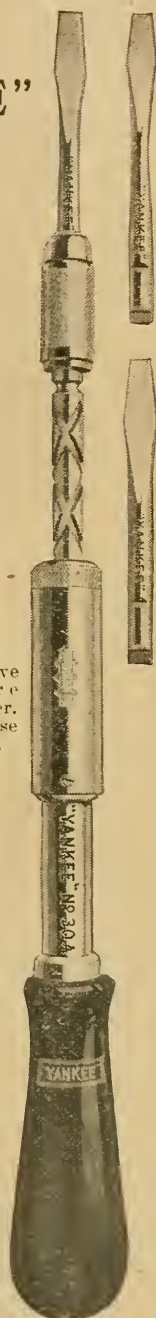
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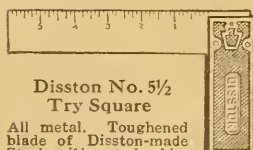
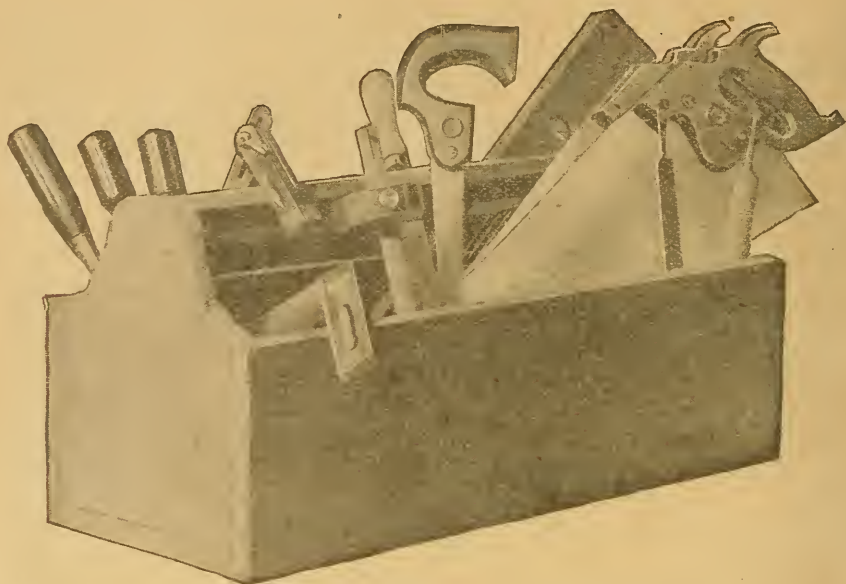


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October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

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Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America, at

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51

Established in 1881
Vol. XLVI—No. 1.

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1926

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

For several months past there has appeared in our journal a notification calling the attention of our members to the fact that the officials of the Stanley Company, manufacturers of carpenters' tools, favor the open shop. It is with pleasure that we now announce that they have changed their views and have agreed with our representatives that all work done by them in the future will be done by members of our Brotherhood. Our policy being to co-operate with our friends we are again taking advertising from this company.

IF CHRIST WERE A CARPENTER TODAY

(By Rev. John Leonard Cole, Bennington, Vt.)



ROBERT McIntyre, brick layer and bishop, produced a charming bit of verse imagining himself Christ's

"—— apprentice, to see him each morning at seven.

"As he tossed his gray tunic far from him, the Master of earth and of Heaven."

I have been enjoying on the other hand, imagining the Nazareth Carpenter working at His craft today. George MacDonald has said, "God never gave man a thing to do concerning which it were irreverent to ponder how the Son of God would have done it." And so, although it may be a bit unusual to think of Christ as belonging to L. U. No. 798 and as helping to construct a new dormitory for a modern university, or to rear a modern sky scraper, there is nothing irreverent about it. In truth it is quite in keeping with the trend of much modern thinking to put Christ as we know Him into the situations of modern life.

It may be that my mind likes to conceive of Joseph's Son as carpentering now because I was brought up in a carpenter's home myself. The earliest recollections I have are those of a great big chest down cellar containing all sorts of fascinating tools with sharp edges and strong handles which I was not allowed to touch. Some of the last recollections, touching that carpenter who owned the chest, are acting as his chauffeur, driving from job to job, contractor to contractor in search of work. True, my own experience in the craft was limited to one single week during which I worked as a carpenter's apprentice in the building of one of New York State's greatest prisons, and at the end of which the boom of a big derrick dropped upon the small of my back, leaving me helpless and invalid for a year.

The close association during a lifetime with the carpentering business and twenty years or so studying the spirit and wards and life of Jesus as portrayed in the Gospels may give me some fitness for dealing with such a theme as "If Christ were a carpenter today." Not only carpenters and carpenters' sons, but statesmen and editors, employers and managers, are in increasing numbers, try-

ing to put Jesus in their place and order themselves according to His mind. In other words there is an honest attempt in all sorts of places to apply Christianity to life. "What would Jesus do?" may not be a best seller today, but the motif of that book is being carried out more than it was when Sheldon wrote it. "Religion and Life" is the title of the leading article of the new Harper's and Fosdick's topic is deeply suggestive as to what common people are interested in this day; not so much transporting ourselves back to His home and shop as getting Him into our home and shop. Think of this from a recent article of "Golden Rule Nash" of Cincinnati—"It has been demonstrated in my own personal life and our organization of 6,000 garment workers that the philosophy of Jesus will work, and in every place that it has been made real it has worked just as it has done in ours. It is the only way." Or listen to England's war Premier, Lloyd George—"It is Christ or chaos."

Supposing Him at work on a present day construction job—there are two things at least which I think He would expect, and there are two things which I think He would give.

He would look for a living wage. I do not believe Jesus would work for nothing. I doubt if even in the humble shop of the first century He made many yokes or oaken gates for sheep folds without any pay. Certainly, living under conditions of the 20th century; certainly if He had a family to maintain, He would not labor for nothing. He would expect this thing which in some circles is derided and in too many places denied, a living wage. That means enough income, not only to "keep body and soul together," but to enjoy some of the higher things of life such as music and books and art. That is, I think He would, for Himself and His family, expect enough income to develop to the full as children of God.

This Carpenter, living and working today, would rejoice in the admission by some fair minded employers of labor that this living wage was the first charge upon industry, and ought to be. He would, for example, hail the statement of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as the

sign of a better day and clearer thinking among employers of labor—"When the necessity arises subordinate profits to welfare. In order to live, the wage earner must sell his labor from day to day. Unless he can do this the earnings of that day's labor are gone forever. Capital can defer its return temporarily in expectation of future profits, but labor cannot. If, therefore, fair wages and reasonable living conditions cannot be otherwise provided, dividends must be deferred or the industry abandoned. I believe every man is entitled to an opportunity to earn a living—to fair wages—to reasonable hours of work and proper working conditions—to a decent home—to the opportunity to play, to learn, to worship and to love, as well as to toil—and that the responsibility rests as heavily upon industry itself as upon government or society to see to it that these conditions prevail."

Along with His delight at this progressive statement the Carpenter would be compelled to face the fact that "A very large proportion, possibly a half of the wage earner's families in the principal industries in this country, have been below that level (a living wage, scientifically determined) during the past few years." The statement of the United States Department of Labor would be a sad commentary on this condition, i. e., the babies of the poorer working class in industrial centers stand only a third as much chance to live as those of the well-to-do. And if the indisputable rise in wages since the war should lead him to fear that a payment of such a wage might be taking an undue proportion of industry's profits, he might be comforted by reading in the New York Times, Secretary Davis' report to the effect that the value of manufactured articles had increased during 1921 to 1923 forty-one per cent while wage payments over the same period had gained thirty-four per cent. Since the number of the wage workers employed had advanced only twenty-six per cent, "this brings us to the conclusion that labor is becoming more and more efficient and that the wages of labor are not taking the country as a whole and everything into consideration, absorbing an unfair share in the country's prosperity."

He would expect, for another thing, safe conditions in which to work. He who taught men continually that relief of human physical suffering was more

important than keeping any ceremonial laws, or than making any amount of profits, (as shown by His destruction of 2,000 swine in the restoring to sanity a crazed tomb dweller) would certainly demand for Himself and His companions at work every precaution and device for warding off accident and sickness. I think He would concur heartily with what Dean Shailer Matthews said, in August, 1915, before the Stockholm Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work: "Men have a right to be discontented with an economic environment that prevents them meeting their needs as humans." He would rejoice in the great advance that has been made in factories and stores for making conditions of work more tolerable; He would probably quote often to his comrades the statement of a bank president in Gary, Indiana, "Tonnage production under the eight hour shift is equal as a rule to the production on the old twelve hour basis. What a blessing the shorter day has proved to the men, their families, yes, to the whole spirit of the community." But He would grieve over the conditions in industries which made possible killing or maiming of 1,600 men every day in America, the death of 2,485 miners a year since 1903 and the injuring of ten times that number, and the killing in the last twenty-five years while at labor of 62,000 miners.

There are some things which He would expect to give as well as to get. For one, His best to His work. One cannot imagine this Nazarene, put down in the midst of present day conditions, doing anything but his most careful and skillful work. One cannot think of Him as shirking, "killing time," or "just getting by" with a piece of carpentry. He could see clearly enough as He limited His output purposely or turned out a careless job, the vicious circle of less production, increased cost, less work, less wage. His sensitive moral nature would feel too keenly the downward drag on His own character of doing a work less perfectly than He could. Clearly enough He would see that no man can do, deliberately, inferior work and not become an inferior man in his moral character.

Further, He would give, in meeting disagreements and encountering opposition in these matters which He and His fellow workmen expected to receive, a spirit of reasonable good will. One

cannot think of Him as refusing to try to get the other man's viewpoint. One can hardly conceive Him falling back upon sabotage, bombs, torches or personal injury to gain His point. As one finds it hard to imagine "Christ in khaki," one finds it hard to imagine Him waving a red flag or purposely destroying property of another. Every constraint possible He would bring to bear by organization of His companions, by publication of facts, by argument and discussion, but further than that, that is, to the use of force, it is hard to think of Him as going. War, between either nations or classes, He refuses to sanction. The increasing spirit of co-operation and good will in industry is what He would rejoice in and give His own best to. The considerate attitude of such employers of labor as Rockefeller, Filene, Nash, Dennison Tag Co., on the one hand, and of Organized Labor as represented by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, on the other, would be hailed as indication of steady and healthy progress in Christian good will. Mr. Green said, at the Harvard Union a few months ago, "As evidence of our faith we refuse to accept the oft expounded theory that the differences between capital and labor, between employer and employes, are ir-

reconcilable. Inasmuch as collective bargaining is founded upon group action, the union of workers must be unreservedly recognized. In similar fashion the right of employers to control, direct, and manage industry and to receive a fair return upon invested capital must be willingly conceded. The practical operation of such a plan of understanding must necessarily be based upon the presumption that employers and employes are no longer inspired by hate, malice and enmity toward each other."

Realizing as He would the prime importance of this which Mr. Green calls "the newer concept of modern trade unionism," the Carpenter would see plainly that what is most needed after all to make new and Christian conditions prevail in industry is new and better men. He would, therefore, acknowledge as invaluable allies in the important task of bringing together in better relationships these two groups, capital and labor, that have been long arrayed as enemies, such organizations as libraries, school and Church which have for their purpose the making of fairer, kindlier and more tolerant men. He would see as Benjamin Kidd has declared, "that the evolution which is slowly proceeding in human affairs is not primarily intellectual, but religious."

CONDITIONS IN CANADA

IN his address to the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., at Atlantic City, N. J., last October, Mr. Donald Dear, Fraternal Delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, said:

"One of the outstanding problems is the problem of unemployment, and year after year this problem is becoming more difficult to meet. It may be truthfully said that no problem confronting society today is so universal in its character as the problem of unemployment.

"In close relation to the problem of unemployment comes our problem of immigration. We saw in Canada, during the month of July, which should have been one of the peak years for employment in Canada, 65,000 farm hands that could be produced to go to our Western Canada for the harvest fields.

"On the other hand, we saw immigration agents throughout European countries particularly, telling the workers that Canada is in need of labor. I don't for one moment wish to say that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is opposed to immigration, providing it can be assimilated. I will read the Declaration of the Trades and Labor Congress in 1924:

"It will be noticed that the principle that Canada should have the right to accept or reject any immigrant coming to Canada is accepted as a definite policy by Organized Labor, in common with all other classes in Canada; and the defining as to what nationalities and classes of people . . . are not a desirable acquisition to our citizenship must remain with the Canadian Government."

"Of paramount importance in Canada, in this respect, has been, and is yet, the question of Oriental immigration. This need not be elaborated, as agree-

ments have been reached between the Canadian Government and other parts of the Empire which have eliminated this so far as Oriental British citizens are concerned. It might be stated, however, that the admittance of Oriental laborers into Canada is primarily sought to supply cheap labor and is of no benefit whatsoever either to the immigrant or the country from which he comes, or to Canadian labor or Canada generally.

"A second phase of this subject is that dealing with the refusal on the part of Canadian authorities to admit British subjects on moral or physical grounds. Numbers of persons charged with various crimes in Great Britain have been in the past acquitted on the consideration that they left for Canada, or other parts of the Empire. Some public bodies in Great Britain have lent themselves to the idea of relieving themselves of a responsibility of maintaining their charges by shipping them to Canada, without any regard to the fitness of the individual.

"Others have been led, by false inducements, to leave for Canada, only to find themselves seriously handicapped in obtaining a living in a country which demands physical fitness to an exceptional degree.

"All these have led to rejections upon arrival and deportations which in numerous cases have created great hardships to the immigrant and often financial loss and personal sufferings to the immediate relatives of the immigrant.

"To reduce this, as much as possible, Organized Labor has pressed for medical examination of immigrants, to take

place in their home country and ask for the fullest co-operation of the British authorities to make this possible and effective. The official declaration of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is:

"Medical and other examination of immigrants to take place at port of embarkation."

"Regarding our legislation in the Dominion of Canada, we are going slowly, but surely. A little over ten years ago Ontario was the only province with a workmen's compensation act. Now we have a total of six out of the nine provinces enjoying similar legislation.

"The Mothers' Allowance Act and Minimum Wage Laws have likewise been secured in most provinces. Compulsory education has been generally secured throughout the Dominion, and the school age is practically uniformly set at sixteen years.

"We have also made great advancement in the ownership of public utilities, and wherever possible we have one or more of our own members on the Board of Management.

"On the economic field we in Canada are practically in the same position as you are in the United States. Most of your problems are our problems, and I feel it is needless for me to take up your time enumerating them to you at this time.

"I want to express our appreciation for the unstinted co-operation and support given by the officers of this Federation and of the various international unions having Locals in Canada, and I trust that the same friendly relations will continue in the future."

HIGH INFANT MORTALITY DUE TO LOW WAGES

(N. C. W. C., Department of Social Action.)



LOW wages kill babies, is the conclusion of a long series of studies conducted by the United States Children's Bureau in eight American cities and manufacturing towns. Where the mothers work, the death rate is still higher.

The studies were made from ten to fifteen years ago and have now been combined into one set of facts and conclusions, based on conditions in New

England, Pennsylvania, and middle western cities and towns.

Where the father made less than \$450, the infant mortality rate was twice as high as where the father made between \$850 and \$1,049. As the father's income increases, there is a gradual decrease in the rate of infant deaths.

The highest death rates by nationalities occurred among the recent immigrants. Portuguese, French Canadian,

and Polish even passed the death rate among negroes in the cities studied. Lack of acquaintance with American conditions caused some of this, but the chief reason, as borne out by the studies of the Children's Bureau, was the low wages of the father.

When the mother worked for wages, still more of the children died. Out of 1,000 children whose mothers worked away from home in the period before the child was born, 176 of the children died. If the mother worked for wages at home, 114 died. If the mothers did not work for wages, 98 died. Making all allowances, it appears that infant mortality was about 40 per cent higher when the mothers worked.

The connection between low earnings and a high number of deaths of infants was found to exist regardless of the type of feeding, nationality, or a large number of children. Even a crowded home did not make so much difference.

The main point seems to be that the

poor do not have money enough to care for the mother during child birth and the infant's first year of life. They lack medical care and advice because they lack the money to pay for it.

Because the fathers do not get a living wage, more of their children die. Their poverty kills their children.

Behind this stands the denial of their right to organize and determine collectively by agreement with their employers the amount of their wages, the failure of the government to protect them in their right to a living wage and their right to organize, and the general failure of public opinion to bring pressure to bear upon employers who do not pay a living wage.

That the United States is wealthy enough to pay a living wage, goes without saying. Our physical resources and mechanical equipment far exceed the demands of the population from the wages, salaries, and other such incomes that the bulk of them receive.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF L. U. NO. 764



LOCAL Union No. 764 of Shreveport, La., celebrated its Twenty-fourth Anniversary with a birthday party in its hall on Monday evening, November

John T. Cosgrove. About 450 members and guests were in attendance.

The guests included Mayor L. E. Thomas, City Commissioners Joseph Dixon, R. L. Stringfellow and W. T. Mayo. Others present as guests were



16th, at which occasion the guest of honor was First General Vice-President

Andrew Querbes, President of the First National Bank and Jas. S. Bartree,

Cashier of the Exchange National Bank. The Associated General Contractors of Shreveport were represented by W. H. Werner, President, and John Garson.

Mayor Thomas delivered an eloquent and interesting address, and impressed upon those attending the necessity of organization. Among other things the Mayor stated he believed in Organized Labor, and said, "When you see a man fighting Organized Labor he has an organization of his own. Doctors, lawyers, bankers and contractors have their organizations and if industrial workers were not organized they would be the darndest set of fools on earth."

Vice-President Cosgrove was the last speaker of the evening and was given rapt attention, and in his address re-

viewed the accomplishments of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and congratulated L. U. No. 764 for the progress it has enjoyed, and offered suggestions for the future government of the Local Union, as well as giving many convincing facts as to the true value of the Organized Labor movement. He was enthusiastically applauded several times, and at the close of his address many members went to the platform to shake his hand.

L. U. No. 764 is the owner of its own building, which is clear of encumbrance. It contains ample provisions for all accommodations of the Local Union, as well as having considerable space available for rental purposes, which brings the Local Union a splendid return on its investment.

ORGANIZED LABOR



LOCAL Union 1571. San Diego, Cal., offered prizes for the best essays on Organized Labor to be written by the wives of members.

We have already published the two best essays. We herewith publish the third best, which drew the last prize.

Third Prize

I am complying with your request, not because I think there is a ghost of a chance of my winning the \$10.00 (much as I would like to), but because I am glad for this opportunity to express my opinion of good Organized Labor.

First: Organized Labor is a necessity. It has done much for me as well as for

the wives and families of the millions of its members all over these United States. By protecting the members from exploitation for gain by selfish and unfair employers, thus affording them a living wage and the means whereby to provide better food and homes for those dear to them.

Second: Every member should be an active as well as a paid up member because only as such can he advance the cause of his particular Local and through it Organized Labor as a whole.

Third: The stay-at-home members are not in touch with what is being done in the Local. Because of the resultant "lack of knowledge" and "understanding" are very ready to find fault with what "George" and the other fellows have done by their decisions and votes.

MRS. EDGAR A. EVANS.

THE TWO EXTREMES

(By J. F. Marsh.)



WOULD you be kind enough to give me space in "The Carpenter" for a few observations on the impressions received during my recent visit to Great Britain and France?

On August 15th, at daybreak, the S. S. Doric cast off her moorings from the dock at Montreal and steamed down the

St. Lawrence River, on her way across the Atlantic Ocean, and after a very pleasant voyage, tied up to the dock at Liverpool on Sunday morning, August 23rd.

Mrs. Marsh and I had previously determined to "see" things as we came to them, so we "did" Liverpool, London, York, Scarborough, Edinburgh, Manchester, and Paris. While visiting these

cities we availed ourselves of the opportunity of also visiting the surrounding cities, towns and villages and in doing so we were privileged to see many of the beauty spots of Great Britain and some of those of France. We also saw sights that were shocking to one's sense of feeling, and made us wonder if the beautiful things were only glamour after all.

The cathedrals, churches, public buildings and old castles were well worth seeing. The architectural designs and workmanship of these buildings are works of art, and the architects and builders of those days have surely left an heritage that will pass down from generation to generation for all time to come. The workmanship of the craftsmen who fashioned and fabricated these buildings show that the men of those days were trained men possessed of great skill, patience and perseverance. They learned their trade and took pride in the performance of their work. Employers and employes of today would be doing a great service for this generation and for future generations to follow if they would emulate the men who did their work and did it so well on these century-old buildings.

The mountains, the hills and valleys, the rivers and lakes, the forests, the gardens and farms with their hedges and ditches were sights not soon to be forgotten, and leaves a longing in one's heart to return some day and see it all over again.

In addition to all the beautiful things we looked upon and enjoyed there were, what might very well be termed, "the tragedies of the life of the poor," that one could not help but see and then wonder as to just how much Christianity is being practiced in the so-called Christian world of today. We must have seen thousands of little children whose bodies were scarcely covered — with clothing that beggars description. The unsanitary condition of these children was deplorable, one could only pity and sympathize with them.

And the mothers, many of them carrying a baby in an old shawl slung over the shoulder and leading others by the hand, trying to eke out a living by pleading with the passers-by to buy a pencil, a bunch of flowers, a box of matches or some other small articles which she had for sale. A hard cruel life, indeed.

Then the men, husbands, fathers, brothers, sons; men with a dull look in

their eyes, fixed there from the agony of mind through staring into the future and praying that they may find employment. Thousands of these men faced the problem of unemployment for many, many months. They too, are endeavoring to eke out an honest living by offering for sale such things as pencils, matches, shoelaces, flowers, etc. Others have colored chalk with which they make pictures on the sidewalks, and are asking for pennies from the people who stop to view their works of art. In this way the men are endeavoring to cope with the unemployment situation and, at the same time, hold fast to their self-respect. It is a hard, bitter struggle, and in many of the faces can be seen the picture of despair.

In looking at this panorama as it passes before the eyes in a series of living pictures, we come to the conclusion that here we find an illustration of the two extremes; the affluence of wealth and plenty on the one hand, and the direst poverty and hunger on the other.

We also visited France, sight-seeing in Paris and a number of other cities and towns within a short distance of Paris. Here we saw some of the destruction caused by the great war, and the efforts being made to restore the damaged property to its former condition. Young trees are being planted to replace those destroyed or used during the war. New roofs, walls, partitions, doors, windows and in many cases entire new buildings are being erected in order that the people may be rehabilitated in their former positions. New bridges and roads are being built, and as far as we could learn there were plenty of opportunities for employment in France.

While travelling over a part of the country where many battles raged back and forth, at least one result of the war was made very clear to us. It was the colossal loss of life. War is a brutal savage method by which to settle a dispute.

Those who are responsible for the upkeep and care of the graves and cemeteries are surely entitled to the appreciation of all those who may have relatives or friends buried there, and of the people of all countries taking part in the war. The British cemeteries were a veritable mass of beautiful flowers with green grass as a background. That of the Americans is carpeted with velvety green grass, level, and with the Stars and Stripes flying over the graves.

Others we saw were the French, Italian and German, all equally well cared for.

And now, the thought uppermost in my mind is this: We, of the Trades Union Movement on the North American Continent, have for many years, striven strenuously in establishing better and yet better standards of living. For the improvements thus obtained we have

much to be thankful, and if we are to maintain our standards and go on improving them, we must be ever alert to resist wage reductions, and be on the firing line within our Local Unions to capture, at every opportunity an increase in wages, and thus prevent our standard of living from ever being brought down to the level of that of the Old World.

CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND



IN his address to the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., Fraternal Delegate Ben Smith, member of Parliament and a member of the Transport Workers Union of Great Britain, said in part:

"We in Great Britain watch with interest the development of your movement. We study, as nearly as is humanly possible, the methods adopted by you in America. We in England follow other methods. You believe in the great trade union movement to usurp economic domination from the few to the many. We, on the other hand, believe just as you do, that the first plank in our movement is the great trade union movement in Great Britain, and the second plank in our movement is the great co-operative movement in England, numbering four millions of people, with a turn-over of approximately 500,000,000 pounds a year."

"On the other hand, we believe that it is right and proper—and I suppose we are old fashioned—but we believe that it is right and proper that we should be in the councils of the nation, that we who have suffered from the laws should be parties to the making of the laws. That is our belief. But the point I am urging, is this: that whilst our methods may be different our aims are identical."

"May I touch upon what I call the domestic side of the British trade union movement? Your press, like our press, is a biased press. It can't help it. I suppose, having regard to its ownership: one can't expect the press owned by the dominant to reflect the views of the dominated, but your press is continually telling you here—that the workers of England are people who prefer a dole to work, that the workers of England are malingering, that England is going down because of the damnable and pernicious dole.

"I say to you in the name of the British people that there is no such thing in Great Britain as a dole. What is it? It is a compulsory national unemployment scheme. It embraces fifteen millions of working people from whom are compulsorily deducted every week of their lives, whether they have worked half a day, whether they have worked a whole week, nine pence per week, or 18 cents in your money and from the employer himself, who is compelled to pay a further ten pence per week, or 20 cents in your money. Those two items being brought together form the fund for the payment of the benefits that these men and women are legally entitled to.

"We resent very much that the British work people should be hounded by a press about the world as men who will mangle, as men who will prefer the stigma of a dole to hard work. It is a strange commentary. It is indeed a sad commentary, and, I want to say to you when you read those statements in the press, please understand that those benefits are a benefit by right, established by Parliament and paid for as a right to the men and women of England.

"Is it the fault of these men and women that they are idle?

"You have heard and read that we are a nation who believe in strikes, that we are a nation who are rapidly swinging over to the left and following the Communist doctrines, that we are a nation gone mad for power. The movement that we stand for is a constitutional movement. We want the things that should be ours, and when the people are ready for them, by the mere incident of a cross on a ballot paper they can get them. We wait for that opportunity, we believe that that is the proper method.

"We believe in using every possible means to bring about the emancipation of our people.

"Is it we who are the people that want to ruin our country, or is it the representatives of those dominant few in Great Britain? We believe in using every weapon to bring about the emancipation of our people. We believe, having used those weapons internally, that we ought to forge a larger weapon. We believe in going to the great humanities of the world, as you believe, on behalf of the down-trodden workers in the world. We believe in garnering together the great humanities of the peoples, believing that in that great humanity we shall find salvation for all our troubles.

"You have read again friends, that our miners are a terrible lot of people. You have read that industry is now subsidized, that a settlement was effected which will end on the first of May which, in fact, subsidized wages. I ask you not to believe it. What has happened is this: that the mine worker in Great Britain is entitled to a guaranteed minimum wage by Act of Parliament; he is entitled to his seven hours from bank to bank by Act of Parliament. He is standing to hold both those Acts of Parliament, but the employers said, "we can't compete with American coal, we can't compete with the shipments from Newport News and Hampton Roads, American labor is rapidly defeating you; you must work longer hours, you must take less wages." And the miners said, "No, we are below the 1914 standard; we, with the other work people of England, have made our contribution to the cause of national prosperity by the surrendering of six hundred million pounds a year in wages. You have gone far enough."

"And the whole of the unions of Great Britain, without exception, when the employers demanded their pound of flesh, came together and said, "Well, take it, but you will take it with every wheel of industry stopped." And a great powerful government who, in the House of Commons assured us in the morning that not a penny of subsidy should be given, capitulated to them in the afternoon. How did they capitulate? By saying to the owners, "These men's conditions are by Act of Parliament, but you pay the wages out of your profits, your 13 per cent of the total, and if your profits don't equal 13 per cent we, the British Government, will make that 13 per cent up to you." So that it is subsidizing of profits, and not a subsidizing

of wages.

"Our campaign goes on; our movement goes on, as your movement will go on. We have had our setbacks, you have had your setbacks, but like the reflux wave, never quite receding to the position from which you started, always a little near the goal, always a little more compact, always gradually evolving policy and translating that into action. That is a world movement, it is a movement that must inevitably go on, it is a movement that, were it to be checked, would lead, in my belief to the destruction of the peoples of the world.

"We in England have had our period of child labor, we have had our women workers. We attended with you a convention in Washington, wherein it was generally agreed and carried by resolution, on the request of the British Government, that a 48-hour week or an eight-hour day should become the practice of the civilized peoples of the world, no two shifts to be worked by women, and conditions were laid down for child labor. We in England have continually pressed the point that it is a matter of honor on behalf of the British Government, to justify their action at Washington, to carry a resolution to an Act of Parliament to that effect, and their reply always is, "yes, we did it in good faith, but if we do it the other countries will take advantage of it, the other countries haven't this system, the other countries work longer hours and have less wages."

"May I ask, whether we and you, cannot, by some pressure, establish what I believe would be the marking point in our history by forcing our respective governments to honor their pledge at the Washington conference in the name of the children, the women and the men?

"Ours is a great human movement, it is a movement that some of us, as we go along and get old in it, get a little conservative. Some of us look down to the rising generation and think they are mere usurpers. That thought has been present right through the ages of men. Let me say to you that we must welcome the young people of the world, that is, we must help them in their aspirations and their outlook, for only by unifying those forces, joining with them, the sage confidence of age and impulse of youth in the world can we bring about the final emancipation of the peoples of the world."

OUR NEW PRINTING PLANT

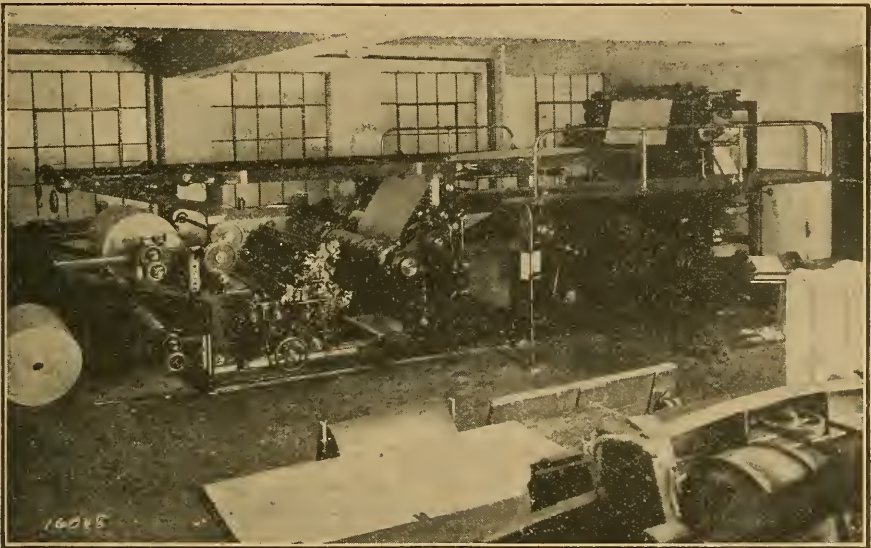


SINCE the installation of our printing plant at Headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., over ten years ago, we have been more or less hampered for space to transact our business. This cost us much inconvenience and expense.

At our last General Convention held in Indianapolis, in September, 1924, the Board of Trustees on this matter reported as follows:

concrete building was erected on the ground referred to. It has a 60 foot front with a depth of 72½ feet. The necessary new machinery has been installed and we are now equipped to get out our journal on time every month without having to run overtime as we were compelled to do formerly.

In order that our members may have some idea of the large amount of printed matter and supplies furnished by the General Office from July 1, 1915, to June



"Owing to the fact that in our printing plant we are cramped for space to do the work required, there being no room to store stock, especially paper in large quantities, and that in the course of a year or so a new press will have to be installed to print our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter," and as the space from the floor to the ceiling is not sufficiently high to allow the installing of such an up-to-date press, the Board of Trustees authorized the purchase of the lot in the rear of our General Office to be used as a printing plant in connection with our Headquarters."

This report was unanimously adopted by the Convention and the matter was left in the hands of our General Executive Board. In the spring of this year, a three-story and basement reinforced

30, 1925, the following statement will be of interest:

Number of copies of "The Carpenter" issued	33,683,500
Application blanks	922,294
Due books	1,319,117
Constitutions	1,102,433
Ledgers, Day Books, Receipt Books, etc.	58,282

Also a vast number of miscellaneous pieces of printing for the General Office, Local Unions and District Councils.

During the ten years, receipts for printing amounted to \$1,396,790.78; while the expenses, including purchase price of the ground upon which the new printing plant stands, amounted to \$1,266,068.57.

Herewith is shown the picture of the new Goss Magazine Press.

HOW THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR IS MAINTAINED



HE income of the American Federation of Labor is derived from a fixed monthly contribution from international unions of one cent per member.

Thus each member of these international unions pays but 12 cents a year to the American Federation of Labor. This is the principal and sole revenue of the American Federation of Labor.

From directly affiliated local and federal unions the American Federation of Labor receives 25 cents per month for members, but of this 12½ cents are set aside in a defense fund out of which strike and lockout benefits are paid: in addition five cents of this sum is set aside as a subscription to the monthly official magazine of the American Federation of Labor and only 7½ cents is used to manage the affairs of these small groups of wage earners.

The general object of the American Federation of Labor is to improve the

conditions of the workers in all fields of human endeavor.

Economic betterment, social improvement, political advancement are all embraced in its program of activities.

It is unalterably opposed to all forms of involuntary servitude.

It fosters education and uproots ignorance. It seeks to lengthen life by shortening working hours.

It encourages the raising of wages and the lowering of usury.

Through its activities independence is increased and dependence decreased.

It champions rights and abolishes wrongs.

It hopes to lighten the burdens of toil and to brighten the life of man.

It makes the workshop safe and brighter; cheers the home and fireside and make the world better.

It's philosophy is to make every day a better day and every life a better life.

DEMOCRACY AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT

(By Alva W. Taylor.)



HE Labor Movement is one of the fundamental on-goings of our time. It is the spirit of democracy at work in that vast mass of people who toil with their hands. Common toil has, in all history, borne something of the mark of Cain. It has always carried the yoke of the beast. The elite have ever been those who have risen above it, and whether soldier, civil ruler, artist, scholar, business manager or mere property owner, they have secured their position by drawing the lines of an aristocracy between themselves and those who toiled. Social caste-making always leaves hand labor out. When the arts require hand work a careful differentiation is made on behalf of the "fine" arts. Even when labor itself becomes creative and skill plays a distinguishing part in hand work, the skilled tend to become a labor aristocracy.

The labor movement is age-long. The Christian era began with slavery as the recognized status of labor. Aristotle de-

fended it as necessary both as a means of production and of providing for the masses, who were "born to be hewers of wood and drawers of water." From that day to this, through serfdom and servitude to employe, the laborer has borne the incubus of property-right. As a slave he was property, as a serf he was semi-property, as a servant he was subservient to property right. As an employe he is under duress to the rights and privileges and to the superior powers of property.

The labor movement is the age-long struggle of those who toil to free themselves from the incubus of property right. It is the zeitgeist of humanitarianism surging up through the social order to set free the last and least of men from the leftovers of the slave system. Aristocracy is a defensive mechanism for privilege. Having attained something desirable, men tend to erect artifices about their attainment in order to secure it for themselves and their children. This has been true from the days of the old military-political aristocracy,

that centered about royalty as the governing power, down to those modern laws of inheritance whereby wealth seeks to perpetuate its privileges and powers. Political democracy has overthrown the politico-military aristocracy, but the aristocracy making principle remains with us, clinging to and utilizing that property right which the older aristocracy used as a prop to its power.

Even modern culture is not immune from this defensive mechanism of aristocracy. In England fees are imposed upon students aspiring to attend secondary schools; the grade schools fit nicely into the apprenticeship system. A little primary education makes a more proficient workman. The fees imposed are a burden upon the wage-earner's income but an apprenticeship lifts a part of the burden. The result is that the brighter children of the "working classes" are largely winnowed off into wage earning and those from homes with property, whether bright or stupid, are shuttled on into a training for leadership and thence on out into the petty aristocracies of modern social life.

In America as colleges and universities grow rich in endowments and scholarly tradition they tend to raise fees and thus to increase the handicap to the "have-nots." The social life of the campus tends to imitate the rich-poor discrimination of the outer world. Even the faculty finds it congenial to bask in the extramural social life which wealth provides those who are less learned but more successful in the things of this world. When the professional and technical students graduate into the modern university clubs of our American cities they become one of the most elite of petty aristocracies. Hard-headed and hard-hearted conservatism, on all social issues, finds the modern university club a recruiting place for its defenders.

Property right is the last bulwark of aristocracy and artificial privilege. The doctrine of the sacredness of property right is the religion of the possessing classes in our modern democratic world. It is the stone of the corner in our legal structure. It is the rock upon which most of our modern social legislation is broken. It is a sort of moat and wall behind which aristocracy makes its last stand against democracy.

Political democracy removed property right from the franchise, and now industrial democracy seeks its removal

from labor control. Industrial democracy is not seeking to destroy the right to own property; indeed it seeks a wider distribution of property ownership. It holds to the heresy that human beings only are sacred, and that, as material things are the means to better living, there should be no artificial props to property possession.

Property power is the last artificial rampart of the privileged. In the labor movement the spirit of democracy moves upon that rampart. It does not challenge the right to hold property, but it does challenge the right of property to control the lives and destinies of working men. It challenges the presumption that ownership has the right to fix the wage, the working day, the conditions in the shop and the tenure of employment. It turns with a sardonic justice upon those who call labor a commodity and says, "If our labor is a commodity, then this commodity of ours is our property right, and we demand that share of control our property (labor) investment represents."

Labor has obtained better wages, a shorter day and the right to some say in regard to working conditions in about the measure it has organized to force the issue. Industrial history is without record of more than personal and incidental grants of larger opportunity to wage earners by those who used their labor. Benevolent employers have always done more and better than the standards prevailing in their day, but the system has been ameliorated and the standards raised as a whole only to the degree that labor organization has been strong enough to force the issue.

This process has involved rude methods of violence at times. Property power has clung to its presumptions with tenacity and, barring exceptions, has been responsible for the war. The battles will continue until the wage-earner's right to a full and free say has been granted. The dollar cannot continue mightier than the man in a highly organized democratic social order.

The forms under which we seek to make democracy function may be inept and fragile—at best they are experimental—but the spirit of democracy is in our modern world as a mighty, primal spirit of the times. If we prepare channels for its release and expression it will move the world of industry on and upward mightily. If we seek to choke and repress it, it will burst out like a vol-

cano. Bolshevism is such a volcanic outburst. It was not democracy that created it but the repressive powers that sought to choke down the aspirations of the masses. Repression, not democratic aspiration, is the bloody mother of revolution.

The real progenitor of democracy was neither Jefferson nor Rousseau but Jesus. He carried the aura of the carpenter's shop into all His work and words. He released the creative forces of the free, self-respecting spirit as did none other. He made the human being sacred and the body itself the temple of a holy spirit. He called the social order into the free fellowship of a common brotherhood under the love of an all-compassionate Father. There can be no artificial privilege, no petty aristocracy where His spirit rules.

A ministry that interprets Him, and a

church that does His will in the modern world, will put Him at the head of these vast, marching columns of labor that are moving on to claim their part in the common heritage of the earth. They will interpret the labor movement, both to labor itself and to the world, in its humanitarian and spiritual aspects. They will forewarn those who wilfully obstruct its legitimate aims of the danger that awaits them, and of the menace they are to the peace and progress of mankind. They will seek to save labor from the excesses of its protean strength and from a radicalism that ruins what it fain would save. By lifting the lowly to an higher estate and bringing down the mighty from selfish privilege to common service they will level up the rough places and make ways of gladness for the feet of the Master, whose path and position is ever with the common people.

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY

(By Fritz Tarnow, Representing the Wood Workers of Germany.)



N his address to the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., Mr. Fritz Tarnow, representing the German Wood Workers, said:

"We come to this country, not for the purpose of exchanging greetings, but to study the economic and social conditions existing.

"German employers have several times equipped expeditions to America. They have returned and reported a lot of things that seemed to us very curious.

"As we have reason to believe that not everything is just as our employers have told us, we have undertaken this journey to find out ourselves what is true and what is reality. They tell us America is a rich country, they can pay higher wages; Germany is a poor country and is not able to pay these high wages; the German workers must work longer hours and then they will earn the same money as the American workers. It would be too soon to form a final result of our impressions, but this much we have already perceived, that the determination to make this trip was a very wise idea and that the experiences we are gathering here will be of the utmost importance and to the benefit of our trade union work at home. We believe that our employers or the representa-

tives of those employers wore bad spectacles when they visited this country, because we have already seen things quite differently. We shall be able to correct most of the false statements made by the representatives of our employers about the present-day America and we shall supplement their report just where our employers shut their mouths.

"We in Germany have suffered severely during the time of inflation and at times we were almost strangled to death. Financially, our unions were completely ruined through the depreciation of our currency. During this time of our worst distress the Bolsheviks caused a lot of trouble. Bolshevism is a good religion for starving and despairing men. In the trade unions we do not want to drive the workers to despair, but we mean to better their living conditions, and in this useful work we have been disturbed many times by the Bolsheviks, but we have repulsed this wave in Germany and today they are quite insignificant and play only a very funny role.

"Two years ago you could have bought with a few hundred thousand dollars the contents of all the safes and all the banking accounts of the German trade unions. You will quite conceive that during that time, when we were crippled financially, some of our mem-

bers ran away, the unions decreased in membership. However, we have not been discouraged, and as soon as we had again a stabilized currency and somewhat improved economic conditions there was a noticeable change for the better.

"In 1924 the income of the unions affiliated to the German General Federation of Trade Unions amounted to 97,000,000 gold marks, that is to say, \$23,000,000. We are of the opinion that that is not very much, but still it is a good start.

"The membership of the forty-one unions affiliated with our General Federation of Trade Unions is 4,400,000, and the membership of eight other unions (clerks, technical engineers, etc.) is 600,000, so we have in round figures 5,000,000 organized workers in Germany. If we multiply our total membership by four, that is to say, the members of a family, we have 20,000,000 people whose living conditions or standards of life are regulated and controlled by our trade unions. The total population of Germany is, as you know, 65,000,000.

"Thus we have a great responsibility for the fate of these twenty millions, but we also claim to be recognized as an important factor within the State. We are therefore in the same position as our fellow workers in other countries.

"We have made headway in this direction through the abolition of the royal autocratic State and the establishment of a democratic Republic. The old rulers, of course, do not like the idea that the toilers of the State are no longer contented with waiting in front of the door, but that they even demand their place in the best room. Had we given the old rulers a chance they would have overthrown the Republic long ago, but they

have not been able to do so in the past and will be less able to do it in the future, because the great masses of the German people reject the idea to accept again the old yoke of the regime of absolutism, and for another special reason, that the army of 5,000,000 trades unionists will defend the democratic Republic to the utmost, should the latter be in danger at any time.

"We have been asked often in this country whether our Republic will endure. I can only say that in Germany itself, only fools and political blockheads still believe that it is possible to re-establish the old royal State, and that the number of these confused men is much smaller than is generally estimated by men from other countries. We, as trade unionists, defend the principles of democracy within the Republic because this form of society is one of the presuppositions for the establishment of reasonable and just social conditions.

"The greatest problem which has to be solved in Europe is the restoration of a sound economy, and this is not only an urgent necessity for Europe, but for the whole world, including America. Through the insane world war, barriers were erected between the nations which separate the national economies, and some of these barriers still exist today. It is historical that labor in the different countries were the first who shook hands with each other across these barriers, and I believe we are one with you in the sentiment that peaceful co-operation is the best warrant for the welfare and the happiness of every nation. You and we speak different languages, but the principles of trade unionism constitute a uniform international language, with a different accent, which we all understand."

THE A. F. OF L. AND EDUCATION

(By Wm. Green, President, American Federation of Labor.)



ORGANIZED Labor has supported compulsory education, a movement that has grown and increased with the expansion and development of modern civilization. There was a time when education and educational facilities were open only to a favored few. The masses were denied opportunities for education largely because they were not thought worthy. It was believed that the best

interests of those who sought to exploit labor would be served and advanced by keeping the masses in ignorance and uneducated.

In the early formation of the American Federation of Labor the workers placed themselves on record as being in favor of the adoption of compulsory education legislation and the creation of opportunities for the children of the workers to attend school and to secure an education. Notwithstanding the fact

that there is a vast amount of illiteracy throughout our country we realize that great progress has been made in the creation of educational opportunities and in the actual education of the children. This problem of a lack of education is still with us. We realize it is a real problem the correct solution of which means much to the existing order and to the stability of our Republic. If men and women are to exercise the power of self-government and if all power vested in the Government must be derived from the consent of the governed then the sovereign citizens of the Republic must be so educated and informed that they can intelligently participate in the affairs of government. Above all, they must understand our form of government, its institutions, its ideals and its structure. Inasmuch as the children of today are to be the citizens of tomorrow and upon them must rest the responsibilities of government it is evidently important that the children shall be given an opportunity for education and shall be educated. The security and permanence of the Republic itself rests very largely upon the education of its people.

It might be interesting to advise you that, in addition to the influence exerted in behalf of compulsory education for children, the American Federation of Labor has endorsed a comprehensive

plan for adult education. Through the Workers' Education Bureau we are seeking to extend and carry to the adult workers the opportunity to engage in educational work and to follow and engage in a course of adult education. The American Federation of Labor is giving this work its whole-hearted support and notwithstanding the fact that it is a most recent undertaking we find a ready response on the part of the workers everywhere. In addition, there are a number of other educational agencies which are in close contact with the workers and which are serving the workers in a most practical and successful way. These educational institutions are known as study classes, labor colleges and special courses in industrial subjects and economic problems.

In connection with this subject of education I am fully aware of the religious and social work which has been carried on by your organization. It has created opportunities through which many people have secured both vision and understanding regarding the value of moral and religious training. It is upon the subject of education and educational opportunities and the promotion of education among children and adults that the group which you represent and the group which I have the honor to represent are in thorough and hearty accord.

COLLIER'S



RESIDENT James M. Lynch of the International Typographical Union, informs us that:

Collier's is the product of non-union printers.

In a by-gone year Collier's formulated an industrial code for the promotion of industrial peace. Two of the planks of that code herewith follow:

Management

Management is responsible for earnings. When a business fails to pay a just wage to both its workers and its capital, the fault is usually that of management—in the factory, in the office, in the sales, or in the finance. In some cases management is hampered by government or labor organization regulations; but these must be accepted by management as part of the conditions which it must meet, not taken as an ex-

cuse for failure to serve and pay its way.

Settlements

No government should make arbitration compulsory or deny the right to strike.

Workers and managers in basic industry should, without waiting for grievances to arise, plan in advance to submit to arbitration any differences which their own council may be unable to settle.

These agreements should name arbitrators recognized as able and impartial, and provide for publication of facts of the dispute, impartially stated, in order that the final appeal may be made to public opinion.

Public opinion, when correctly informed, is a certain and compelling force for industrial justice and for human service.

If Collier's was right then is it wrong now? Why the change?



Resolution Passed By Local Union No. 75, Indian-
apolis, Ind., On the Death of Former General
President, Wm. D. Huber

Celotex Insulating Lumber used as sheathing and insulation to replace ordinary wood lumber, paper and extra insulation material. Note the long broad boards of Celotex reaching from sills to plate. This picture shows how Celotex is applied to standard construction. Celotex is nailed, sawed and applied like lumber and is many times stronger in wall sections.



Two kinds of workmen

There are leaders in every trade. Workmen who are quick to see and use better methods and better materials. They are the men who do their own thinking. Naturally, they are leaders.

—and two kinds of work

Every house tells the story of its builders. There are houses built thoughtfully and houses built without thought. Everywhere you see them being built. And you know who is on the job.

A better way to build

Four years ago, Celotex Insulating Lumber made it practical to build houses that would really keep out heat and cold. This was recognized by leading architects and contractors as one of the greatest building improvements ever made.

And wide-awake carpenters everywhere are quick to accept it.

They know that Celotex, used in place of wood sheathing on outside walls and roofs, and on inside walls in place of lath makes a

CELO

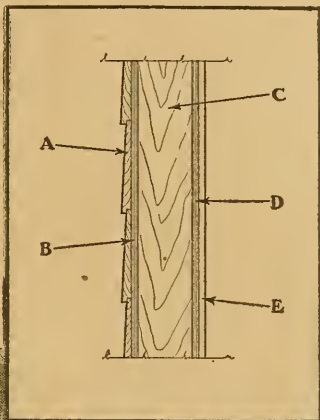
INSULATING LUMBER

"THERE IS A USE FOR CELO"



- A. Clapboards, brick or stucco
- B. Celotex Insulating Lumber
- C. Studding, or framework
- D. Celotex Insulating Lumber
- E. Plaster

Cross-section showing application of Celotex Insulating Lumber: (B) in outside walls as sheathing, where it replaces wood lumber and building paper, and (D) on inside walls, where plaster is applied directly to its surface.



building stronger, warmer and quieter. And that used in these ways, it also replaces building paper, deadening felt and any other insulating material.

They know Celotex as the one material that combines high insulating value with additional structural strength and is not an *extra* item in building.

They can turn out a better Celotex job in less time and at no more cost than an ordinary job, because Celotex is easily and rapidly applied.

Every progressive carpenter owes it to himself to get all the facts. Celotex will help to build your reputation for good workmanship. Thus it will help you to get desirable work. Mail the coupon below for full information and practical working drawings. We will also send a handy apron free.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

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Denver	Los Angeles	New Orleans	Salt Lake City	St. Paul

Canadian Representatives: Alexander Murray & Company, Limited
Montreal Toronto Halifax Winnipeg Vancouver



Mail this coupon
for free apron

The Celotex Co., Dept. T-11
645 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please send Celotex specifications and a free apron.

Name.....

Address.....

CELOTEX

LUMBER

"IN EVERY BUILDING"

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1926

Wishing You A Happy And Prosperous
New Year

WITH this the first issue of 1926, "The Carpenter" wishes to all members and friends of the Brotherhood that the New Year will bring them a goodly portion of happiness and prosperity. This is the season when many of us make our good resolutions. Some of these resolutions are all too often born of the passing enthusiasm that prevails, and are not always backed by the ability and determination to carry them through. So be careful and give your resolutions sufficient consideration, and then let your first resolve be to abide by them at all costs.

So far as our trade is concerned, 1926 is a year of excellent promise. Stabilization of conditions, by agreements in sev-

eral important districts has helped considerably.

One thing we can fairly claim, and that is, that our average wage at the beginning of this year is higher than it has ever been before, under normal conditions of our trade. And it is because of our organization that this condition prevails. So let us make a resolution in this regard. Let it be brief but full of meaning. "MORE INTENSIVE ORGANIZATION."

The membership of the Brotherhood is ever increasing. The latest available figures at the General Office show on October 1, 1925, a membership of 372,839. Of this number 15,800 are honorary members. So right here let us make another resolution and keep it. Let every member resolve that he will bring at least one new member into the Brotherhood. It will prove an easy task if determination and sincerity are put into the effort. Let every member do his part, and the result will do its own talking later, through the medium of additional dollars and cents in the pay envelope. So let our next resolution be, "EVERY ELIGIBLE CARPENTER SHALL HOLD MEMBERSHIP IN THE BROTHERHOOD."

The records at the General Office also show that approximately 20,000 members are between three and six months in arrears with their dues. These delinquent members fail to realize that when they allow themselves to fall in arrears they are injuring themselves more than anyone else, for when they fall in arrears they automatically are debarred of all benefits and donations that they would otherwise receive. The Constitution also states that once a member is in arrears three months or more and then pays up, he will not be entitled to benefits again until three months after all arrearages have been paid. Therefore, pay your dues promptly, if for no other reason than to be entitled to benefits in case you meet with an accident. No good union man can afford to get behind in his dues. He has too much at stake. Therefore, let the

next resolution be to "PROMPTLY PAY ALL DUES AND ASSESSMENTS."

Attend the meetings of your Local regularly, and support your officers in the discharge of their duties. They are doing their part to benefit you and have earned and deserve your support. Take part in the business your Local transacts. Use the voice and vote to which you are entitled, and when you vote differently than the majority, don't grumble and assume the attitude of one who has been grievously wronged, but pitch in and do your share in carrying out the will of the majority. Take an interest in the affairs of your Local. Know what is being done to help further your cause. Remember the meetings of your Local are held for your benefit as well as that of any one else. It would be well therefore, to make the next resolution, "ATTEND THE MEETINGS OF YOUR LOCAL UNION REGULARLY."

Don't shirk your duty as a union man. Don't think that because you have a working card in your pocket, your duty is done. It isn't. There is a lot more to unionism than that. Let everyone observe these resolutions and the reward will come in the form of better working conditions, a higher wage and shorter working hours. With everyone pulling together we will realize in 1926 a BIGGER AND BETTER BROTHERHOOD.

The New Immigration Law

STATISTICS for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, show that the new immigration law has not only checked the amount of immigration, but has also had an important effect upon its racial character. During the first twelve months that the Immigration Act of 1924 has been in effect, 294,314 immigrants have been admitted to the United States—less than one-half of the 706,896 who entered during the preceding fiscal year. Seventy-five and six-tenths per cent of the immigrants admitted belonged to the peoples of Northern and Western Europe. This is a significant increase as compared with a corresponding proportion of 55.7 per cent in 1923-24, and of only 25.7 per cent in 1920-21. On the other hand, only 10.8 per cent of the immigrants of the past year belonged to the peoples of Southern and Eastern Europe and Turkey, a material decrease from the 27.2 per cent which the same peoples con-

tributed to our total immigration in 1923-24, and the 66.7 per cent which they contributed in 1920-21. The Mexicans contributed 11 per cent, a slight decrease from the 12.4 per cent of the preceding year, although the actual numbers fell from 87,648 to 32,378. Along with the marked increase in the percentage of immigration from Northern and Western Europe, it is interesting to note that the percentage of English-speaking immigrants—English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh—increased from 28.3 per cent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, to 41.4 per cent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925.

During the past year 92,728 aliens left the United States to take up permanent residence abroad. Thus 19,956 more Italians left the United States than entered it. In the same way the number of Czechs, Jugoslavs, Greeks, Lithuanians, Hungarians, Poles, Portuguese, Rumanians, Spaniards, Chinese and Japanese who left the country considerably exceeded those of the same nationality who entered. This situation was not, in the circumstances, unexpected, since the number of emigrants in any year bears little relation to the number of immigrants for the same period. There is always a certain number of immigrants who come to the United States without intending to remain permanently, or who fail to make the necessary adjustment to new conditions. After a year or two they return. The increase in their number this past year reflects simply the increased immigration of 1923 and 1924.

Of the immigrants admitted during the past year, almost exactly one-half, or 145,971, were quota immigrants, and the remainder had non-quota status. Because the statistics issued by the Bureau of Immigration show that the number of immigrants admitted from Germany, Sweden, Great Britain and the Irish Free State was less than the quotas for such countries, many persons have concluded that their quotas were unfilled and consequently that there was little pressure to immigrate to the United States. Such conclusions, although widely circulated in the press, are quite erroneous. Quotas, under the new law, are no longer counted against the immigrants admitted to the United States, but against the immigration visas issued by our consuls abroad. These immigration visas are good for four months. Consequently many immigrants who re-

ceived their visas during the first year of the new law did not actually arrive in the United States until the succeeding fiscal year, or after July 1, 1925. As a matter of fact the quotas for all the countries mentioned above were filled before June 30, 1925. It is true, however, that there were small balances in the quotas for Czecho-Slovakia (107), France (3), Greece (2), Hungary (106), Italy (1,149), and Yugoslavia (103). These balances are due to the unexpected return of quota numbers at the end of the year, to the failure of foreign governments to give their nationals the necessary passports or to similar reasons. The unfilled quotas are not due to lack of desire to immigrate to the United States. On the contrary, our consuls have reported a demand for passports and immigration visas which under the existing quota allowances could not be filled in a hundred years for Hungary, seventy years for Italy and Russia, fifty years for Rumania, and ten years for Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Greece.

Organized Labor Gains

ACCORDING to statistics made public by the building research bureau of G. L. Miller & Co., a nationally known investment banking house of Chicago, specializing in building construction, the seventeen building trade unions in the United States show a membership of more than 864,000, an increase in the last two years of approximately 44,617 members, an increase of 5 per cent over the former membership. "This membership gain," says the report of the banking house, "has placed Organized Labor in a more favorable position than ever before to oppose any attempt to deflate seriously the improved standard of living it has achieved.

"Organized Labor actually controls 40 per cent of the wage earners in the construction industry, yet the wages and working conditions obtained by the organized crafts, are generally accepted as a basis of compensation for all building workers."

The fact that there is no perceptible indication that the building labor supply will greatly exceed the demand is another important indication in the wage situation, according to the report. The apprenticeship system has failed to perform its functions, and native American workers have not been attracted to the building industry in large numbers.

This, together with limitation of immigration and the strict laws against contract labor, and the conditions of employment in some of the European countries, has also reduced the supply of skilled labor.

The probability is, concludes the report, that there will be a utilization of the present available force at capacity.

General President and General Secretary Honored By A. F. of L.

AT the forty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, recently held at Atlantic City, N. J., General President William L. Hutcheson was unanimously elected fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

General Secretary Frank Duffy was again unanimously re-elected to the position of Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor. Secretary Duffy has served as Vice-President and member of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. for many years and is highly deserving of the honor of re-election.

The election of President Hutcheson as a fraternal delegate to the British Trades Congress proves conclusively that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is held in high esteem by the men and women representing trade unionism in the American Federation of Labor.

Doctors Favor Eight-Hour Day

LIFE insurance companies are closely investigating the habits of applicants relative to the hours they work, the hours they sleep, and the time they spend in amusement.

This is considered part of their physical examination.

In an address delivered recently in Washington, D. C., Dr. J. Rozier Biggs, Medical Director of one of the big life insurance companies, said that:

"For business reasons life and accident insurance companies are throwing their economic power into the eight-hour day. They are deeply concerned over the small amount of sleep taken by the American people."

He urged a return to the eight hours' work, eight hours' play and eight hours' sleep basis. Statistics show that in the country, where doctors are few and sanitary and health conditions are irregular, people are living longer because of the regularity of their lives.

Official Information



GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, **T. M. GUERIN**
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, **W. T. ALLEN**
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, **JOHN H. POTTS**
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, **JAMES P. OGLETREE**
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, **J. W. WILLIAMS**
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, **W. A. COLE**
310 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, **ARTHUR MARTEL**
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Home and Pension

By order of the General Executive Board the General Secretary is instructed to secure from each Local Union the name, date of birth and date of initiation of all members who have held continuous membership in the United Brotherhood for 20 years or over.

Your Local Union Secretary may not have your record correct so I would advise you to notify him when and where you were initiated, so that the record can be properly recorded at the General Office for comparison with our original record so that in the event of a discrepancy the matter can be adjusted.

Report of Delegates to the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the Members of the
General Executive Board.

Brothers, Greeting:—

The Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department was held in Atlantic City, N. J., October 1st and 2nd, and was opened with an address of welcome by Mr. Philip Rohr, representing the Central Labor Union of Atlantic City.

The report of the Credentials Committee showed ninety-six (96) delegates present, representing thirty-seven (37) International Unions and one (1) fraternal delegate representing the Woman's International Union Label League and Trades Union Auxiliary.

President Hays, of the Label Trades Department, presented a very interesting report dealing with the activities of the Department during the past year, and stated it has been the most successful that had been experienced during its period of existence. This, he stated, was due to the promotion of intense Label drives and extended publicity campaigns in various parts of the country. And the results of these drives and campaigns had increased the interest in Union Labels, as well as a demand for

products bearing these Labels, to a greater extent and been more successful than the officials of the department had dared to hope.

The report of President Hays dwelt at length on the matter of publicity and said in part:

"The business of the world today is carried on through the avenues of publicity. Anyone attempting to conduct a business without publicity is doomed to failure from the start. A labor union is a business organization, and to be successful must use publicity to the same extent as any other business institution. The officers of the department recognizing this fact, determined to put on a publicity campaign. Having done this the next question was how to raise the necessary funds, and what would be the best campaign that could be put on for the money available. It was determined that we could get no greater publicity than that to be obtained through the avenue of the moving picture, with some added entertainment and a lecture on Union Labels, and their value to union people.

"The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is about to launch the greatest drive in the history of the movement. A five-reel motion picture, depicting the struggles of the craftsman and worker against the plunderer and the exploiter through all the ages of the civilized world, is now being filmed. It will be shown in every part of the United States as a part of the great Union Label campaign."

He closed his report to the convention with a number of Union Label aphorisms, a few of which we quote below:

"Walk a few blocks to find the Label. Exercise never hurt anyone."

"Don't lend aid and comfort to the enemy of justice by forgetting the Union Label."

"Unionism came into the world of industry because the skilled workman could not stand alone and win fair treatment. The Union Label came to strengthen the bond of mutual aid among the crafts and classes."

"Support the Union Label and a higher living standard."

"Only a cheat can hope for union benefits and deny the obligation of the Union Label."

Secretary-Treasurer Manning of the Department, presented a lengthy report

dealing with the statistical and financial matters of the Department, and also touched on label publicity and propaganda.

The following is the average membership upon which per capita tax has been paid by the affiliated unions:

American Federation of Labor..	947
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	21,827
Barbers' International Union, Journeymen	47,729
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.	1,600
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	13,616
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.	36,328
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, International Union of the United	16,000
Brick and Clay Workers of America, The United.....	5,000
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International	665
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of..	25,000
Cigar Makers' International Union of America.....	23,500
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail	5,000
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union.	7,851
Coopers' International Union of North America	1,254
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of.	10,000
Engravers' Union, International Metal	140
Engravers' Union of North America, International Photo	7,185
Garment Workers of America, United	47,515
Glove Workers' Union of North America, International	290
Hatters of North America, United	11,500
Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen.....	1,500
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America.....	20,000
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.	2,284
Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	1,000
Machinists, International Association of	500

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated	8,000
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet	6,250
Molders' Union of North America, International	1,000
Musicians, American Federation of	80,000
Paper Makers' International Brotherhood of	3,000
Polishers' International Union, Metal	2,000
Printers and Die Stammers' Union of North America, International Plate	1,026
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, International	40,000
Railway Employes of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	20,000
State Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical	20,000
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International	6,759
Stove Mounters' International Union	650
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	9,333
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	20,000
Tobacco Workers' International Union	1,381
Typographical Union, International	70,960
Upholsterers' International Union of North America	7,625
Wall Paper Crafts of North America, United	380
Wire Weavers Protective Association, American	572
Total membership	607,167

Since the last convention the United Brick and Clay Workers of America affiliated with 5,000 members and the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union re-affiliated with 5,719 members.

The financial report of the Department showed the total income for the period from August 31, 1924, to August 30, 1925, to be \$51,728.59, while the total expenditures for the same period was \$50,397.72. The total available

funds of the Department August 30, 1925, was \$23,897.19.

During the past year representatives of the Label Trades Department attended the conventions of seventeen (17) National and International Unions, and thirteen (13) State Federations of Labor in the interest of the Department, and the promotion of the Union Label, Shop Card and Button, as well as attending meetings and conventions in almost a score of other cities for the same purpose.

At the present time two hundred and eight (208) Union Label Leagues are chartered under the Union Label Trades Department, scattered in as many cities throughout the United States. Fourteen (14) of these were chartered during the past year, in the following cities:

Amarillo, Texas.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Hamilton, Ont.
New Orleans, La.
Pittsburg, Kans.
Shenandoah, Pa.
Toledo, Ohio.
Canton, Ohio.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Louisville, Ky.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Salem, Ore.
Taunton, Mass.
Watertown, N. Y.

All the officers of the Department were re-elected for another year, they being as follows:

Mr. John W. Hays, President.
Mr. Jacob Fischer, First Vice-President.
Mr. George W. Perkins, Second Vice-President.
Mr. Matthew Woll, Third Vice-President.
Mr. Charles L. Baine, Fourth Vice-President.
Mr. Joseph Obergfell, Fifth Vice-President.
Mr. John J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer.

Following the election of officers for the coming year President Hays thanked the delegates for the consideration shown him during the convention and their application to the work before the convention, and then declared the Eighteenth Convention adjourned sine die.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN T. COSGROVE,
WALTER E. GEBELEIN,
CHARLES ROGGIN,
EDWARD J. HENRY.

Correspondence



Work of the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.

To All Organized Labor, Greeting:

Constructive work of the most practical nature was accomplished by the Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in October, 1925. Every important question that is facing labor was discussed and a definite program outlined.

The outcome of the legislation to be secured and the improvements in the economic conditions of the wage earners depend upon the unanimity with which they give their efforts in carrying on the work of labor.

The intensive organization, education and publicity campaign will give the unorganized an opportunity to advance themselves economically.

There should be no laggards. There should be no compromise of just principles. If all officials of labor organizations as well as the rank and file do their duty the complete program of labor will be victorious.

The next year will be momentous in the history of labor. The program mapped out means much to those who work for wages.

All wage earners were urged to resist reduction in wages on the ground that wage reductions are a powerful factor in the combination that initiates periods of business depression. Co-operative efforts to eliminate waste in industry were recommended. It was pointed out that social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase, unless workers' wages and working conditions are steadily advanced.

The convention approved the plan reported by the Executive Council to inaugurate a sustained effort to organize women in industry.

National and international unions were requested to lend every assistance to secure the affiliation of their Local Unions to central labor bodies.

Laundry workers, office clerks, bank clerks, machine helpers employed in automobile garages asked the co-opera-

tion of all affiliated unions in organizing work.

Plans for the organization, education and publicity campaign of the American Federation of Labor and Union Label Trades Department were enthusiastically approved. All central bodies and their affiliated Local Unions were requested to launch vigorous organization campaigns in accordance with the program outlined.

Reaffirmed instructions that where national and international unions refuse to admit colored workers the American Federation of Labor will organize and charter them direct.

Various agreements between contending organizations settling long-standing questions of jurisdiction were made matters of record and gratified commendation.

Condemned in the most emphatic manner all attempts at the establishment or fostering of dual or seceding unions in any industry the organization of which now holds affiliation to the American Federation of Labor and that we now again, as in the past, pledge unswerving support to any organization whose existence is threatened or whose peaceful or successful operation is disturbed by the activities of secessionists. The secession of the railway express workers caused the action to be taken.

Co-operation with the Joint Union Label Board of the United Hatters of North America and the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union was urged on all wage earners.

Notified all affiliated organizations that while all necessary social legislation should receive adequate interest and support that under no circumstances should interest in such legislation supersede the legitimate trade union purpose to observe and apply the principles and policies of self-reliance and self-help, which constitute one of the most valuable and vitalizing features of the American's rights to voluntary associations.

Co-operation was pledged to the National Fire Protection Association to

educate the public to the necessity of fire prevention which would aid in reducing the enormous fire waste in the United States and Canada.

Called attention to the action of the American Thread Company in reducing wages. Notified affiliated organizations that the products of that company are produced by non-union labor.

Pledged assistance to the bakery workers in their contest with the Ward Baking Company and directed the Executive Council to request Congress to investigate the contemplated formation of a trust in the bakery industry in addition to an investigation of trusts in general.

National and international unions notified that the Holland Furnace Company after written and verbal agreements had been made for the purpose of establishing friendly relations with the Molders, Sheet Metal Workers and the American Federation of Labor, which included organization of its employes, violated the understanding reached.

The Executive Council was instructed to notify all affiliated organizations that the Crowell Publishing Company does not employ union labor on its publications, as follows: The American Magazine, Collier's Weekly, Farm and Fireside, Mentor and Women's Home Companion.

Directed that full publicity be given the strike of the metal polishers at the Cribben & Sexton Stove Works in Chicago.

Organized Labor was urged to promote the friendly relationship and mutual understanding between the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion to the end that both can join in support of legislation in the interest of social progress and betterment.

All State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies and Local Unions were urged to support practical movements to aid the farmers.

The Executive Council was requested to urge sufficient appropriations for buildings at the West Point Academy so that the employes in the building trades could receive a fair and adequate wage.

On New Economic Development the Convention Stated

In order that all trade union officials and trade union members should have data as a basis for information on new economic problems, the convention di-

rected that information be gathered on company unions, employe stock ownership plans, group insurance, and labor banks.

The Federation was directed to endeavor to secure better trade union statistics and to promote union-management co-operation.

The convention adopted a declaration urging trade unionists to resist wage reductions and adopted the following declaration:

"Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

Called upon all State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies, Local Unions and general and volunteer organizers to make every preparation for the election of the new Congress in November, 1926, in conformity with the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor.

Upon Legislation the Convention Went On Record As Follows:

Condemned the exploiters of the nation's children and requested all Central Bodies throughout the country to form speaker classes to train labor men to present the provisions of the proposed child labor amendment effectively to all Local Unions, and thus promote an ever-widening understanding of the need of safeguarding our child life. Every activity should be used to have legislatures ratify the amendment.

Recommended that the Executive Council seek federal convict labor legislation and that the representatives of State Federations of Labor take steps to have a model state bill introduced in their respective legislatures.

Condemned the Wadsworth-Garrett amendment to the Constitution to make amendment of that document more difficult.

Directed continuance of efforts to have Lincoln's birthday made a legal holiday in the District of Columbia.

Condemned any effort by Congress to enact a law providing for the registration and finger-printing of aliens.

Declared emphatic opposition to conscription except during actual defensive war.

Declared for public development and control of Muscle Shoals.

Warned the people of the nation that propagandists are active in endeavoring to place Japanese within the immigration quota law and directed the Executive Council to guard zealously the barriers erected against Asiatic immigration. It was also urged that the strength of the labor movement be revoked to protect our country from the subtle attacks made by paid lobbyists.

Every aid was voted for the campaign for liberalization of the federal retirement law.

Asked Congress to modify existing legislation tending to prevent co-operation between the essential elements in organization within industry and requested the Secretary of Commerce to call a national conference of representatives of trade associations, farmers' organizations and organizations of trade unions to consider the elimination of difficulties preventing constructive organization of all essential factors in agriculture and industry.

Favored the transfer of government administration of Porto Rico from the Bureau of Insular Affairs to a civil department.

Opposed transferring police powers from states to federal courts.

Sunday blue laws declared to be "another interference with personal liberties."

Directed that every effort be exerted to make the immigration law more restrictive and under no circumstances to permit a weakening of its provisions.

Called upon the members of Organized Labor to aid the Executive Council in defeating any legislation providing for the sales tax.

Advised caution with regard to any legislation providing for ship subsidy.

Urged continuation of efforts to establish jury trials for all contempt cases except those occurring in the presence of the court.

Recommended the Executive Council to continue active co-operation with the trade union movement of the District of Columbia to secure full citizenship and right of self-government for the people of the District.

Favored a workmen's compensation law covering the longshoremen and other land workers who may be employed on shipboard.

Urged national and international unions having Labels and trade-marks to render every possible assistance to the Executive Council in securing legislation providing for their registration.

Approved mother-pension legislation for the District of Columbia.

Directed every means be used to secure a federal law prohibiting railroads from using wooden express or baggage cars.

Approved an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress and state legislatures the power to levy and collect taxes on now tax-free securities.

Warned against the women's blanket amendment which would make null and void legislation for the protection of women employed in industry.

Directed the Executive Council to have introduced in the next Congress a bill preventing the transportation of men from one state to another on the promise of employment unless they have been informed that a strike is in progress at the point where they are to be employed.

The national and international unions, State Federations and General Bodies urged to render every possible assistance in obtaining federal legislation providing for a national conservatory of music.

Urged the enactment of workmen's compensation legislation in states where there is now no law protecting the injured and heirs of those killed in industry. The convention declared: "It is better to have a compensation law with some defective features than no compensation law at all." Such laws can be amended.

Activities in favor of the Howell-Barkley bill were approved.

Demanded an investigation by subcommittees of the House and Senate of alleged frauds committed in the election held in Porto Rico in November, 1924, before any legislation for the Island is considered by Congress, and also to investigate how the federal and organic laws of Porto Rico have been violated.

Directed continuance of efforts for relief of employes on Panama Canal Zone.

Urged Local Unions to refrain from involving themselves in litigations especially by appealing to the equity courts. The convention approved the drafting of a model anti-injunction law for submission to legislatures and reaffirmed its previous attitude that

usurped and unauthorized powers exercised by equity courts in labor disputes are without warrant of law and should be considered accordingly.

Denounced the scheme of Vice-President Daves to abolish free speech in the United States Senate as un-American and not in the interest of the people but in the interest of the reactionary element that is seeking to control all legislation.

Recommended that where bills are presented in state legislatures that enter new legislative fields or are of particular importance to the labor movement that State Federations of Labor send copies to the American Federation of Labor. Where public hearings are held upon these bills a transcript should be sent to the President of the American Federation of Labor.

Approved reduction of internal revenue taxes on tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

Executive Council directed to make additional research into the legal as well as economic problem and consequences involved in a law that would prohibit Canadian workers from crossing the border to work in the United States.

Declared in favor of a law that would prohibit vessels leaving our shores with a fewer number of seamen than they had on arrival.

Approved the re-enactment of the Pittman Act, which authorized the government to purchase silver bullion.

Directed Executive Council to oppose any amendments to the seamen's act that would weaken its effects.

Pledged efforts to defeat any attempt to enact legislation which has for its purpose the elimination of day labor on federal, state or municipal public works. Declared in favor of requiring all public work contracts to stipulate that all labor shall be upon the basis of an eight-hour day and the payment of the prevailing union wages.

Demanded a congressional investigation or an investigation by the interstate commerce commission of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. This subject was made a major legislative program of the American Federation of Labor.

National and international unions and all Central Labor Bodies were requested to urge upon their respective senators and representatives in Congress to se-

cure legislation to abolish the United States "bureau of efficiency."

Condemned the "efficiency system" in operation in the postal service and other government establishments as harmful to the workers physically and destructive of service morale, and therefore adds materially to labor costs on government employment.

Approved Saturday half-holiday the year round for federal employees.

Declared for a civil service court of appeals to which federal employees could appeal in promotion and dismissal cases.

Condemned night work in the postal service, bureau of engraving and printing and other federal agencies.

Declared in favor of a civil form of government for the Virgin Islands with the rights of American citizenship and their release from the control of the Navy Department.

"Yellow Dog" contracts which require applicants for employment to sign away the rights guaranteed by the Constitution were condemned and the Executive Council directed to prepare a bill that would be "fool proof" to present to state legislatures prohibiting this un-American practice.

Executive Council directed to investigate the retirement plan being prepared by the Governor of the Canal Zone and to oppose any proposal that would change the present practice of granting leave to employees of the United States Government on the Canal Zone.

Executive Council directed to give aid to affiliated organizations dealing with the tariff problems, but in so doing it is to be understood that the American Federation of Labor is not to be committed to any question of principle relating to tariff.

Approved a resolution calling upon Congress to investigate the textile industry for the purpose of determining whether the present tariff schedule on textile is or is not responsible for the general existing conditions in the textile industry.

Called upon the federal government to continue highway construction.

Declared in favor of legislation that would authorize the naming of the first school building hereafter to be erected in the District of Columbia as the Samuel Gompers School.

Favored the abolishment of the personnel classification Board and the

transfer of its powers, duties and functions to the United States Civil Service Commission.

On Educational Matters the Convention Provided for the Following Activity:

Continued effort of the Permanent Committee on Education to secure the establishment of co-operating local committees on education by Central Labor Unions.

Committees on education to carry out locally the educational program of the A. F. of L.

Continuation of the study of social text-books as well as educational theory.

Promotion of federal legislation to create a department of education.

The drafting of a model compulsory education bill for states to promote uniform and higher educational standards and also measures to provide adequate recreation facilities and opportunities, were approved.

The convention directed the gathering of data showing higher educational opportunities available for students generally and trends, if any, to reduce freedom of such opportunities.

The development of educational opportunities for adults by the Workers Education Bureau was indorsed and national and international organizations, also Local Unions, were urged to affiliate with that Bureau and to promote educational enterprises for their membership.

The Federation was directed to carry on educational work on trade union problems through the American Federationist, the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service, and by its publicity service. These educational mediums, together with the pamphlets and the encyclopedia of the A. F. of L., were highly commended to all trade unionists.

On Matters Involving International Relations the Action of the Convention Was As Follows:

Continuation of correspondence with the International Federation of Trade Unions to develop a basis of understanding; approval of work of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and of efforts to extend its services; fraternal support for the Chinese trade union movement; fraternal co-operation with the Mexican Federation of Labor and efforts to work out joint problems through voluntary methods were approved.

The convention directed that a study of the International Court be made in

order to determine the Federation's policy; approved support for the cause of China in demanding relief from extra-territoriality and foreign control of her customs; expressed gratification in the progress of the Samuel Gompers' memorial to be placed in the International Labor Office.

Every subject approved by the convention had for its purpose the improvement of the economic conditions of not only the members of Organized Labor, but of the people generally.

This brief summary of the work of the convention is commended to the consideration of all labor. Your earnest co-operation is sought that the work of our movement as directed by the convention may be faithfully and efficiently conducted. I need your assistance, your help. I am confidently relying upon affiliated organizations; upon every member of every affiliated organization, to co-operate with me in making the coming year the banner year in the history of the American Federation of Labor. The progress and advancement of the A. F. of L. are as much the concern of every member of every union affiliated as it is of the officers of our Federation.

Thanking you in advance for your help and hoping you will write me regarding the various matters to which reference is made in this communication, I am,

Fraternally yours,

WM. GREEN,
President, American Federation
of Labor.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 130

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 130, has only eighteen members, but we accomplish, maybe, as much as some of the larger auxiliaries, because each and everyone of our members are A-No. 1.

We held our annual bazaar and supper the third of October and our receipts were \$250.00, and our expenses were not great, so we hope to carry on the good work we started a year ago last May, when we organized.

Best wishes to all readers of "The Carpenter", I am,

Fraternally yours,

NELLIE SIDEL, Rec. Sec.
San Pedro, Cal.

From Ladies' Auxiliary No. 83

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We have been organized since April, 1921. We have not the membership we should, considering the many members of our brother carpenters in L. U. No. 943 of Tulsa, Okla., is near 450, but with our loyal President, Mrs. Ralph Martin, we hope to have soon.

We meet every Tuesday evening at Carpenters' Hall, the regular meeting night of the brother carpenters. The third meeting of each month is our social night. We have a short business session, after which the meeting is closed and the remainder of the evening turned over to a committee appointed by our President.

The Auxiliary allows them \$5.00 with which to defray expenses of the evening's entertainment.

At the last social night's meeting for entertaining the committee put up twenty-one pictures cut from newspapers and magazines, each representing a business of our city. Sister Stonum won the prize, a beautiful pair of vases, for the greatest number of correct answers. Then we had the "Fun Wheel Game." Each one drew a tab, telling them what to do; it was lots of fun for the grownups as well as the children. The undersigned won the prize, a pretty colored glass salt and pepper set, by imitating a cat and dog fight.

We gave a free Halloween dance. The carpenters donating the hall and music. We gave four prizes: First prizes for the best costumed lady and gentleman and second prizes for the tackiest dressed lady and gentleman.

Sisters Lindsey and Burch donated a cake for which chances were sold; it netted us about \$12.00. We had a good clean crowd. Everyone enjoyed the evening.

We had a contest, dividing the members in two groups, with a captain heading each group, working to see which side could get the most new members. The losing side, to give the winning side a supper. We secured a few new members in this way. But our best success in getting new members was from an entertainment given the carpenters and their families.

Twelve new applications were secured that evening and to date we have seventeen new members. If they keep coming as they have in the last four meeting nights, will tell how many members we have at the next writing.

This is a special invitation to all Tulsa carpenters, wives, mothers and daughters to join us that we may help our husbands, sons, fathers and brothers in their work, for by so doing we help the union at large.

Sister Burch invited the Auxiliary and families out to her suburban home to a weenie roast, sixty-seven responded. Everyone enjoyed themselves immensely.

We have a penny drill for our flower fund, sending flowers to sick members and their families and a spray in case of death.

We give a dance every second and last Saturday night of each month, to which the public is cordially invited and a special invitation extended to all union crafts.

We enjoy the correspondence of the Auxiliaries in "The Carpenter."

Faternally yours,

MRS. C. H. GILBERT, Vice-President,
2831 East 4th St., Tulsa, Okla.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 124

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On Labor Day, September 7th, Ladies' Auxiliary No. 124 took an active part in the annual labor union parade. We received much applause and praise from the spectators on every hand, and were also given the honor of leading the parade.

We have at present a very good membership, and are continuing to grow. Each member is doing all she can to promote the Union Label.

All sorts of interesting things are being done to raise money for our treasury, such as lawn fetes, card parties and dances. We also have what we call "The Wonder Box," the money of which goes to the flower fund.

On Sunday, September 20th, we were represented at the United Trades Council, held at New Castle, Pa., by the following delegates: Mrs. Taylor Zergler, Mrs. Harry Rhodes, Mrs. Allen Howard, Mrs. Oscar George, and Mrs. O. R. Moore.

Lunch is served after each meeting and we enjoy a social good time together, as well as help to get our members out.

Carpenters' L. U. No. 333 give us much praise as to the things we are doing to help the union cause.

Faternally,

MRS. ERNESTINE KARR, Publicity,
578 Fourth Ave., New Kensington, Pa.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 70

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Ladies' Auxiliary No. 70, of San Bernardino, Cal., read with great interest the letters from our sisters, and so want to add encouragement, telling you of the interesting meetings we are having.

We hold our meetings the second and fourth Friday afternoons, at Labor Temple, 470 Third St.,

Our meetings are well attended. Aside from the ritualistic work we have the social hour and mystery box. Not long ago the Auxiliary members followed the carpenters to the Temple, arriving soon after their meeting had begun, and asked admittance, which was given. After speeches were made by all who dared try we served refreshments. A few weeks later the carpenters entertained their families with a wonderful program. Rev. Loomis, pastor of the First M. E. Church was the speaker, the orchestra from the same church, which consisted of twenty instruments, furnished music for the evening.

During the evening the joint installation was held. After the installation the officers were seated by the ladies drill team, which added much to the work. This team does all of the floor work at the Auxiliary meetings, such as seating the officers and visitors during initiation, marches, etc. We have just closed a membership contest which added many members to the Auxiliary, the losing side to serve a banquet to the winners, in the near future at Casa de Amor.

Last week we had a picnic at Pickering Park for the carpenters and their families, an estimate of three hundred being present. Mr. Norton, agent for the Maxwell-House Coffee Co. furnished, made and poured hot coffee and iced tea for the crowd. Three cheers for the Maxwell-House Coffee Co., and three cheers for Mr. Norton.

The carpenters presented the Auxiliary with a beautiful locker for their property room, and the ladies in turn presented the carpenters with six aprons and twelve dish towels, with 944 worked in the corner, so they know that they are to wash the dishes from now on.

We are now preparing to spend the month of August getting ready for Labor Day. We expect to have the greatest celebration this city has ever had.

There will be a street parade with beautiful floats in which the whole city will take part. Our Marshal of the day, William Phillips, will lead the parade riding a gray horse, and as the gray horse means strength and victory, we are sure to have a grand time. Afterwards we will go to Pickering Park for the day.

Our officers are always present and our floor work is well done, we watch and demand union made goods even to ice cream. Why not?

We must not make our letter too lengthy this time, for we will want to come again.

Faternally yours,

FLORA GOWELL, Captain.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 143

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Having read the letters in "The Carpenter" from some of the Ladies' Auxiliaries, and thinking perhaps others might be interested in what Auxiliary No. 143 of San Angelo, Tex., was doing, we are sending this report to be published at your convenience.

We have been organized since April 28, 1925, having 13 charter members. Our membership at present being 30, not very many, as there are about 180 members in Carpenters' L. U. No. 411 here. We are a small bunch, but bear in mind that "Large oaks from little acorns grow."

We meet the first and third Friday nights of each month in the Carpenters' Hall. We had a surprise package party which netted us a nice little sum for our treasury. We wish and hope that the carpenters' wives, mothers and daughters may see the need of this Auxiliary and join us.

Our motto is:

First—Learn the true value of the Union Label.

Second—Let us make our Auxiliary better by our presence.

Now, in conclusion will say any member from other Ladies' Auxiliaries coming to San Angelo will find our latch string on the outside of the door and a hearty welcome on the inside.

Yours fraternally,

MRS. W. H. ALEXANDER,
Vice-President, Ladies' Auxiliary No.
143, 802 Guadalupe St.

Warning From Los Angeles County District Council

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary,
Carpenters' Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Kindly insert the attached letter in the Journal and oblige.

Faternally yours,

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT
COUNCIL CARPENTERS.

Per John C. Blair, Secretary-Treasurer.

To All Local Unions and District Councils—

Greetings:

We are compelled to write you this information and we trust that you will read it to your members and then post it where all can see it before leaving for this vicinity. You should be happy to help us keep carpenters out of here for the following reasons:

1st—There are thousands of men now crowding the jobs for work.

2nd—Wages are fixed by the boss and are disgracefully low.

3rd—Men are being hired and fired just to keep a frenzied, panicky condition on the jobs.

4th—Men are coming here from the four corners of America and they condemn us because ^{we} we have not warned them of the conditions.

The Los Angeles District Council wants all carpenters to know that they are welcome to come here and starve, but we must advise you against it. Of course the commercial organizations here are advertising for help and they will get enough without you.

Something All Carpenters Should Know

This District Council has thirty unions affiliated with it and there is not a town in Los Angeles County of any size where our men are not organized and fighting for conditions. These men are real union men and they are entitled to the support of all who come this way. If you must come here we will do our best for you, but all who have come regret it because they are too badly broke to get away.

L. R. McGARRY, President.

JOHN C. BLAIR, Secretary.

From Local Union No. 89, Mobile, Ala.
Editor, "The Carpenter":

Misled by beautiful pictures and fine reading articles, carpenters and building mechanics by the thousands are

flocking to the South—the Gulf Coast and Florida—only to find, too often, that there is no work for them to do.

If the rush to the South and Florida is not checked at once there will be great want and suffering this winter.

A careful survey of conditions along the Gulf Coast and Florida shows that there is a great surplus of mechanics. Every new comer makes matters worse.

Much is being printed about the great things being done in the South. This is all publicity stuff and intended to create a boom. Then too, if labor in great quantity is available and the laborer in need, it gives the enemy of Organized Labor a chance to get his work done at low cost. Those responsible for the misleading articles do not care about the suffering of the men and women who came here. It is then up to the unions to try and take care of the needy.

Brothers, we need your help in stopping this rush to the South. You can help by telling others the true state of affairs. We cannot help all those who want assistance in getting back North much as we would like to help them. Work is scarce here—wages are low.

Unless you have a job promised before you leave the North, or, unless you have money to either buy a ticket back home or see yourself over a few months, do not come South.

C. W. SLATER, Secretary,
L. U. No. 89.

Note: Conditions are as related above and all carpenters should be provided with enough money to buy themselves a ticket back or enough to live on until they can find work.

A. F. SMITH, Secretary,
District Council of Carpenters.

Carpenters and building mechanics are taking great chances at finding work when coming South. Work is scarce and wages low. Conditions are poor all over the State of Alabama and the Gulf Coast.

CHAS. H. FRANCK, President,
State Council of Carpenters.

Carpenters, Attention

Alex Kelso, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York District Council of Carpenters, has notified the General Office, that as they have a wage increase pending, all members are advised to stay away from that district until an agreement is reached.

L. U. 710, Long Beach, Cal., Dedicates New Home

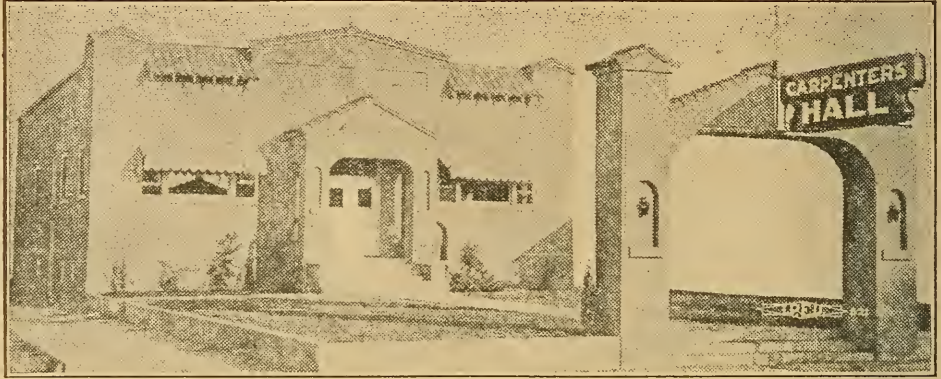
Approximately two thousand people attended the formal opening and dedication of the new home of L. U. No. 710, Long Beach, Cal., October 23, 1925. The program consisted of inspection of the building, the dedication addresses, and an entertainment, followed by dancing.

Delegations from the various Local Unions of Southern California were

J. D. Dale, Representative of the American Federation of Labor also spoke.

Besides the offices of the officials of the Local, the building contains a women's parlor, two meeting halls and a completely equipped kitchen.

The smaller of the meeting rooms has been furnished to comfortably accommo-



present, including Santa Barbara, San Diego, and Los Angeles.

George C. Benson, Financial Secretary and Business Representative of the Local was Master of Ceremonies.

General Representative A. W. Muir delivered the dedicatory address, in the course of which he emphasized the fact that a community is no more prosperous than its labor organizations. He also paid high tribute to the charter members of the Local.

date fifty people, while the larger room, which measures 34 by 46 feet, can accommodate 300 people and will be used for the meetings of the Local.

L. U. No. 710 was chartered on January 12, 1901, with seventeen charter members, and has grown to one of the strongest and largest unions in Long Beach. With the opening of their own building the members of the Local have experienced the happy realization of their dreams.

Outing of Elizabeth, N. J., District Council

The annual outing and clam bake of the Elizabeth, N. J., and Vicinity District Council was held Saturday, September 12th, at Green Gables, Long Branch, N. J.

Four hundred carpenters assembled at the District Council Headquarters and it required seven large busses and about twenty-five touring cars to transport them to their destination. Upon arriving they found that everything for their enjoyment and pleasure had been arranged for by the committee in charge.

The guests included First General Vice-President, John T. Cosgrove, Gen-

eral Representatives Arthur A. Quinn and D. A. Featherston, President of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters, Stephen Stoll, Business Agent Otto Temple of Patterson, and Representatives of the Master Builders Association, including Secretary F. C. Conkey and Mr. Charles Flocken.

The amusement features included athletic contests and a ball game between Local Unions 167 and 687.

Everyone present were loud in their praise of the good time enjoyed and are already looking forward to next year's outing.

DEATH ROLL

LEON L. WEBSTER, L. U. No. 1438, Warren, Ohio.

From Business Agent of L. U. No. 2166
Editor, "The Carpenter":

Are we to understand that Organized Labor is handed over to the powers that be en-mass? That we are to continue to take meekly the shady deals that are handed out to organization members everywhere. I have never heard of a case where a friendless foreigner of whatever nationality, was defrauded of compensation when injured, while on the other hand, I have not met a union man who was injured and who received just compensation or anything like it, and I have been the Business Agent of this Local Union for some time, have advised and helped injured workmen when the need arose and watched the outcome to the last farce. I am not speaking alone of my experience as agent of a Local Union, but of personal experience gone through myself during several years of sickness and convalescence. With your permission I will recount in a few words my own experience since I was injured.

A scaffold broke on which I was working several years ago on the Armour Building here. I fell 14 feet, went over backwards and struck on my head. I hit hard enough so that I burst at the pit of the stomach, or as they call it, "solar plexus." My right leg, right arm, right kidney, large intestine and all of the lower intestines were paralyzed. The diaphragm was torn loose from the wall of the chest and the ribs torn apart. For a year and a half my head, neck and shoulders could not be moved. I have grown out of paralysis in my leg and arm, and at present use them for light work, but all of the other injuries still remain, even the wound where my ribs pulled apart has not yet healed, and I have not yet gone to work on a building and never can again.

Let me add further to this record, all of which can be verified. It was nearly a year after I was injured before I received a cent of compensation. All of this time I was left at home to shift for myself. A year and a half after I was injured my side was opened to let out fluid that gathered there, this is the only thing that has been done for me since I was injured. The universal opinion was that I would never live through it. Three years ago they sent me to a hospital to be examined, they found me in such a hopeless condition that they dared not do anything for me,

so sent me home. There was but one thing for them to do, give my case a black eye. They found a hanger on, a doctor who said he thought I was all right, he knew nothing of the hospital examination, of course. They had a commissioner, who was a past master at suppressing evidence and sneering at anything in the way of evidence that he could not suppress, he is still a commissioner. In engaged lawyers. While waiting for another Governor to be elected, I was assured another commissioner would be appointed. I discovered that a former commissioner, Thomas Curtis, was the head of the State Central Committee of Labor at Albany with which committee our Local was affiliated. I wrote him about my case. He answered immediately that he would attend to it at once. I waited a year and then wrote him again, he had forgotten all about it. So much for your committees on compensation and of state central committees.

Another thing, union men do not like to lay in hospitals and wait indefinitely for \$12 a week while some foreigner who cannot speak a word of English and knows nothing but pick and shovel is handed \$20 every week regular, and expenses paid. I might add here that expense bills incurred by me five years ago have never been paid, although they have been ordered paid by the commission. Organized Labor may never get justice, but the American Federation of Labor should be able to get as decent a deal for its members as outside labor is getting. Respectfully yours,

J. C. JORDAN, Business Agent.
L. U. No. 2166, Westfield, N. Y.

Information Wanted

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Wm. Torgensen, left Pocatello, Idaho, in May and last heard from at Billings, Mont., in July. Please communicate with J. W. Staley, Route 2, Box 902, Long Beach, Cal.

A Correction

In the November, 1925, issue of "The Carpenter," an article on page 26, entitled, "Another Invention By a Member of the United Brotherhood," gave an account of a walling patented by Brother Duncan McLean. We are advised by Brother McLean that an error occurs in reference to the furring strips which reads 2" or 3" center. It should read 2'-3" (2 feet, 3 inches) center.

Craft Problems



Quick Construction

LESSON I

(By H. H. Siegle.)

In recent articles, under the caption of "Building A House," we dealt with permanent construction—in this series of articles we intend to take up temporary construction, or what is more commonly known as quick construction.

There are many kinds of buildings that would come under this heading, such as material sheds, bunk houses, display buildings for special occasions, and buildings where large crowds assemble temporarily for religious, political or patriotic purposes. The most common of these is the tabernacle. Billy Sunday, Scoville and other great evangelists have made the tabernacle famous throughout the land.

Because the tabernacle gives us a large field for illustrating various features of quick construction, we have chosen it, besides we have had experience in tabernacle building, which will help us in making this work practical. We shall not attempt to put before our readers the best plans for tabernacles—there are, no doubt, better plans than what we are showing, but our intention is to make all of our illustrations suggestive; and, if any or all of them can be improved upon, by some of our readers, we shall feel that we have accomplished our object; for our purpose is not so much to give new ideas, as it is to give ideas that will bring new ideas to the thinking readers.

The first thing, of course, in quick construction work is to make plans that will adequately meet the needs for which such temporary buildings are erected. The man who is to be in charge of the erecting should be thoroughly familiar with every feature of the plans before he starts the work—even to the extent that he can, with his imagination, see the building and all of its details as it will be when completed. He should know where the material that is to be used in the building is coming from, and check over all of the items, to make sure that the right kinds of materials have

been ordered—or a still better plan—wherever it is possible, he should make out his own material bills and order the material himself. For then he can list the material in such a manner that the items that will be needed first on the job, will be delivered first—getting the material on the ground is very important, but getting the first-needed material on the ground first, is of still greater importance. Service by the material men—that is co-operation, is an item that will add materially to the progress of erecting such buildings.

As a rule, tabernacles are erected in a single day, and in order to accomplish this, it will be necessary to utilize, not only all of the resources, but to utilize them in which ever way they will give the greatest amount of service-value. The man who can successfully handle a job of this kind, must be a man with wide experience, and with exceptional ability.

After the location of the building has been pointed out, the work of staking off

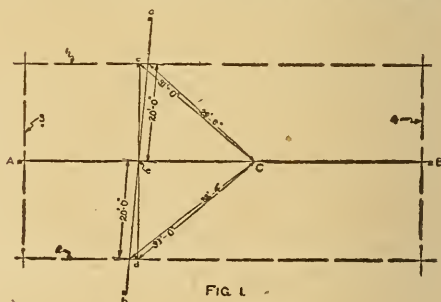
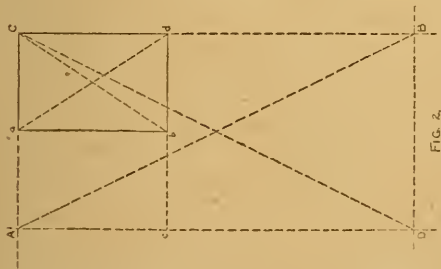


FIG. 1

and squaring the building can be done. Because quick construction work does not require absolute accuracy, as permanent work does; and because the elimination of unnecessary labor is of great importance, we are showing a method of squaring (approximately) such temporary buildings by Fig. 1. The line A-B having been stretched through the center of where the building is to be erected, the two sides shown by dashed lines and indicated by the figures 1 and 2, can be established by making them run parallel with line A-B—in this case, 20

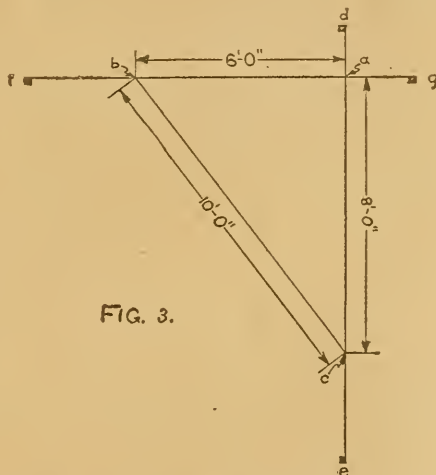
feet from line A-B either way. The sides established, the line a-b should be set as nearly perpendicular to A-B as is possible by eye. Then at any convenient point on line A-B locate point C. From point C measure the distance to each of the angles where line a-b crosses the two side lines, which, it will be seen, are respectively, 32 feet 4 inches and 29 feet 8 inches. Subtracting the smaller from the larger, we have a difference of 2 feet 8 inches; 2 feet 8 inches divided by 2, gives us 1 foot 4 inches. 1 foot 4 inches added to the smaller of the figures and subtracted from the larger gives us in each instance 31 feet, or the distance from the point C to points c and d. Stretching a line so it will cross points c and d, which will automatically cross point e, will establish a line running at a right-angle to line A-B. From this line lines 3 and 4 can be established by measurements, making them parallel to line c-d.

A commonly used method of squaring a building is illustrated by Fig. 2, but for buildings covering a large amount of ground this method is hardly practical. For small buildings, though, it gives quick and accurate results. For example, we will refer to Fig. 2, and assume that the building has been laid off, by eye, as nearly as possible square. But on measuring the diagonal distance from A to B, we find that it is, say, 12



inches longer than the diagonal distance between C and D. The solution of the problem at this point is simple—subtract one-half of the difference from the larger distance, which will give you the diagonal distances, after the building has been squared, between A and B, and between C and D—or in other words, the distance, diagonally, from one corner to the other that will square the building. Moreover, if the diagonal distances of the example that we have just considered should run into figures so large that it would be impractical to measure them

with a tape, then the same results can be obtained by setting off an oblong (or a square, for that matter) such as we are showing to the upper right. After this oblong has been squared according to the foregoing explanations, stretch a line from C to a little beyond A, keeping it in exact alignment with line C-a, and another line from C to a little beyond B, keeping it in alignment with C-d. Then by measurements establish points A and B. Point D can now be established by measurements, which will automatically establish lines A-D and B-D. The distances used for establishing the points by measurements, are



obtained from the dimensions of the building to be squared; for instance, if the building is 40 feet by 80 feet, the distance from C to A would be 40 feet—from C to B it would be 80 feet.

Practically the same results can be obtained, after the oblong, mentioned in the foregoing has been squared, by stretching a line from C to a little beyond A, keeping it in alignment with line C-a, and another line from d to a little beyond c, in alignment with line d-b. Then by taking the width of the building, establish points A and c. From A stretch a line to a little beyond D, crossing point c, and from C stretch another line to beyond B, keeping it in alignment with line C-d. By taking the length of the building, points D and B can be established by measurements. If this is accurately done the building will be square. There is, however, another method by which large buildings can be squared accurately, and that is by using

a surveyor's transit—but surveyor's transits are not always at hand, hence the method just explained.

The old stand by, 6-8-10 method, is illustrated by Fig. 3. From the established corner, a, measure 6 feet to point b, and 8 feet to point c. Assuming that line d-e is running parallel to the lot-line, adjust line f-g so points b and c will be exactly 10 feet from point to point, diagonally. The rest of the points are obtained by measurements, in the manner explained under Fig. 2, after the small oblong had been squared.

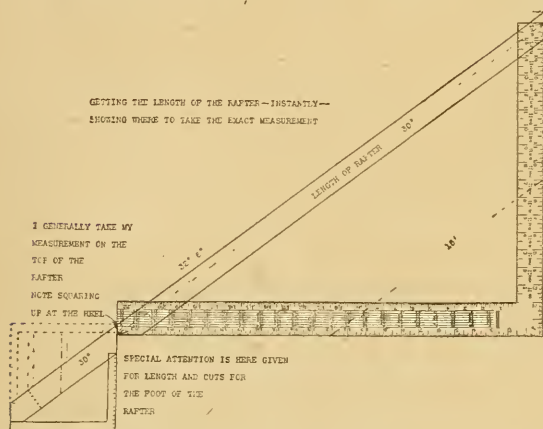
Getting the Length and Cuts of Rafters (By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

It has been brought to my attention very vividly lately, that some young mechanics know how to get the length of rafters and yet do not fully understand how the work should be done, and mainly for that reason. I am writing this article, hoping to make it so plain

which is the run and 18, which is the rise, and it gives 30, length of the rafter.

Not, however, the entire length from the top of the roof to the bottom of the foot of the rafter, but to the edge of the plate or the notch in the rafter, that's where we get our exact measurement, the real measurement you will see is practically in the center of the rafter, many make a line where they want the notch in the rafter and work to it, though I generally use the top edge of the rafter and get the same exact measurement by squaring up at the heel as you will note. Note also that the real top of the rafter is just as much above the 18' at the point as the heel measures up at the plate.

Now, I trust I have made plain the length of the rafter and how to get it where to make and take the measurement, the rise gives all plumb measurements and the run all level cuts. The length and cut of the foot of the rafter is another consideration. If it projected



that it will be understood and that it may be the means of others taking the matter up so that it will all be understood how to get length and cuts of rafters.

Now supposing we had a building 48' wide, the run of the rafter would be 24', supposing the roof rises 9" to the foot makes the length of each foot of run 15" of rafter, but it is not at all necessary to consider all these different feet measurements, though of course to apply the square 24 times or multiply 15 by 24 would give length of rafter. To get the length of the rafter simply take a full sized square, using it as inches for feet and measure across 24,

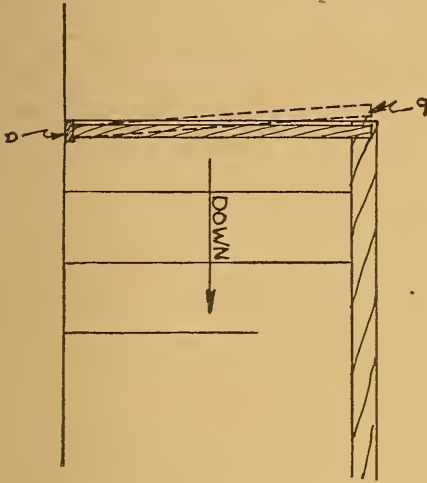
2' and have part of the lower end plumb and part of it level as illustrated and as a good many rafters are, place the square as illustrated by the little square at the bottom and you have it, or if you prefer to work on the top of the rafter, apply as the dotted lines illustrate. If the rafter is to project only 20" bring your square back to 20" and you have it, again if the projection is to be one foot, bring the square back to one foot, if you want it cut plumb cut it as illustrated by the dotted lines. Length of rafter in this case is 30' length of the foot of this rafter full length is 30" or the complete length foot and all is 32' 6". Now, the length of all rafters side cuts, uneven pitch and all are just as easy when fully understood.

Fence For Open Cellarways

(By H. H. Siegle.)

The writer has just returned from a job where he was called upon to put a fence across the head of a cellar stairway so it could be opened and closed when the stairway was in use. The owner made several suggestions, as to what he wanted, but did not know just what would give the best service. The results of the speculation, for it was a speculation, is shown by the drawings.

Fig. 1 is a plan of the cellarway with the fence in place—at a is shown the upright, which is the same as what is



shown at a, Fig. 2. The dotted lines shown at b, show how the fence must be moved in order to pass the railing.

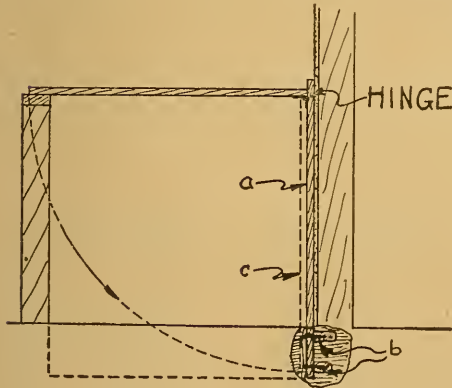


FIG. 2.

The upright, as indicated at b, Fig. 2, is fastened to the wall at the bottom, thus permitting enough spring to push the

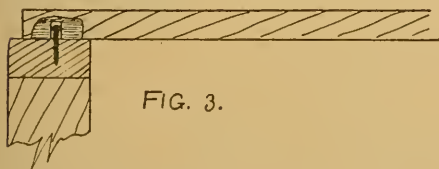


FIG. 3.

fence to the side, as shown at b, Fig. 1. The dotted quarter-circle, Fig. 2, shows how the fence drops, and the dotted line

at c, shows the position the fence holds when the cellarway is in use. Fig. 3 illustrates the fastening of the fence when it is up. The fence is attached to the upright by means of a hinge, as indicated on Fig. 2.

Laying Out Octagons

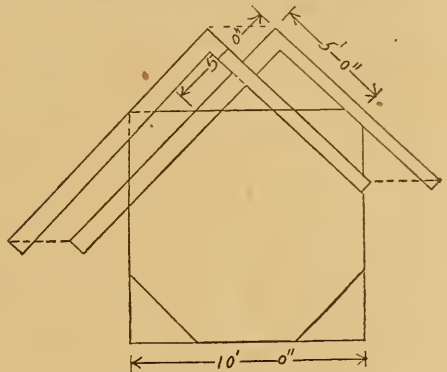
If you have space in "The Carpenter" for this little sketch it might be of use to some of the brothers.

Yours truly,

L. U. No. 331. J. B. TABB.

This is a very simple and accurate way to lay out an octagon.

This sketch explains itself. First draw a rectangle, holding the square on the



corner of rectangle will give the layout on the reverse side.

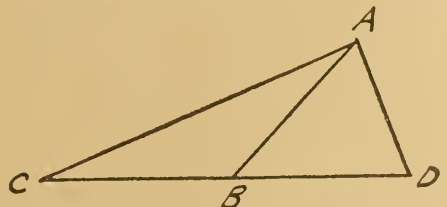
How To Lay Out a Square Corner

(By L. Perth, L. U. No. 10.)

It quite often happens that we wish to lay out a square corner and there is no square of any kind available.

Here is a method that requires nothing but a rule or just a straight stick without any graduations.

Draw a line AB and at one end of this



line draw the line CD at any angle. This line CD must be straight, twice as long as AB and must be of equal length each side of point B. That is, CB=BD.

Now, join the points A, C and D and you have at A a right angle or a square corner.

Carpenters' Practical Aid

The second edition of "The Carpenters' Practical Aid," is now available for carpenters and apprentices. This book was written by a member of the Brotherhood. The price is 50 cents per copy. Address, "Carpenters' Practical Aid, 519 Woodward Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

The New York State Council of Carpenters

The nineteenth annual convention of the New York Council of Carpenters was held in Syracuse, N. Y., August 17-20. The session was attended by 165 delegates from all parts of the state. Frank M. O'Connor, President of the Council presided, and he reviewed the progress made in developing the organization through recent legislation and urged that all delegates be present at the convention at Jamestown next year.

He was renamed President; Charles Gould, Scotia was named First Vice-President; William T. Bennis, Albany, Second Vice-President; John T. O'Brien, Syracuse, Secretary-Treasurer.

One of the important actions taken by the convention was the changing of the convention date to August 12th, the birthday of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Unions Have Control of Their Membership

By a recent unanimous decision the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York has declined to order the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union to admit David Simons to membership.

Simons was president of the Web Pressmen's union that called an outlaw strike in New York City against local newspapers in September, 1923. Officers of the international organized a new Local and secured an adjustment. Simons was denied membership in the new union and he instituted legal proceedings. In ruling against him, the appellate court said:

"The court is without power to compel a voluntary unincorporated association to either admit or reinstate an applicant for membership. That power rests exclusively in such association."

The Order of "Don't Knockers"

(Dedicated to the above Order of Buffalo, N. Y., by the late Sidney R. Ellis, playwright and song writer, brother of S. M. Ellis, L. U. No. 142, Pittsburgh.

'Twas in Buffalo at night,
A new Order found the light,
A Society that's now well known to fame,
It was started in the race,
By a man named M. H. Case,
And "ORDER OF DON'T KNOCKERS" is its name.
To know its power for good,
It should first be understood,
That a "KNOCKER" is envy's faithful
"TOUT."
He depreciates all things,
Gives to Slander lightning wings,
Which means in Slang "He's got his Hammer out."

This Order has come to stay,
For it truly points the way,
How one should live and pass "Dame Rumor" by,
And it helps you "Push Along"
All the good things mid the throng,
Not leave them with the gossipers to die.
"Don't judge others by a guess,"
"Nor the weaker side oppress,"
Are Maxims plucked at random from its stock,
And another there you'll find,
Which is well worth borne in mind.
"If you cannot Boost, for Heaven's sake Don't Knock."

Let your conscience be your guide.
If your conscience is honest it will guide
you safely across every abyss that surely
comes in your way in our present day
generation.

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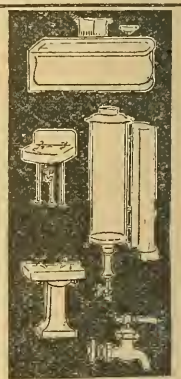
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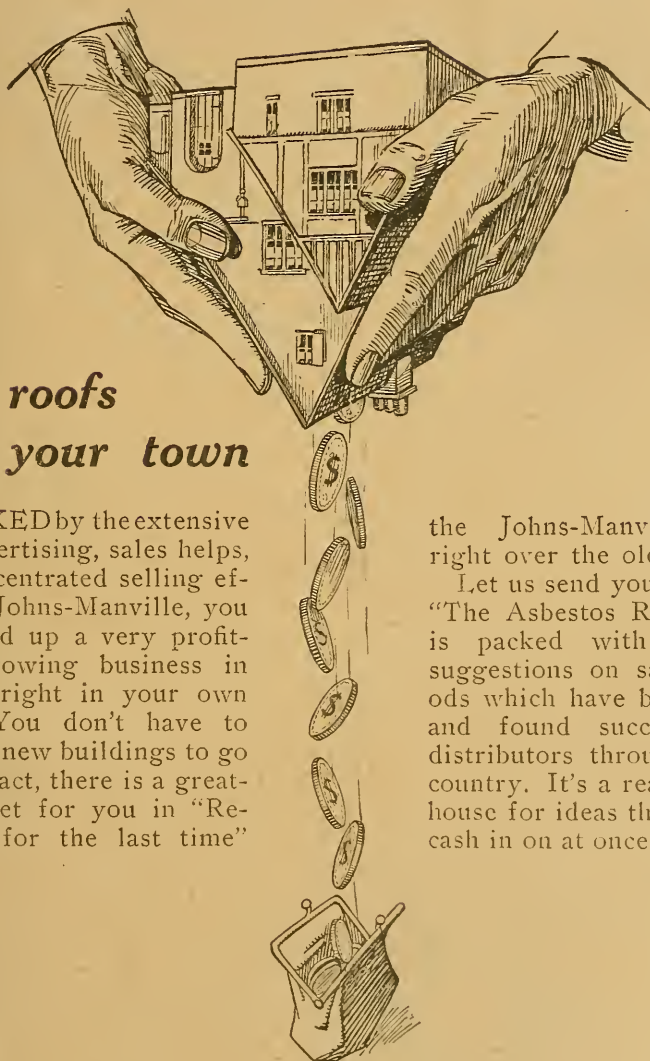
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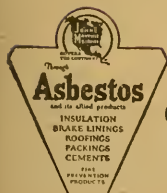
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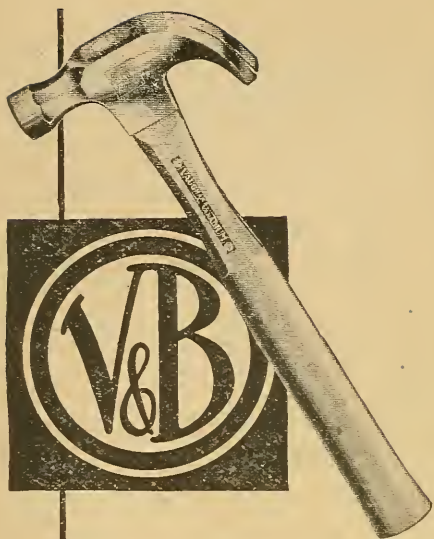
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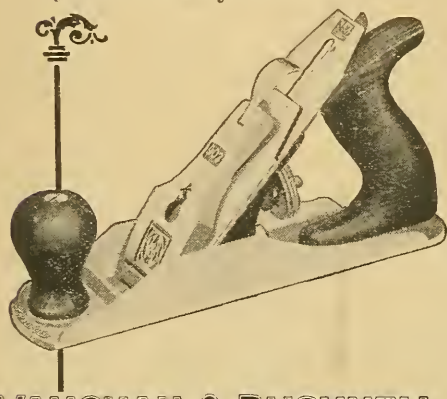


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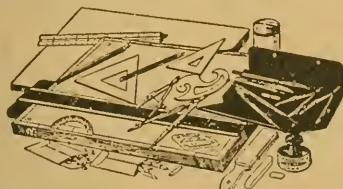
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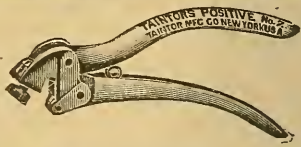
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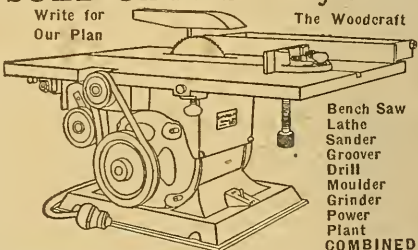
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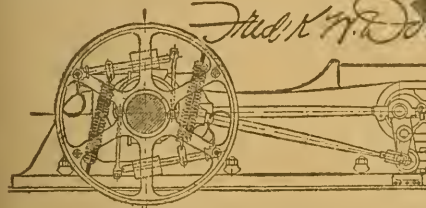


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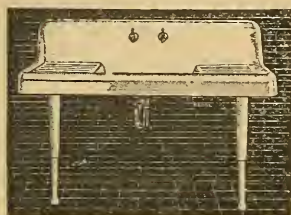
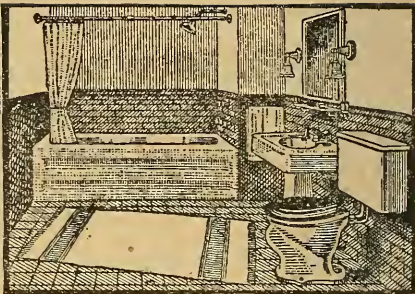
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The durable cupped point of a SYRACUSE Nail Set never fails in use. Crucible Steel only. Head and body in one piece.

A poor nail set looks much like a good one. And any maker can say his set is best. That's why we GUARANTEE every SYRACUSE Nail Set. Crucible steel costs 60 to 100 per cent. more than open hearth steel, but we use it exclusively. Send 25c if your dealer doesn't carry.

SYRACUSE TWIST DRILL CO., Syracuse, New York



It's cheaper to buy one good nail set than several poor ones

THE "RUSTLESS" RULE

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



Here is THE Rule every Carpenter and Builder should have. It won't rust, weighs little, has brass joints, costs less than a steel rule, yet is just as durable, has large black double lined figures, dull white finish and accurate graduation, together with permanent legibility. Made in lengths 2 to 6 ft. end section graduated in 32nds. If your dealer can not supply you send to us for printed matter and prices.

THE RUSTLESS RULE CO., INC.

7 Lafayette Ave.

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10 Days
Free Trial

**G & B
Junior**

Convertible Level

Cash or Easy
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TRANSIT

The World's Greatest Level and Transit Combined.
Used in every State in the Union.

No extra or loose parts, no confusion, simple to operate, accurate and speedy. Learn to use it in less than an hour with our illustrated Instruction Book. Powerful Telescope, silvered and graduated circle, ground Vial and all other features of a good, durable Convertible Level.

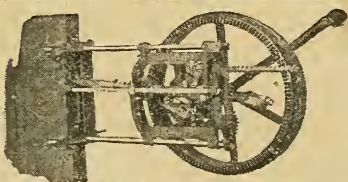
Send for our instructive Circular E.

GEIER & BLUHM, Inc., 672 River St., Troy, N. Y.

Low
Price
High Quality



LEVEL



Cut Your Mortises Five Times Faster

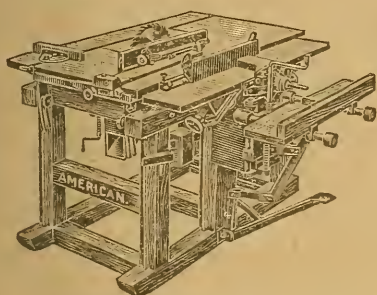
—in any kind of wood. Always uniform in depth with straight sides, smooth bottom.

The New Improved **Champion Mortiser**

Cuts 5 Perfect Mortises in a Minute on 1 Wood

Cuts mortises 2" to 13" wide and from round hole to a 6" slot. Year's guarantee. Shipped complete with any two bits 2" to 5" for \$40. F. O. B. factory. Send today for circular.

Colgan Machinery & Supply Co. 301 Hayden Bldg. Columbus, Ohio.

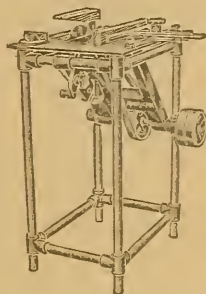


The American Woodworker

Gasoline or electric driven.

For use on the job or in the shop.

Ask for Bulletin No. 81, of these and other profit producers.



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Winter Weather Strip Profits Are Tremendous

Carpenters everywhere are doubling their earnings by acting as Federal Metal Weather Strip Agents. Federal Weather Strips are considered the standard of leading engineers. Easy to install. Save 1-3 of the fuel bill. Big demand makes sales easy. Don't wait! Send for our complete information NOW!

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Here's an IMPORTANT Feature

The cases of the Empire Level are interchangeable. If the glass becomes broken insert a new case. You can do it quickly, easily and inexpensively. Then too, the Empire is the most accurate and durable level on the market.

If your dealer doesn't handle them write

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

EMPIRE LEVEL

No. 1 E
Six Glass Level with
Interchangeable Vial Cases.



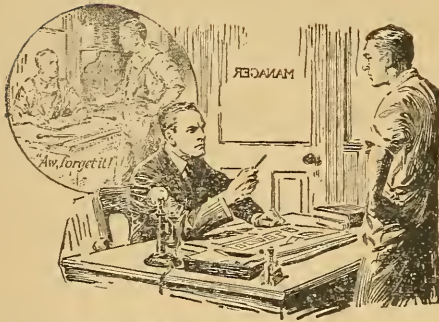
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MAKE MORE MONEY. Be the Roof Truss Expert in your town. You are trained free. Demand grows bigger daily. Cash in on prosperity. Territory going fast. Your chance to be somebody. Fill out the coupon NOW.

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Wm. H. Waddington, Pres. :—Please send me free catalog and full information.

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Address (print)



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Canadians may send this coupon to International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited, Montreal, Canada.

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One carpenter (or any man handy with tools) in every community can positively double his income at once by representing us in the sale and installation of

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A B C Weatherstrip can be installed without removing or grooving the sash, and because of this saving in labor, they are lowest in cost, as well as the most efficient. Made of spring bronze, and always follow any expansion, shrinkage or warp of the sash. Try them for yourself.

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The Kennedy Utility Saw

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Quickly pays for itself on the farm.
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7 Circular saw, band saw,
jointer, motor, \$250.
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A
Complete
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\$250!

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all ready to plug in. nearest light socket and go
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this Parks Cabinet Shop Special is a big money-
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FROM the
"Never Slip" Handle to
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Adding another room to the house, by turning the attic into a playroom.

REMODEL

Give the children an attractive indoor place to play. The attic is ideal; they can romp to their hearts' content, without disturbing the household. Oak Flooring, laid over the present unsightly floor, helps to make a real room out of the attic, and keeps it clean and sanitary besides.

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Please send me "THE STORY OF OAK FLOORS," and "How and Where to Use Oak Floors."

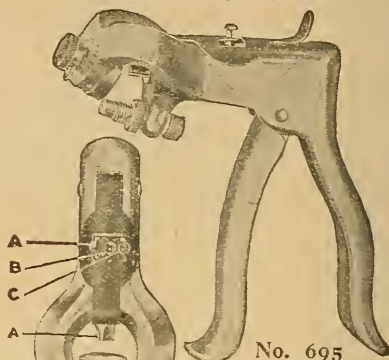
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STEARNS "Pistol Grip" Saw Set with Oscillating Plunger

Patented April 8, 1924



This is the only Saw Set on the market having an oscillating plunger which enables the user to set the plunger to the pitch of the tooth, so that when setting a saw the plunger comes in contact with the tooth at the proper angle and does not interfere with any other, either ahead or back of the one being set. It is, therefore, the only Saw Set which makes it possible to set the teeth on both sides alike, thereby clearing the saw equally on both sides and preventing it from cutting or running to one side, as the carpenter usually calls it.

Hardened Anvil and Plunger. Finely tempered Steel Springs. Nickelplated Finish. Packed one in a box with Direction Sheet.

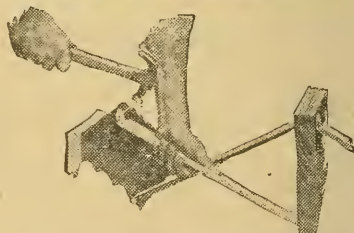
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Manufactured By

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SYRACUSE,
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As Handy As Nails!



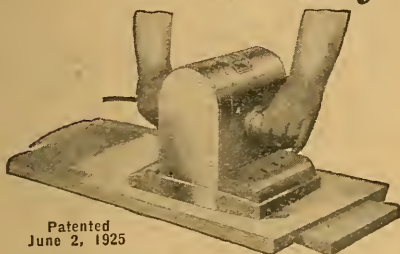
JUST what you've been looking for—a bridging that's easy to handle, won't split, needs only half as many nails. It's GF Duplex Steel Bridging. You twist it once and drive four nails. That puts your bridging in to stay. The people you build for will appreciate your use of modern bridging.

Let us send you a free sample

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Youngstown, Ohio

GF Duplex
STEEL BRIDGING

A Week's Work in One Day!



Patented
June 2, 1925

A handy Portable Electric Sander that eliminates hand work. Does a day's work in one hour. Strong—Rugged—Powerful. Adjustable to any cut. Easy to operate. Produces perfect finish on any surface.

Easy Payment Plan

Sold on liberal terms of monthly payments. Hundreds in use. Write today for full particulars.

R. L. BARKER & CO.

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Barker



Sander

Get into the Floor Surfacing Business While the Field Is Fresh

*\$40 to \$50 a day easily earned
with an AUTOMATIC—*



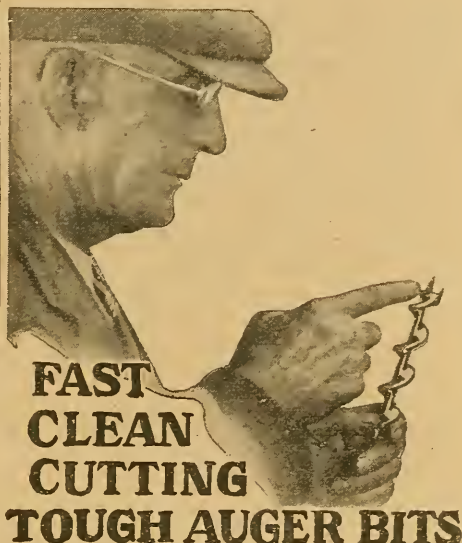
The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.

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the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication—SKF Ball-bearings—Whitney Silent Chain—Roller Pressure Regulator—ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today—Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial. Part down—balance easy payments.



FAST CLEAN CUTTING TOUGH AUGER BITS

An old carpenter very aptly summed up the reasons for his preference for Irwin Auger Bits.

He said, "They cut fast, they cut clean clear through, and they are the toughest, best edge holding, wear resisting bits I ever used." What more could be asked of any Auger Bit?

Every man should have a complete set of Irwin Auger Bits. The time they save and the convenience of having the right bit for every job soon repays the small cost.

Ask your hardware dealer to show you Irwin Auger Bits in sets.

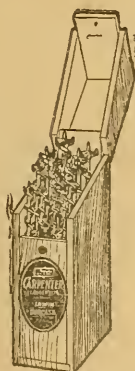
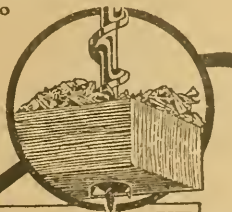


Illustration shows the Carpenter Set and Borcase.

Irwin Home Set, 6 bits and case . . .	\$3.50
Irwin Handy Set, 10 bits and case . . .	5.50
Irwin Carpenter Set, 13 bits and case . . .	7.25

THE IRWIN AUGER BIT CO.
Wilmington, Ohio

Hardware dealers everywhere sell genuine Irwin Auger Bits. The Irwin mark shown below is stamped on the shank of every Genuine Irwin Bit.



The IRWIN Bit

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



Handles Won't
Loosen Or Split

Matchless

SCREW
DRIVERS

FOR
GOOD
MECHANICS

ASK
YOUR DEALER
FOR THEM

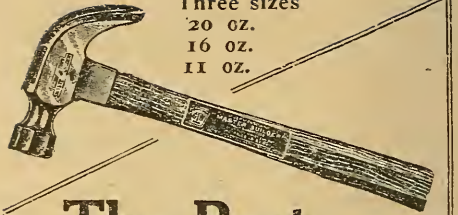


8 inch Size Supporting
Weight of Two Men

They
Outlast
All Others

THE BRIDGEPORT HARDWARE
MFG. CORP.

Bridgeport, Conn.



Three sizes
20 OZ.
16 OZ.
11 OZ.

The Best
for 68 Years

It served your father and
your grandfather faith-
fully—just as it will serve
you.

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If not obtainable through your
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Master Builder catalog of Ham-
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Griffith Tool Works
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A PRACTICAL TOOL FOR A
PRACTICAL MECHANIC



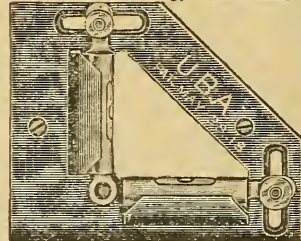
A Combination
Straight Edge
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THAT IS Ad-
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HAVE YOUR
HARDWARE
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PLY YOU. If he
is unable to do so,
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and Post Money
Order and we
will send direct
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Size 34x4

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WALKERVILLE, ONT.
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HERE IS A REAL OPPORTUNITY

Establish Yourself NOW

IN A PROFITABLE
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With a

"NATIONAL ELECTRIC"

FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE

You can have steady work winter and summer in the floor finishing business—and at **BIG PROFITS**. \$20 to \$60 a day is not at all unusual.

Thousands of feet of new floors must be surfaced, and every old floor is a prospect for refinishing. With a "National," you can surface faster than 6 men working with hand scrapers—and do the job better!

Let us tell you more about this opportunity—and why you need a "National Electric" to build good-will and a continuing business. We back up our statements with a 5 Day Free Trial and 5 Year Guarantee.

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National Sanding Machine Co.
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Sold
on
Easy
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**CEDAR
SHINGLES**

TOTE FAIR, Mr. Carpenter, tote fair!

We're boosting your game, year in, year out. And in asking you to boost ours, we're asking only that you, too, boost your own!

"Substitutes," so-called, are a menace to all wood construction. Cheap, unskilled labor is laying a lot of the substitute roofing.

Let's pull together. Talk shingles at every opportunity. Send for literature and feed up on the facts! Your name on the margin will bring it.

RED CEDAR SHINGLE BUREAU

38 South Dearborn Street

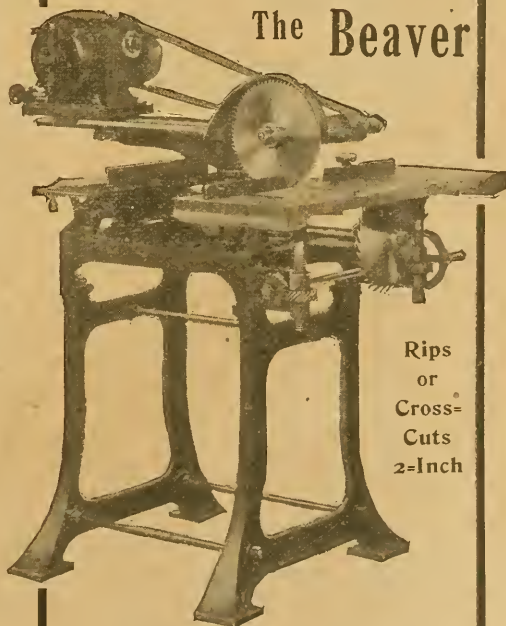
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CARPENTERS! With This Machine You Can Double Your Income

With the aid of the Beaver Woodworker you can do from two to five times as much work as you can by working with hand tools, and you can positively double your income. Why work hard by hand, when you can make twice as much money by letting the Beaver do the hard work for you? The Beaver is the most efficient machine that operates from a light socket. It is so dependable that you can buy it on practically your own terms.

A Whole Year's Time To Pay! The Beaver



Rips
or
Cross-
Cuts
2-Inch

12 Machines In One

The Beaver is just right for the shop, and easy to take out on the job. Does 23 wood-working operations. **Actually costs you nothing as it quickly pays for itself.**

Just send address, and we will send complete information.

HUTCHINSON MFG. CO.,
Department 12, Norristown, Pa.



Maydole

*As Different As
Oak From Spruce*

Eighty-three years of constant striving to perfect the carpenter's hammer account for the distinctive and superior 'hang' and the almost unbelievable durability of the Maydole Hammer.

No other hammer head is press-forged of selected tool steel, tempered separately at each end. No other hammer handle is air-dried for years like the Maydole's handle of clear, second-growth hickory.

There is constant satisfaction and real economy in owning a genuine Maydole Hammer. Your dealer will gladly show you the size and style of Maydole you prefer. Look for "D. Maydole" on the hammer head.

Write us for free pocket handbook "A" containing much useful information.

The David Maydole Hammer Co.
Norwich New York

Maydole Hammers



8716



SANDS LEVELS

**In A Complete Assortment Of
Our Most Popular Numbers**

Look for this display in hardware windows. Genuine Sand's Levels are worth looking for. Their accuracy and convenience on the job are advantages recognized by master workmen everywhere.

**Compare Them
and You'll Buy a Sand's**

Sand originated the spirit plumb and level. Nearly all the improvements since copied in other levels have been first used in Sand's Levels. The first aluminum level on the market was a Sand's. Sand's gives you the improvements first.

Get a Sand's Today and Be Satisfied
"Sand's Levels Tell the Truth"

SANDS LEVEL & TOOL CO.

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**We Want Your Business and You
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**An
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Value**

That's what Builders
say when we quote them
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**ACME SANITARY
STEEL BATH
ROOM CABINETS**

Get our prices and specifications on cabinets before you place your order. The owner will like the way they look when installed, and you'll like the way they affect your profits.

We make all recessed type cabinets with or without open shelf at bottom, and also cabinets for surface mounting where it is impossible to make a recess in the wall. Write for prices and description.

Morton Manufacturing Company

5137 West Lake Street

Chicago, Illinois

Speed up!

SPEED UP!

You can do it, even on the most complex grooving and cutting if you use the Huther Dado Head! With this tool the most complicated cutting and grooving are made easy. Perfect work is assured, and speed throughout the whole process increased.

Made by the inventors and original patentees of the Dado Head cutter, and backed by more than fifty years experience in saw manufacture, this tool is an investment that pays profits from the very start.

Let us send you illustrated catalog showing the complete line of Huther Saws.

Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co.

Makers of Better Saws for More Than Fifty Years

Rochester, N. Y.



**and it's
all I
need**

I got all over the idea of carrying around a rule, square, level, protractor, bevel and plumb just about two minutes after I put my hands on this Starrett Combination Tool, No. 439.

With this Builder's Combination Tool I've not only all those tools but I've got a gadget that saves me all kinds of time and figuring in laying out work. For instance, on a roofing or stair job, the pitch-to-foot indicator alone is worth the cost of the tool.

If you want a timesaver, space-saver and weight saver—put one of the Starrett Builder's Combination Tools in your kit.

Ask your dealer or write for descriptive matter and Catalog No. 23 "E".

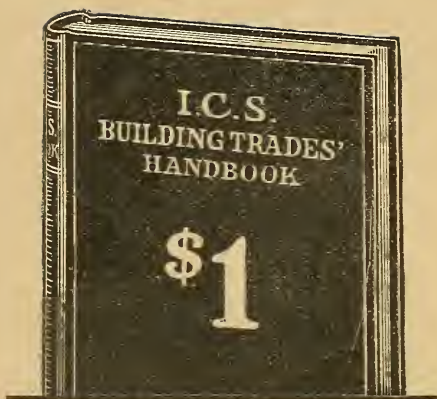
**THE L. S. STARRET CO.
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World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of
Hacksaws Unexcelled
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for Accuracy

8624

Starrett Tools



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409 pages 263 illustrations

ONLY one dollar. A reference book for every man connected with the building trades. *Contents:*—Blueprints, Weights and Measures, Formulæ, Mensuration, Geometric Drawing, Structural Design, Materials of Masonry Construction (stone, brick, terra cotta, lime, cements, sand, mortar, concrete), Carpentry and Joinery, Roofing, Steel Square, Plumbing, Heating, Estimating, Architectural Design, etc.

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Just fill out the coupon below—slip it into an envelope with a dollar bill and mail, and this 409-page I. C. S. Building Trades' Handbook will come speeding to you by return mail. (Note the other building trades books listed below.)

YOU RUN NO RISK—MONEY BACK IF DESIRED

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

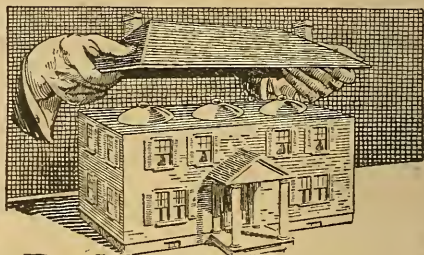
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Build your House like a Fireless Cooker

A fireless cooker keeps hot because it holds the heat. It cooks the food with only a fraction of the heat required in a stove, because the heat in the cooker cannot escape.

Cabot's Insulating "Quilt"

keeps the whole house warm in the same way. It insulates the house as the cooker is insulated and prevents the heat of the heater from escaping through the walls and roof. It saves coal enough to pay for itself in two hard winters, besides keeping the house warm and comfortable for all time, and reducing doctor's bills.

"Build Warm Houses

It is Cheaper Than Heating Cold Ones"

Sample of Quilt sent free

SAMUEL CABOT, Inc.
Mfg. Chemists

6 Oliver St.,
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Samuel Cabot, Inc., 6 Oliver St., Boston.
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Send me free sample Cabot's Quilt and full information:

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HEADLIGHT Carpenter's Overalls

UNION MADE

FOR THE MAN WHO PREFERS A BLUE CARPENTER'S
OVERALL WE ARE NOW MAKING THEM FROM

HEADLIGHT SPECIAL WEAVE BLUE DENIM
LOT 140

The Best Denim Ever Put Into an Overall



Also Made of
Extra Fine Quality
TOUGH WHITE SAIL CLOTH LOT 320

Features

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| Four big nail pockets | Patented safety rule pocket. |
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| Two big front pockets. | 2 side hammer straps. |
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Mail your order to our nearest factory if your local Headlight Dealer cannot supply you.

LARNED, CARTER & CO.

World's Greatest Overall Makers

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MY GUARANTEE TO YOU

If, when this overall is completely worn out, you do not think that Headlight Carpenters Overalls are better, more convenient and will outwear any other overall made, I will give you back your money. Beware of imitations. Demand the Genuine.

Blue Label
PATENTED

Wallace
PORTABLE MACHINES

For Winter Profits

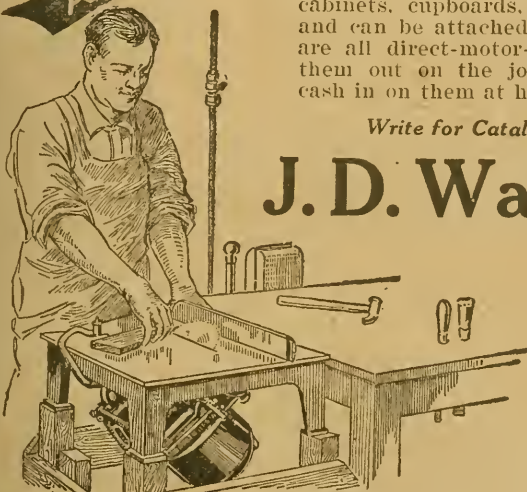
Wallace Portable Machines can be used to excellent advantage during winter months by setting them up in your shop or basement and using them to turn out various kinds of profitable work, such as screens, storm windows, fluted porch posts, door and window frames, French windows, cabinets, cupboards, etc. They are easily portable and can be attached to any light socket, and they are all direct-motor-driven—no belts to slip. Use them out on the job during building season, and cash in on them at home during the winter!

Write for Catalog 402E and price list!

J. D. Wallace & Co.

154 S. California Ave.
CHICAGO

Wallace Universal Saw
Wallace Plain Saw
Wallace 16" Band Saw
Wallace 6" Jointer
Wallace 4" Planer
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Wonder Disc Sander
Wonder Spindle Sander
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automatic heat control



ZOURI KEY-SET STORE FRONT CONSTRUCTION

Compared to the return in unsolicited business pulled by the attractiveness of the job, your investment of time and labor in installing a Zouri Store Front is small. Any contractor can do it quickly and easily with the aid of the famous safety Key-Set construction. Zouri brings you profit in more ways than one.

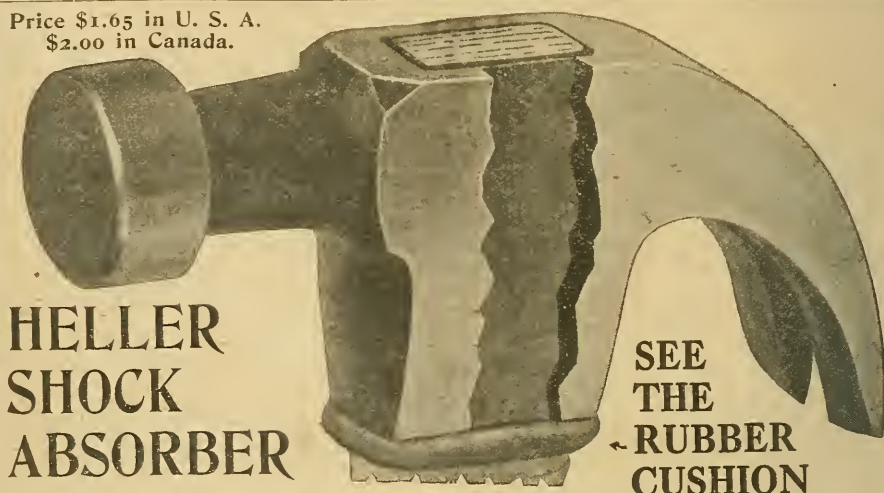
Free—our big, free, illustrated book showing the newest and best styles of modern windows and store fronts, also thoroughly explaining the popular Zouri Safety Key-Set construction. Write for your copy today.

Zouri Drawn Metals Company

Factory and General Offices
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LISTED BY THE UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES

Price \$1.65 in U. S. A.
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SHOCK
ABSORBER**

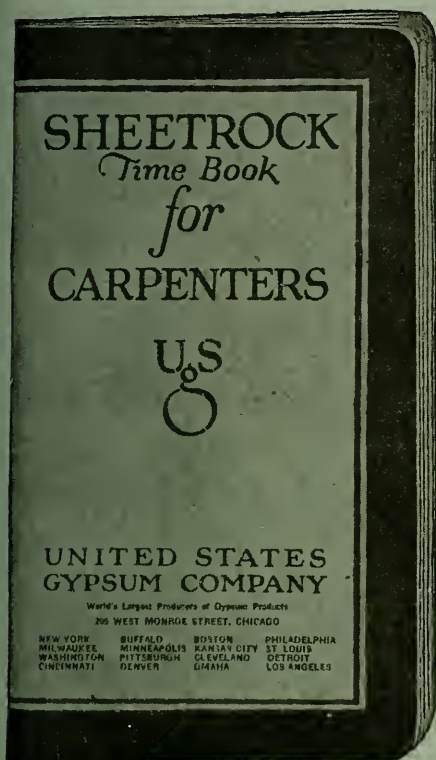
**SEE
THE
RUBBER
CUSHION**

1. Absorbs the shock of blows and saves nerves and energy, because of a hard rubber cushion between the handle and the hammer head.
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3. Drop forged and hand finished by experienced craftsmen. Of finest HELLER steel, super-hardened.
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Good Tools since 1836

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Every day thousands of carpenters make use of their Sheetrock Time Books to jot down notes in, to keep track of working time, to get help on construction problems. This valuable book is being mailed free to those who ask for it. Here's the coupon for your copy. Send it in today!

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The FIREPROOF



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Dept. 4, 205 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
Send my SHEETROCK Time Book to—

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Sheetrock is inspected and approved as an effective barrier to fire by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

ATKINS

SILVER STEEL SAWS

A LIFETIME SAW

ATKINS NO. 53

Here is a saw that appeals to high class mechanics for general carpentry work. It is the most popular saw on the market today. The blade is genuine SILVER STEEL, taper ground. Atkins exclusive damaskeen finish. Skew back, regular or ship pattern. Improved Perfection handle of apple wood, embossed, highly polished. Fastened to blade with three nickel screws and medalion.



OTHER POPULAR PATTERNS

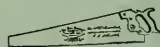
This is our best Saw. The Four Hundred Preferred by expert carpenters. Furnished in regular pattern, skew back; ship pattern, skew back; regular pattern, straight back; ship pattern, straight back. Fitted with Improved Perfection Handle which prevents wrist strain.

Another popular saw; the 65, a companion to No. 53. Straight back, regular or ship pattern. Silver Steel blade, fitted with Improved Perfection Handle.

The No. 51. Made of Silver Steel, regular or ship pattern. Applewood handle of the old style block pattern, polished and embossed.

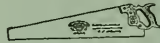
Place order with your nearest dealer.

Enclose 35c for nail apron, Saw Sense and useful souvenir. Mention your hardware dealer when writing.



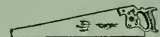
Atkins No. 400

For high grade carpenters who want the best that money and skill can produce.



Atkins No. 65

A Popular Saw for those who want a Straight Back.



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Preferred by carpenters who desire the Old Style Handle.

E. C. ATKINS & COMPANY

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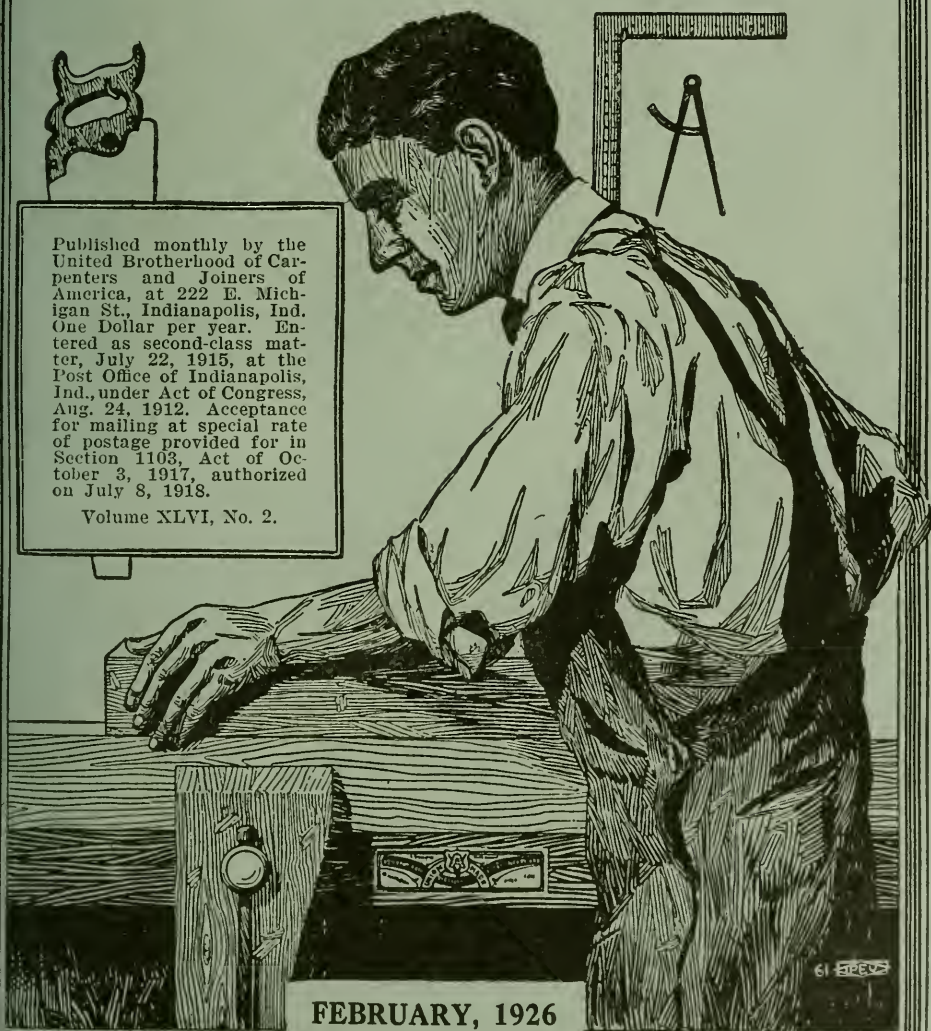
Seattle
Paris, France
Vancouver, B. C.



The CARPENTER

Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XLVI, No. 2.



FEBRUARY, 1926

It Goes Up Quickly



You've never handled a sheathing that will go up as fast as Gyp-Lap. Its broad sheets span seven studs and are easy to fit, sawing as readily as the softest wood.

And yet Gyp-Lap adds strength to the building, bracing the framework better than lumber. When you've sheathed a house with Gyp-Lap you may

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Sheetrock dealers sell Gyp-Lap. Send coupon for a sample and folder that tells more about its advantages.

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Dept. 404, 205 West Monroe St., Chicago

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GYP - LAP

The FIREPROOF Sheathing

Mail this today!



United States Gypsum Company
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Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyp-Lap.

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OSHKOSH B'GOSH




 A special overall for Carpenters
 —of Oshkosh B'Gosh quality
 

Union Made by OSHKOSH OVERALL COMPANY, Oshkosh, Wis.

CARPENTERS—

Make Screens During Your Dull Season!

If you can get people thinking about their screens now, why not do so and relieve the screen rush that usually comes with warm weather?

Every spring an increasing number of homeowners become good prospects for permanent bronze screening. They know that bronze screening is as rust-proof as copper and 50% stronger, that it will not sag nor bulge in service, that it never requires painting and does not obstruct vision.

This season we are broadcasting the advantages of bronze screens through the advertising pages of national magazines.

You can reap the benefits of this advertising at once by running local newspaper advertising of your own. You will find it inexpensive. Look over the ads on the opposite page and use the coupon to obtain electrotypes, free of charge. All that your newspaper will have to do is to insert your name and address.

In addition, we have prepared two folders in color to help interest your prospects in bronze screens. We will send you as many of each as you can use.



Anaconda Bronze Wire is as rust-proof as copper and 50% stronger.

The American Brass Company does not make screens, but furnishes Anaconda Bronze Wire to leading screen cloth manufacturers.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES: WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT
Offices and Agencies in Principal Cities
Canadian Mill: ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LTD.
New Toronto, Ont.

ANACONDA ANTIQUE &

Bronze Screens

As rust-proof as Copper
and 50% Stronger

We especially recommend screens of
Anaconda Bronze Wire because they
last so long that they pay for them-
selves many times over.

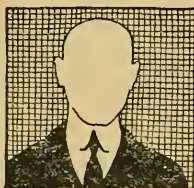
No rusting. No sagging. No paint-
ing. Just put them up in the spring
and take them down in the fall.

Screen time is here. Call us before
the rush comes!

No. 1

Name

A tip on Screens from



(YOUR PHOTOGRAPH and NAME)

It will pay you to let us equip your
doors and windows with screens of
Anaconda Bronze Wire. They are
cheapest in the end because they
can't rust, they never need painting,
and they stay strong and tight through
the wear and tear of many years.

Don't put it off—spring will soon
be here. Let's talk screens now!

Your Firm Name
Address
Telephone Number

No. 2

It's time to think about Screens!

If you have old ones that need atten-
tion we'll be glad to repair them.
But we recommend new screens of
Anaconda Bronze Wire because they
stay tight and strong for years and
years without any painting or trouble
whatsoever.

Spring will soon be here. Let us talk
screens with you, NOW!

Name

Address

Telephone Number

No. 3

Stir up orders through newspaper
advertising. Fill in this coupon
and mail it today!

The American Brass Co. Date

Waterbury, Conn.

Please send me, free of charge, an electrotype, one
col. x 4", of each ad. checked. Ad. No. 1 _____
Ad. No. 2 [Photograph enclosed] _____ Ad.
No. 3 _____

I buy screen cloth from _____

Firm _____

(Please Print)

Street Address _____

City _____ State _____

GOLDEN BRONZE WIRE



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Plan Reading. Every man who has got very far ahead in any building trade can read blue prints. No man can expect to be a first rate foreman or superintendent until he knows what every line on a plan means and how to lay out and direct work from the architect's plans. By the Chicago Tech. Method you quickly learn to read any plan as easily as you read these words.

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Our gift to every carpenter. Sent absolutely free. For we want you to see for yourself . . . at our expense how easily and quickly you can learn to read blue prints . . . and get the knowledge that will make you more money. Don't send a penny. Just mail the coupon.

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"How to Read Blue Prints" is written in plain, every day English. It is easy to understand . . . and will prove to you immediately how quickly you can get the training that has given other men the chance to work with their heads . . . and to make more money than just the wage scale.

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easy our instruction is . . . how quickly you can become an expert . . . can get the practical knowledge that you must have to get ahead quick.

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We will send you also a book about the Chicago Technical School for Builders. It is free too. It tells you all about our method of training by correspondence. It shows you how you can make your spare time pay you a handsome profit in a very short while. It tells all about our practical instructors . . . shows every branch and department of our Builders' Courses . . . gives you photographs of our men and departments . . . tells what others have done and what you can expect to do.

Chicago Technical School for Builders is one of the oldest and best equipped schools of its kind in America. Many big builders owe their first step to success to our training. Hundreds of practical men from the building trades attend our day and evening classes at our school for builders here in Chicago. You get this same

Builders

118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

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Do You Know—

- how different materials are shown on blue prints?
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Go right on with your work. Your spare time . . . as little or as much as you wish . . . is all you need. Our practical lessons and actual blue print building plans come to you by mail. And the cost is little.

Send the coupon . . . today. It will bring you with the free Blue Print Plans and the two books, full information about the Chicago Technical School for Builders. Shows what

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No 34
*Showing the
Complete
STANLEY LINE*

STANLEY

STANLEY STEEL PLANES

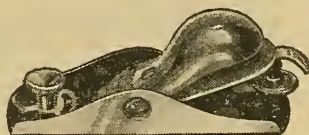
These latest additions to the line of Stanley Planes are much lighter in weight and practically indestructible.

The Bench Planes have a malleable iron frog and lever cap and a steel base. The bottom and adjustable front of the block plane are of steel, and so is the lever or cap.

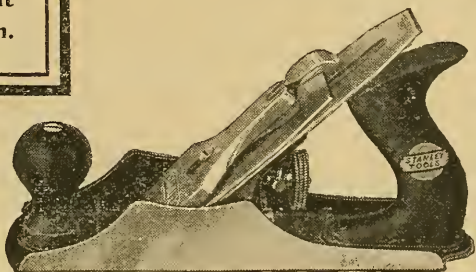
Write for complete descriptions.

The Stanley Rule & Level Plant
New Britain, Conn.

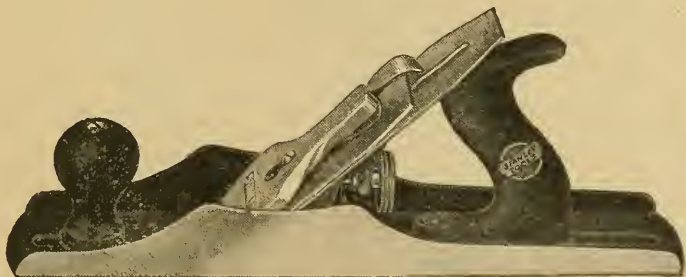
New!



S18—6 in. long
Weight 1 1/4 lbs.



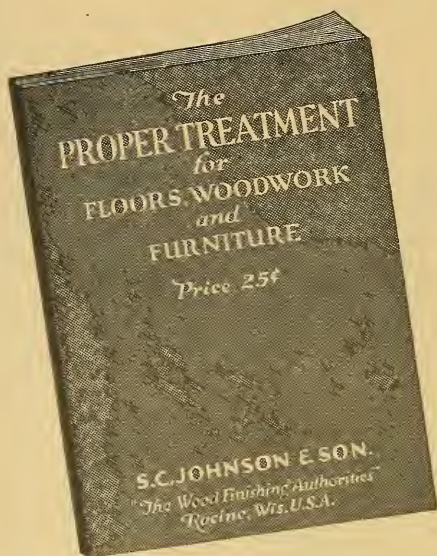
No. S4. 9 in. long
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- ☐ Please send me free and postpaid a copy of the NEW Johnson Wood Finishing Manual.
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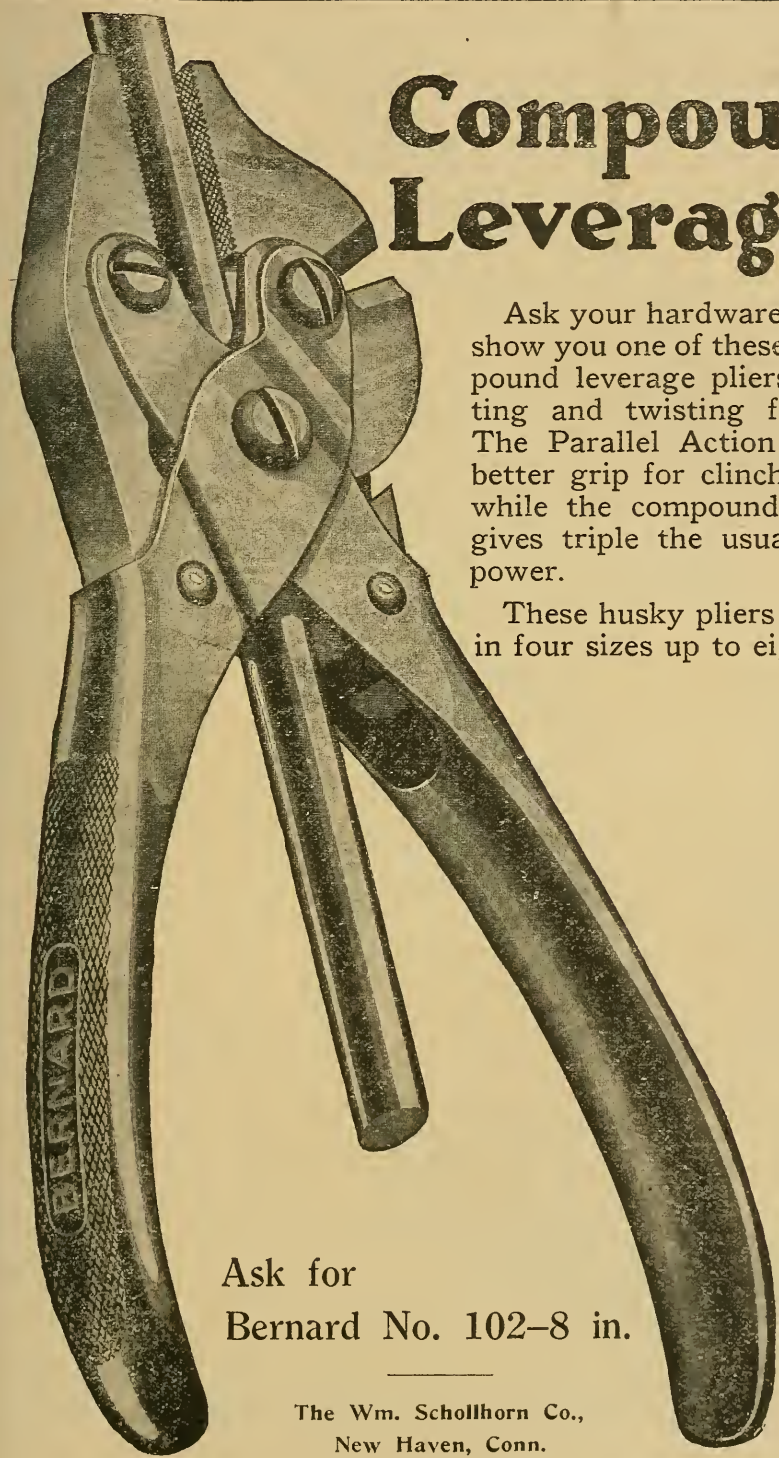
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These husky pliers are made in four sizes up to eight inch.

A detailed black and white illustration of a pair of Bernard Compound Leverage Pliers. The pliers are shown in an open position, with the handles crossed. The left handle features a textured grip and the brand name 'BERNARD' embossed vertically. The right handle is smooth. The jaws are thick and curved, designed for cutting and twisting wire. The overall design is robust and industrial.

Ask for
Bernard No. 102-8 in.

The Wm. Schollhorn Co.,
New Haven, Conn.

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Cash In On
Your Spare Time

Use your spare time with a Wallace Portable Machine and get increased earning power. The man who owns a Wallace Machine is never "out of work." Sold on terms if desired. There is no limit to the profits you earn with them. Put one of these portable light-weight machines in your basement and you begin at once to earn money by making in your spare time, screens—storm windows—fluted porch posts—doors and window frames—French Windows—cabinets—cupboards, etc. All Wallace Machines are direct-motor-driven and can be attached to any light socket. Use them on the job during the building season then—earn more money with them at home during the Winter.

Wallace 16" Band
Saw

Wallace Universal
Saw

Wallace Plain Saw

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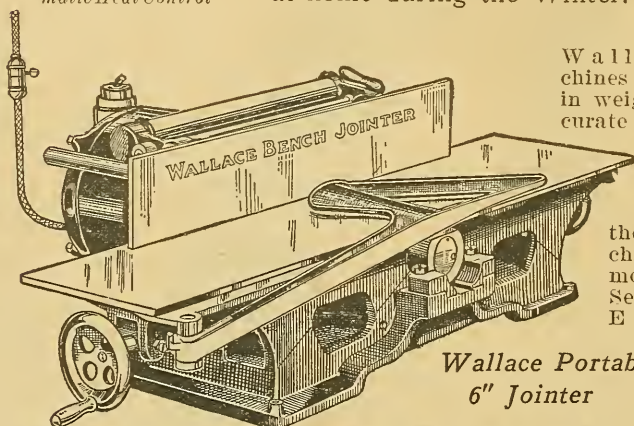
Wallace 6" Lathe

Wonder Spindle
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Wonder Disc Sander

Wallace Electric
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Wallace Portable machines are fast—light in weight—absolutely accurate and reliable.



Get full details of these remarkable machines. It means more money for you. Send for catalog 402 E and price list.

Wallace Portable
6" Jointer

J. D. WALLACE & CO.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

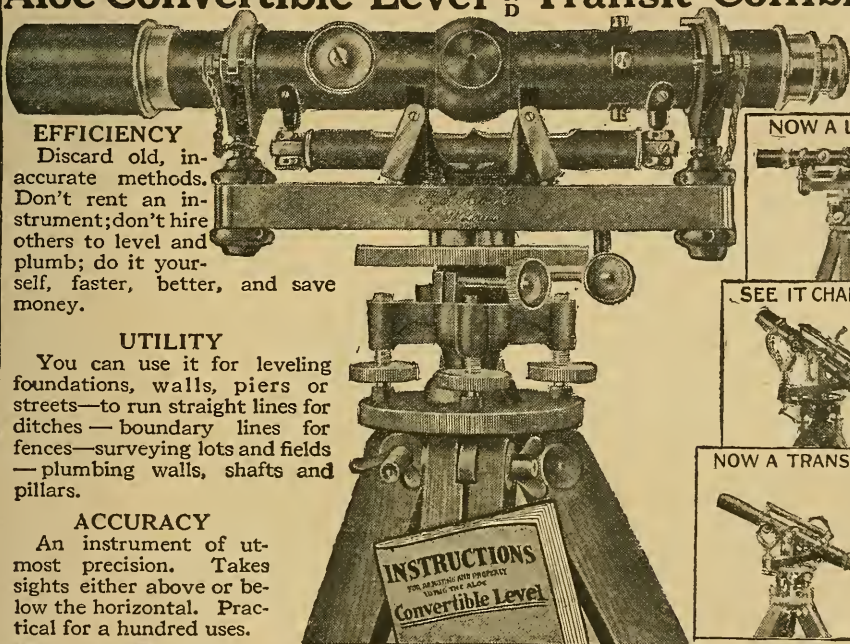
Level and Plumb Better and Quicker Own Your Own-Make More Money

\$5.00
Brings
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This instrument will add immeasurably to your efficiency and put you in the big builder class—will do more to increase your business, income and prestige than any investment you ever made. The Aloe Convertible Level is the world's best—a combination of both level and transit and quickly converted to either. Very accurate—satisfies the most exacting—yet so simple that anyone can use it.

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Aloe Convertible Level ^A ^N ^D Transit-Combined



EFFICIENCY

Discard old, inaccurate methods. Don't rent an instrument; don't hire others to level and plumb; do it yourself, faster, better, and save money.

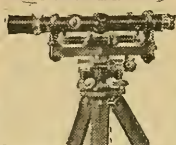
UTILITY

You can use it for leveling foundations, walls, piers or streets—to run straight lines for ditches—boundary lines for fences—surveying lots and fields—plumbing walls, shafts and pillars.

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Just \$5.00 brings it to you complete—on 10 days' trial. If perfectly satisfied pay the balance in easy monthly installments. Use it while you pay. It earns money faster than the easy monthly payments come due.

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Name

Address

A Near Century Experience Your Guarantee of Saw Quality

In 1832 Simonds Quality as applied to edge-tools first appealed to mechanics. Today it is the same. Simonds Blue Ribbon Hand Saws satisfy carpenters because they have proved the best. They cut fast and hold their edge longer.

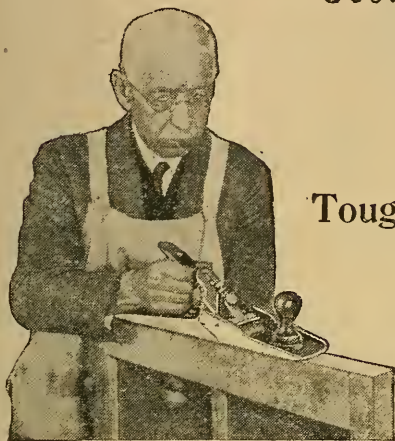
**Simonds
Saw and Steel
Company**

**Established 1832
Fitchburg, Mass.**

SIMONDS

SARGENT

Tools & Hardware



**Tough or knotty wood
can't make the
Sargent Auto-Set chatter**

The Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane has a reputation for coming through the thousand odd jobs that develop at busy work-benches and on building operations without a murmur or a moment's hesitation.

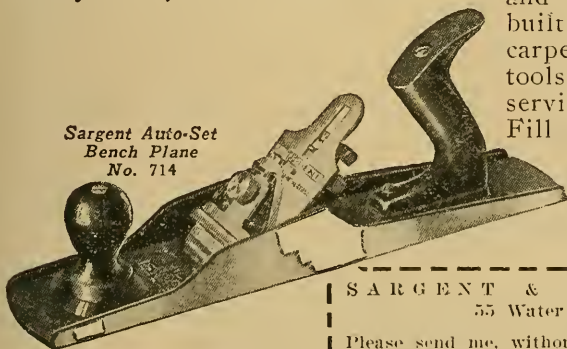
Its unusual cutting keenness—across or against the grain and through tough or knotty wood—will more than please you. Its all-round dependability and simplicity of adjustment have gained for it, everywhere, that real affection

which craftsmen have for tools which never fail them.

Cutter is of chromium steel—all Sargent cutters are. It takes a keen edge and holds it longer. The auto-set feature permits you to remove, sharpen and replace cutter without changing original adjustments.

Ask your dealer to show you the Sargent line. The Auto-Set, the Sargent 414—if that's your favorite style, the Sargent Steel Block Plane, and all of the many styles and sizes that are designed and built only for the most exacting carpenters. They're professional tools through and through—most serviceable, lasting and economical. Fill out and mail coupon for free descriptive booklets on Sargent Planes and Squares.

**Sargent Auto-Set
Bench Plane
No. 714**



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55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

Please send me, without cost, the booklets on Sargent Planes and Squares.

Name

Address

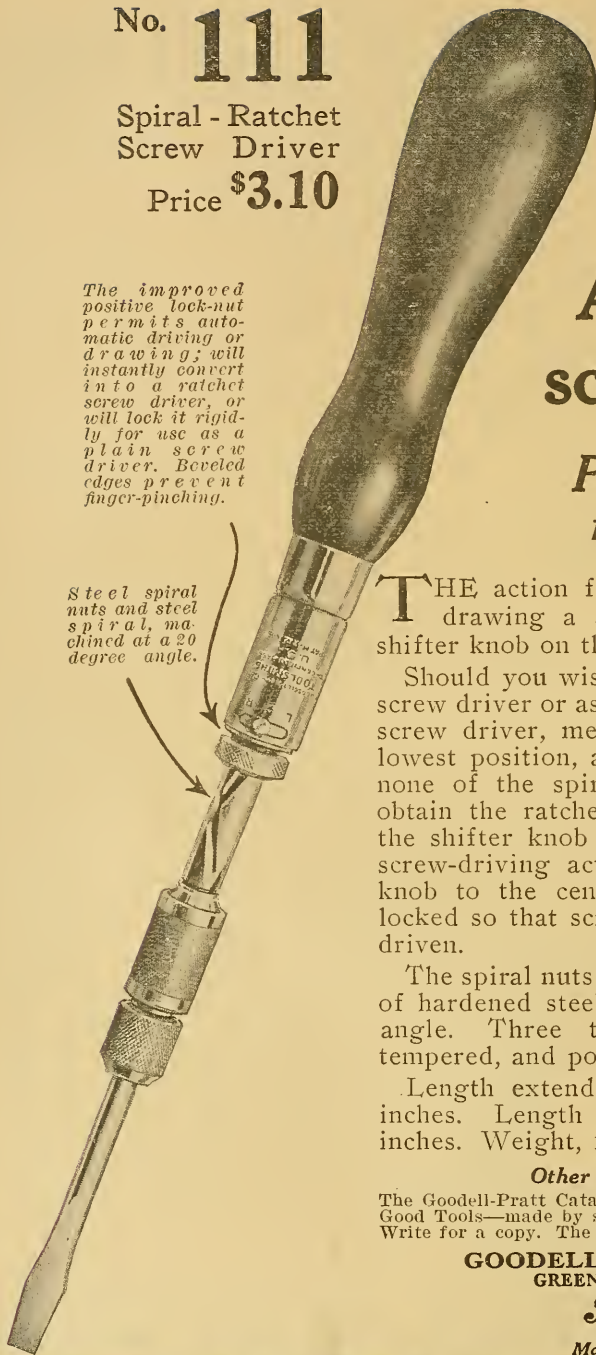
No. **111**

Spiral - Ratchet
Screw Driver

Price **\$3.10**

The improved positive lock-nut permits automatic driving or drawing; will instantly convert into a ratchet screw driver, or will lock it rigidly for use as a plain screw driver. Beveled edges prevent finger-pinching.

Steel spiral nuts and steel spiral, machined at a 20 degree angle.



Automatic screw driver

*Perfected with
new features*

THE action for automatically driving or drawing a screw is controlled by the shifter knob on the ferrule.

Should you wish to use this tool as a plain screw driver or as a right- or left-hand ratchet screw driver, merely drop the spiral to the lowest position, and set the lock nut so that none of the spiral appears. Then you can obtain the ratchet action by simply turning the shifter knob left or right, and the plain screw-driving action by turning the shifter knob to the centre position. The blade is locked so that screws can be either drawn or driven.

The spiral nuts and the steel spiral are made of hardened steel, milled at a twenty-degree angle. Three tool-steel blades—hardened, tempered, and polished—are provided.

Length extended, with blade in place, 18 inches. Length closed, without blade, 10 inches. Weight, 14 ounces.

Other tools for carpenters

The Goodell-Pratt Catalog No. 15 shows the entire line of 1500 Good Tools—made by skilled toolsmiths for skilled workmen. Write for a copy. The catalog is free to carpenters.

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY
GREENFIELD, MASS., U. S. A.

Toolsmiths

Makers of Mr. Punch

GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS

Do it with **WOOD**

It's your business to work with wood—not with plaster.

It's our business to make Wood-Board.

We both are wood-experts.

Now that panelled rooms are more in style than ever, because of their beauty, their permanence, and ease of decoration, there's more work for the carpenter—especially if you *suggest* to home owners the advisability of using



You can't work with a more satisfactory wood board. You will not find a cleaner, more honorably built product than Cornell.

The satisfying evidence of your work plus Cornell will build for you a deserved reputation.

Cornell will do its full duty. Specify Cornell. Every panel is plainly stamped along the edge. That name is our guarantee and we live up to it.

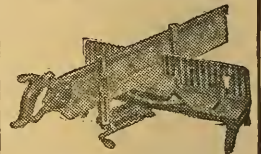
CORNELL WOOD PRODUCTS CO.

190 North State Street

Chicago

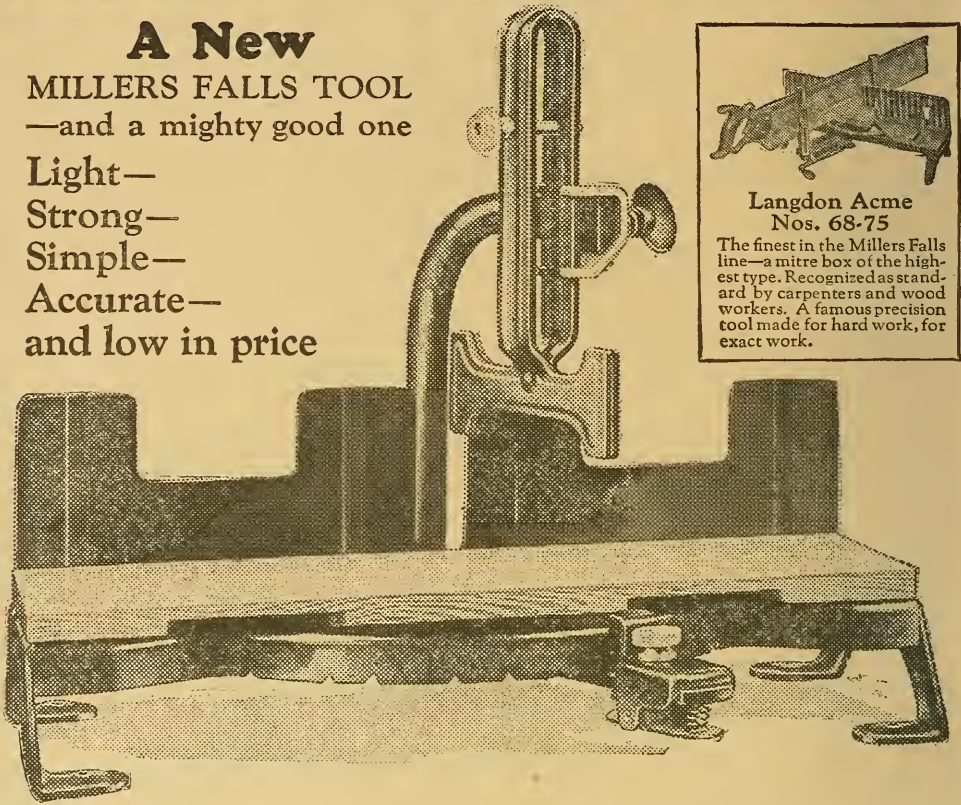
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A New
MILLERS FALLS TOOL
—and a mighty good one
Light—
Strong—
Simple—
Accurate—
and low in price



Langdon Acme
Nos. 68-75

The finest in the Millers Falls line—a mitre box of the highest type. Recognized as standard by carpenters and wood workers. A famous precision tool made for hard work, for exact work.



Here's our new Mitre Box No. 110

WE'VE made it for those who want a good practical mitre box and don't want to spend much money for it. It is simple, accurate, light-weight, strong (all steel); takes either back or panel saw.

It is a mighty good mitre box—made by the makers of the famous Langdon Acme (shown at the top). Fifty years' experience go into the making of Millers Falls Mitre Boxes—and the Millers Falls trade mark always means good tools.

MILLERS FALLS
TOOLS

SINCE
1868

Write for new Mitre Box folder, showing all types

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY

Millers Falls, Mass.

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If you send the coupon now we will include, absolutely free, a consulting membership certificate, entitling you to full consultation privileges, with 18 building experts. This also entitles you to many other privileges which are of great value. Do not overlook this free membership offer.

BE SAFE

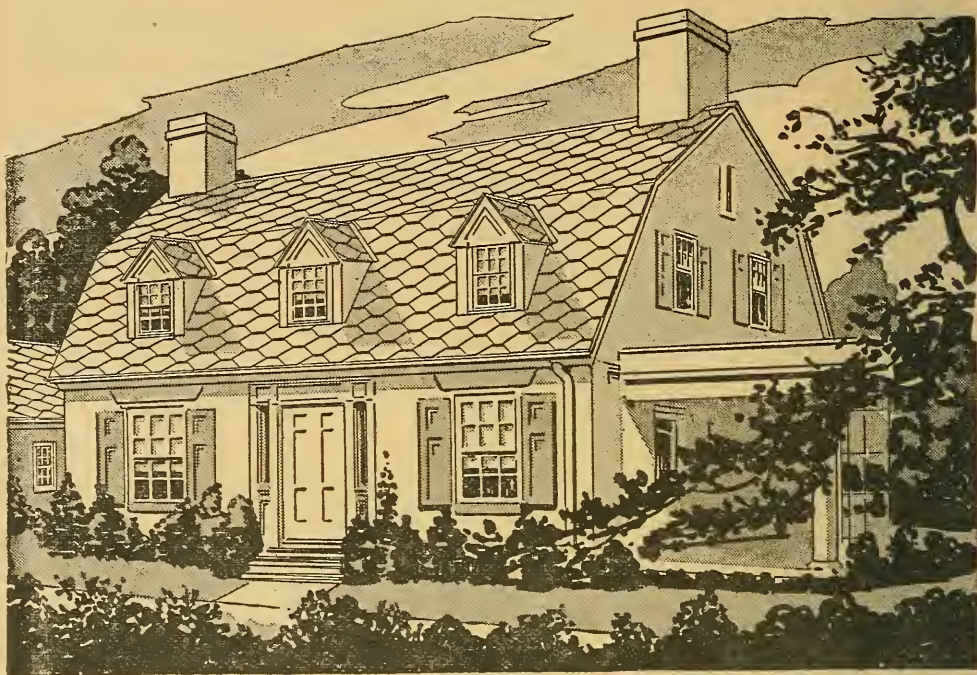
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American Technical Society
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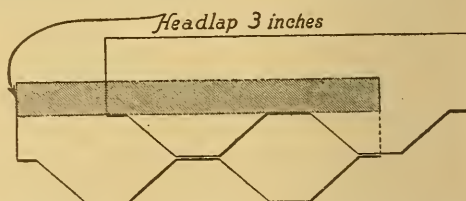
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WHEN you have a re-roofing job use Ruberoid Hex-strips. Their attractiveness and moderate cost make them ideal for the purpose.

Hex-strips are easily laid over old wood shingles. They have *50% more head-lap* than the usual strip-shingle, and provide *three thicknesses where the wear is most severe*. Only three nails are required to the strip.

There is not a shingle on the market, selling at anywhere near their price, which can equal Ruberoid Hex-strips. Only absolute perfection of design, eliminating all manufacturing waste, makes it possible to sell a shingle of their quality at the price.

Ruberoid Hex-strips are surfaced with granules of sage-green, tile-red, and steel-



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Use the coupon below. It will bring you full information regarding Ruberoid Hex-strips.

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The RUBEROID Co.
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*There is but one Ruberoid.
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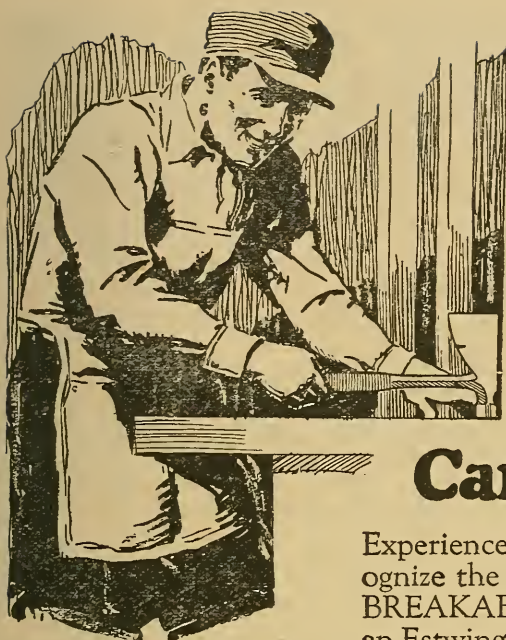
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Carpenter

Gentlemen: Please send me samples and full information regarding Ruberoid Hex-strips.

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This shows one of the sole leather washers that are forced on and riveted to the thin, light, tempered steel shank. This grip is a non-conductor of electricity, heat and cold.

The Most Comfortable Grip

Made of leather, the Estwing "Life-time", unbreakable grip is shaped for and clings to the hand.

The Ideal Carpenter's Hatchet

Experienced carpenters are the first to recognize the many advantages of Estwing UNBREAKABLE Hatchets. Wherever you find an Estwing owner you will find an enthusiastic booster. This is so because the one piece forging, special steel, tempered-head-and-handle of the Estwing Hatchet makes it withstand long hard usage. Side blows, splitting and pulling do not harm it. The handle will not break, split or loosen. The head cannot fly off. The face and edge are tempered and hardened according to the Estwing formula.

See Coupon Below for Offer to Carpenters

Estwing Manufacturing Co., Rockford, Ill.

ESTWING

UNBREAKABLE

TOOLS

----- JUST CUT OUT COUPON -----

Estwing Manufacturing Company,
Rockford, Illinois

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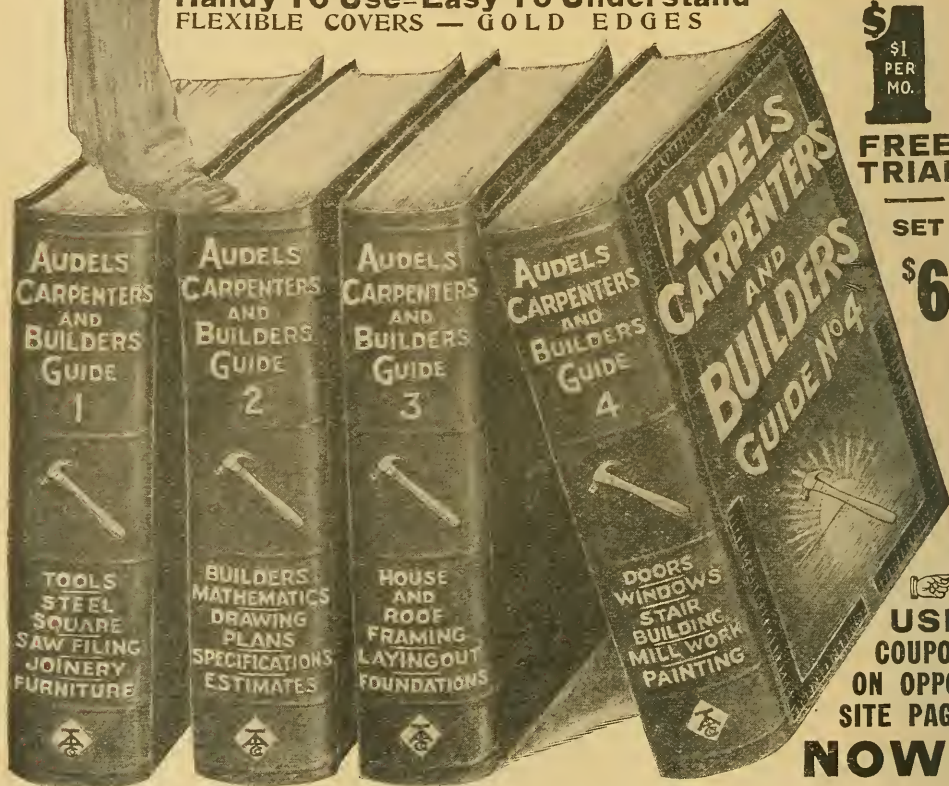
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Audels Carpenters & Builders Guides give you thousands of examples of modern construction, building work, proved short-cuts, time saving ideas, master plans, labor saving devices, standardized methods, efficiency plans and new, approved ways that cover the entire theory and practice of Carpentry and Building. Every subject is fully illustrated with practical sketches and diagrams—specific, definite, to the point.



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"I find many short cuts in Audels Carpenters & Builders Guides. I believe every carpenter should have a set no matter how good a mechanic he is at it would be sure to help anyone in the building trade."

*C. L. Paderson,
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*F. A. Atkinson,
Vancouver, B. C., Can.*

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Chapters in Guide—No. 1

- 1 Woods
- 2 Nails
- 3 Screws
- 4 Bolts
- 5 Work Bench
- 6 Carpenters' Tools
- 7 Grinding & Testing Tools
- 8 Marking Tools
- 9 Measuring Tools
- 10 Holding Tools
- 11 Toothed Cutting Tools
- 12 Saw Filing
- 13 Circular Saws
- 14 Band Saws
- 15 Saw Trouble
- 16 Sharp Edge Cutting Tools
- 17 Rough Facing Tools
- 18 Smooth Facing Tools
- 19 Boring Tools

- 20 Fastening Tools
- 21 Sharpening Tools
- 22 How to Sharpen Tools
- 23 How to use the Steel Square
- 24 Joints and Joining
- 25 Furniture Suggestions

Chapters in Guide—No. 2

- 26 Mathematics for Builders
- 27 Strength of Timbers
- 28 Surveying
- 29 Practical Drawing
- 30 How to Read Plans
- 31 Architectural Drawing
- 32 Specifications
- 33 Estimating
- 34 Building Suggestions

Chapters in Guide—No. 3

- 35 Laying Out Work
- 36 Foundations
- 37 House Frames

- 38 Girders and Sills
- 39 Joists
- 40 Framework and Outer Walls
- 41 Openings and Partitions
- 42 Roof Framing
- 43 Skylights
- 44 Porches
- 45 Scaffolding and Staging
- 46 Hoisting Apparatus

Chapters in Guide—No. 4

- 47 Roofing
- 48 Cornice Work
- 49 Mitre Work
- 50 Doors
- 51 Windows
- 52 Sheathing and Siding
- 53 Stairs
- 54 Flooring
- 55 Interior Walls and Ceilings
- 56 Plazza Finish
- 57 Mill Work
- 58 Paints
- 59 Painting
- 60 First Aid

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"To Earn More, Learn More" is a true saying that applies to carpenter work. The better a man is equipped with practical working knowledge, the larger will be his share in the great amount of money that is now being spent for building. These four practical assistants give you, step by step, a progressive study course in modern carpentry and house building—modern methods, short-cuts.

In plain language they give you the "HOWS" and "WHYS"—the best approved methods of doing any building job well.



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Let the Guides themselves demonstrate to you their practical value—as a study course, reference work and complete carpenters library. You are the judge. We take the risk. No obligation to buy unless satisfied. Send this convenient free examination coupon now. Get this great help library for carpenters and builders.

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Send me for free examination AUDEL'S CARPENTERS' AND BUILDERS' GUIDES, 4 numbers. If satisfactory I will send you \$1 within 5 days and mail \$1 monthly until \$6 is paid.

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Make \$25⁰⁰ to \$40⁰⁰ a day Winter and Summer.

**No Dull Seasons
No Lay-Offs
Your Own Boss**

The American Universal Electrically Driven Floor Surfacing Machine offers you the opportunity of a lifetime to get into something for yourself, be your own boss, build up a real business, and make big money for you the year 'round—Winter and Summer.

Do what Par did and thousands of others have done. Accept this wonderful opportunity to get behind an electrically driven American Universal Floor Surfacing Machine and build up a big, profitable business of your own. You know as a carpenter that the real money in building goes to the contractor. The fellow with the tool box isn't considered when profits are handed out. The carpenter gets his wages, nothing more and he gets that only when he works. An American Universal Floor Surfacing Contractor

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every working day in the year—Winter and Summer, month in and month out and has no strikes, lay offs, or idle periods to worry him.

Become a floor surfacing contractor right now and start on the road to prosperity, happiness, and independence. We have helped hundreds of others get started and will gladly help you. The



Parr was
making
\$7 a day.
Now he's
making
\$25 to
\$40 a
day.

American Universal FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE

does the work of six men and earns six men's pay. It not only earns this money for you, but does much better work than can be done by hand.

We can point out scores of former carpenters, fellows just like you, who now have a big floor surfacing business of their own and are making more money than they could ever have made in wages. You need no special training. Any man with good common sense and who is willing to work can take the electrically driven American Floor Surfacing Machine and earn big money and establish a permanent business for himself. Write today or fill out this coupon and we will furnish you, absolutely free, full and complete information in regard to this wonderful opportunity.

THE AMERICAN FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE COMPANY

522 So. St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio



The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.,
522 So. St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio

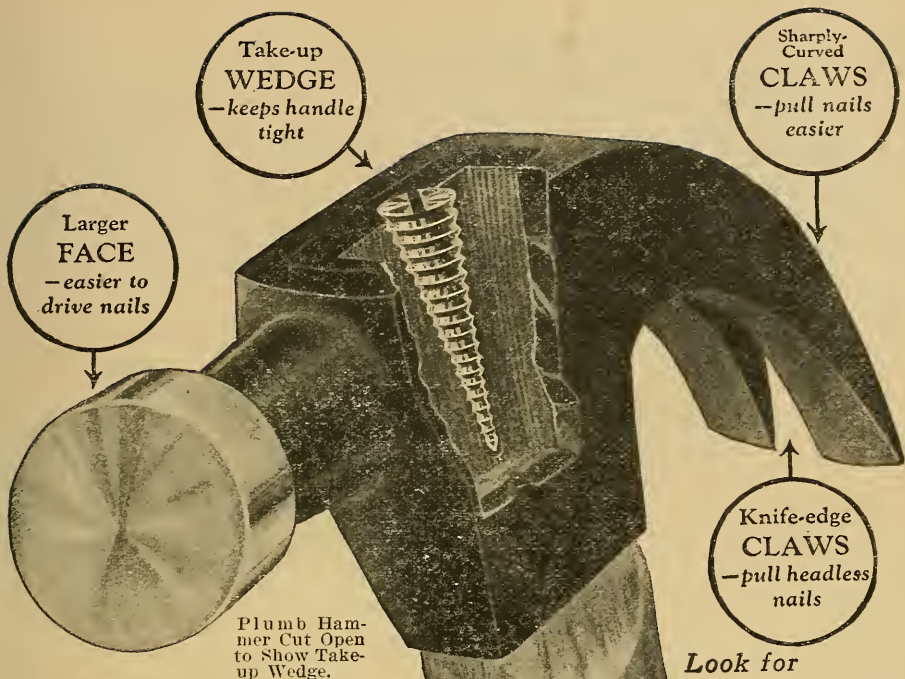
Gentlemen: Please send without obligation to me,
complete information and literature on your plan.

Name ----- Age-----

Street -----

City ----- State-----

How many years have you worked at the trade?



Plumb Hammer Cut Open to Show Take-up Wedge.

Just swing it and you'll feel the Plumb "hang"

You know, as soon as you pick it up, that the Plumb is the nail hammer for you.

You like its "hang," that suits your swing, that makes your blow fall true. You like its heft, its balance. You like the way it helps your skill, the way it saves your strength. Only a Plumb Hammer works with you like that.

Take-Up Wedge Keeps Handle Tight

Your re-wedging worries are ended now, for the Plumb Patent Take-Up Wedge keeps the black head tight on the red handle—always. A turn of the wrist takes up the slack.

Get your Plumb Hammer wherever skilled mechanics buy tools.

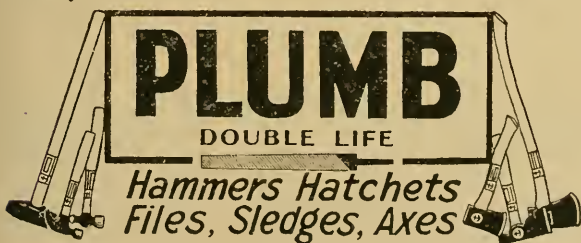
Look for

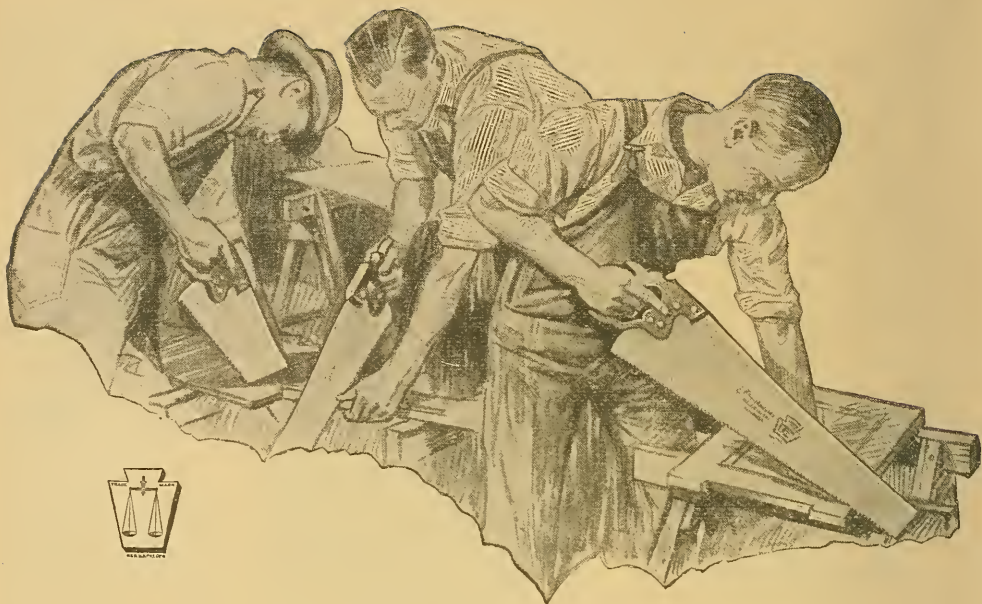
Red Handle
Black Head

EXCLUSIVELY

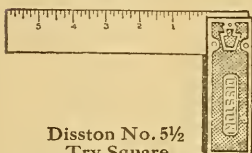
PLUMB

Color Combination registered as trade mark in U. S. Patent Office





These are some of the Disston tools that will give you the same keen satisfaction that you get from your Disston Saw.



Disston No. 5 1/2
Try Square

Toughened blade of Disston Steel fastened accurately to nickel-plated iron stock with heavy steel rivets. An assembly that can not work loose. A reliable tool that will always be accurate.



Disston No. 3 Bevel

Has the patented Disston Lock that actually holds the blade at any angle. Just a quarter turn of the thumb-screw locks it. Nickel-plated iron stock. Toughened steel blade.



Disston Adjustable
Plumb and Level

The Disston No. 16 is a popular model at an attractive price. Fitted with the Disston Adjustment, which is positive and simple. Operated by screws working in wood. No springs to get out of order.

With the confidence that you pick up your saw

Reach for your bevel, your level, your try square or gauge in the same way.

Don't be satisfied to do the rest of the job with ordinary tools.

For Disston makes tools just as good as the saw. As good in materials, in craftsmanship, in finish . . . and in exclusive features, invented by Disston, that help you do better work.

There's a bevel lock that will interest you. And an adjusting feature on the level that always keeps it true.

Ask your hardware man to show you these, and other Disston Tool features.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

Makers of "The Saw Most Carpenters Use"

Philadelphia, U. S. A.

DISSTON

SAWS TOOLS FILES



THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

51

Established in 1881
Vol. XLVI—No. 2.

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1926

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy



Carpenters

*For all who work as carpenters
I feel a certain quiet awe,
These men who cut and measure boards
And use the hammer, plane and saw,
For, when I watch them at their toil
They set my inner heart aglow,
For me they always call to thought
A Carpenter of long ago.*

*When carpenters now pound and build
I feel the dignity and worth
Of their fine work, made grand by Him,
The truest, noblest soul of earth.
His words have challenged all mankind,
And all the world has felt the stir
Of holy impulse, given by Him—
That Galilean Carpenter.*

*With all our philosophic lore
For betterment of age or youth,
Through which all earnest spirits pour
In quest of righteousness and truth,
Of all fine words of purest gold,
Of all high things that wisdom saith,
The purest comes from Him of old—
The Carpenter of Nazareth.*

*And thus I have for carpenters
A certain conscious, quiet awe,
These men who cut and measure boards
And use the hammer, plane and saw;
For when I watch them at their toil
They set my inner heart aglow,
For me they always call to thought
A Carpenter of long ago.*

—Thomas T. Johnson.

1925 A GOOD YEAR



IN a survey of the year 1925 published in the December 27, 1925, issue of the Chicago Sunday Tribune by Arthur Evans, he shows that 1925 has been a period of great prosperity in America, the greatest since the peak era some five years back. The closing days of 1925 find well-being more evenly spread over the 115,000,000 population of the United States than ever since the slump in 1920.

From all appearances, earning capacity, buying power, and spending ability are more evenly distributed over the great groups in the population than at any time in the last half decade. And that's one of the great highlights of 1925. Nothing feverish about the year, but much steady, substantial, sound advance.

Saving deposits have increased more than 6 per cent in the year.

Life insurance policies written this year are expected to aggregate no less than \$15,400,000,000, which is more than eight times the volume in 1900.

Automobile production has been a record breaker. Final figures are expected to run in excess of 3,700,000 cars.

A \$6,500,000,000 year in building activities. The entire volume of 1924, which was the record year to date, was exceeded in the first ten months of 1925.

Purchase of market securities by small investors registered a great growth during the year.

Demand and time deposits in member banks of the federal reserve November 11th, the latest available figure, were \$18,592,000,000, against \$17,948,698,-

000 a year before.

The end of the year finds business running in big volume with great activity. Large payrolls and good profit. Industries, generally speaking, are in a period of activity, though some are somewhat off beat, largely seasonal. In manufacturing industries, employment in 1925 was running about 92 per cent of the monthly average of 1923. Factory wages, a New York survey shows, were somewhat higher this year than last.

Basic industries are at a high average level. In leading steel districts, steel production is approaching a maximum of operation. In November steel works were 85 per cent of capacity, but despite the larger output the unfilled orders of the United States Steel corporation increased from 3,717,297 tons on October 1st to 4,109,000 tons on November 1st.

Agriculture has been climbing back.

Taking the country over, farming is on a better plane than before the war. Livestock will yield large returns.

As to purchasing power of the farmer's dollar, the national industrial conference board computes that agricultural products which would purchase a dollar's worth of nonagricultural products in the five year period before the war would, in 1921—the lowest point in 21 years—purchase only 62 cents worth. In 1924 they would fetch 83 cents worth and for the first nine months of 1925 90 cents worth. It now stands about 88 cents.

The general forecast is that while a feverish boom is not looked for, business will continue steady.

PROSPECTS FOR 1926



HERBERT E. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in outlining the country's economic prospects for 1926, says:

"All signs indicate that if America will temper its optimism with a sprinkling of caution, the country will continue the high level of prosperity in 1926.

"The United States has produced and consumed more goods in 1925 in por-

portion to population than ever before in its history. Our standard of living has been the highest in our history and is, of course, the highest in the world. This improvement, however, has been greater in the urban centers than in agricultural communities.

"The dominant favorable factor in our outlook is our increased productivity, due to fundamental and continuing forces—such as the cumulation of education, the advancement of science, skill

and elimination of waste. Other favorable indications on the immediate horizon are that the stocks of commodities are moderate; there is employment for practically every one; real wages are at a high level; savings are the largest in history and capital is, therefore, abundant, and the whole machinery of production and distribution is operating at a higher degree of efficiency than ever before. While wholesale prices for the year as a whole have averaged about 6 per cent higher than for the previous year it is largely due to needed advances in prices of agricultural products.

"The construction industries have played a very large part in the high business activity of the last three years. The volume of construction has been unprecedented during the last year with consequent great activity in the construction material industries—iron, steel, lumber, cement, etc. Contrary to normal expectations this increased demand has not increased prices, for there has been a slight reduction in building costs due in a large measure to the gradual lengthening of the building season. The increasing federal, state and municipal public works programs for next year together with the promise of large electrical and railway extension and improvement, indicate a continuing demand for heavy construction. While it might be thought that the war deficiency in housing has been overcome, yet the high real wage in industry creates a demand for better housing and this condition, combined with the migration to suburbs due to the motor, promises to continue as long as employment remains general. We could hardly expect so exceptional a construction activity to repeat itself, but there will be a large volume in any event.

"The textile and shoe industries as a whole are running at high levels of production, although the tendency in some branches of these industries to develop more rapidly in the south and west is affecting New England pending readjustment of her economic relationships. The automobile and tire industries will record an unprecedented output. The coal industries show increased production despite the anthracite strike and the production of all other minerals has increased.

"In transportation, our railways are giving the best service in our history

and are recovering in average earnings to near the interstate commerce commission standard of earnings of 5¾ per cent. There is some improvement from the acute depression in the shipping world; and progress has been made in plans for internal waterway improvement. The electrification of the country has made further great strides during the year toward central generation and interconnection. There has been some pyramiding of power holding companies, much criticised within the electrical industry itself, but the solid progress of the industry is marked by the extension of use of electricity with all its economies in production of goods and saving of labor. Furthermore, taking the country as a whole, there has been a reduction in rates for power and light, indicating that the public is securing benefits from the economies introduced in production of electricity.

"Our foreign trade in 1925 has been exceptionally satisfactory. Both exports and imports have risen materially, the former reflecting an increase in agricultural exports and the latter reflecting the large demand for foreign raw materials and tropical foodstuffs. Exports will total around \$4,900,000,000, or about 7 per cent more than in 1924. Imports will amount to about \$4,200,000,000, or approximately 17 per cent more than in 1924. Roughly, one-half of this increase in both exports and imports is attributable to greater quantities exported, and the remainder to advance in prices. The major explanation of our favorable trade balance is, of course, to be found in the continued heavy investment of American capital abroad; in essence we are lending foreigners the wherewithall to buy goods from us, or are sending goods to convey our investments abroad. It is probable that the final figures will show that this country has added to its foreign investments during the year by more than \$1,000,000,000.

"On the whole, both our own country and the rest of the world face a more favorable outlook at this turn of the year than for a long time past. We, ourselves, however, need to be on our guard against reckless optimism. What we need is an even keel in our financial controls, and our growing national efficiency will continue us in increasing prosperity."

OUR ORGANIZATION



IN the souvenir issued by the Chicago District Council in connection with the dedication of its new headquarters November 7, 1925, Chas. H. Sand, Secretary-Treasurer of the Council says under the head of Comments:

"In the conflicts between nations, those who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country have been given a place in history. That type of bravery is glorified, but not so with the heroes of the labor movement. The details of the battles fought by those who blazed the way for our great and powerful organization must, of necessity, remain unwritten history and yet no greater service was ever rendered to humanity than that which has brought improved conditions to the men who do the most useful and essential service to society.

"Our organization has made hundreds of thousands of better homes, a happier family life; time for recreation and study; it has brought culture into the lives of the men and women who earn their livelihood by labor; it has made it possible for the heads of the families to provide education for their sons and daughters; it has made the American people a better and happier people; it has made America a better country.

"It is a sad commentary upon the intelligence of some people that at this late date they should attempt to put our organization out of business; that their imagination and judgment should have so far missed its mark as to permit of hope of success in their hostile cam-

paign against "Organized Labor." If they could only partly grasp and understand the history of the labor movement it would seem logical to conclude that they would not be stupid enough to think that an organization of men, who have gone through so many struggles for advancement, can ever be conquered and made to revert back to the conditions that prevailed when the pioneers of our movement began breaking ground for the building of our organization. If they could understand what this organization means to the men who comprise it and could realize how deep-seated is our determination to hold out against any and all odds; if they could realize, as we do, that it would be suicide for us to give up the fruits of the battles fought in the past forty-four years, they should be able to understand that breaking up our organization is the biggest task they have ever attempted.

"An organization that thrives on opposition and emerges stronger after each conflict is not easily destroyed. The people who seem to regard it a relish to eat a union carpenter alive before breakfast will some day get their fill and wake up to realization of the fact that if they are going to eat us all, they have a big feed ahead, for there is approximately ten thousand more of us now in the Chicago jurisdiction than there were when they started to break us up about four years ago, and at no time has the organization been so prosperous as it is today. Citizens Committees to Enforce Landis Awards, and destroy Organized Labor, may come and go, but our union is here to stay and will march on to greater achievements."

HOME FOR THE AGED



THE Chicago District Council clearly states its position on the Home for our Aged Members in the following resolution sent the General Executive Board.

The referendum vote recently taken on the question of selling the land owned by the United Brotherhood at Lakeland, Fla., is a clear and unmistakable answer to those who for reasons best known to themselves wish to have the Brotherhood sell the homesite and initiated that referendum.

The overwhelming majority opposed to selling the land indicates that there exists a genuine and whole-hearted desire on the part of a large majority of the general membership to see the home for the aged carpenters made a reality. Many of the old timers who bore the sacrifices and hardships linked up with the innumerable battles they went through as pioneers of our organization are today asking "Will the Brotherhood ever establish the home for the aged carpenters?" They have a right to ask that question! If anyone deserves con-

sideration it is the pioneers who blazed the way for the organization that means so much to us today. That question should be answered not with "maybe's," resolutions, and flowery oratory, and delays—the answer should be sounded in the tones of strikes by carpenters' hammers and saws singing their natural tone of action. That is the answer the old timers want—an anxiously waiting for and well deserve.

Those of us who are young and vigorous should be reminded that the pioneers sowed the seed that is now bringing the harvest. They are too old and feeble to share in the fruits of their devotion to our cause—their sacrifices and their many hardships. We who are young and able to follow the trade are drawing substantial dividends now from the service done to our cause by these pioneers. The improved conditions, higher wages and shorter workday we enjoy are largely the accrued dividends from the good work of the old timers. In these dividends they cannot share. We owe it to them if in need of a home to provide the home for them. We owe it not as a charity, but as a just share of the dividends they made possible for us. These pioneers have handed down to us an organization which means better homes, more time for leisure and recreation, better education and a brighter future for our sons and daughters. If they had built a business institution half as great as our organization, they would be drawing large dividends. They built an organization that pays dividends only to those who are able to follow the trade. Let us build them a home on the banks of Lake Gibson, Polk County, Florida. Let them enjoy a few years of care and comfort in a home shaded by the majestic oaks and magnolias, fanned by the gentle refreshing breezes of a beautiful lake and showered by sunshine, in that most ideal climate made soft and fragrant by a wealth of all year 'round vegetation, green foliage and flowers.

Many men die before reaching ripe

old age. If it were not so, we should view a sad aspect—a world of homeless, helpless destitute old men. All men of normal mind hope to be able to provide for their future. Those who succeed are in the minority; those who fail are in the vast majority. The figures on this point derived from statistics are hard and cruel. They tell a story of many failures, few successes; many hopes lost, few realized. Hope is the grandest of all endowment to humanity. Let every young man continue to hope for a prosperous future and strive for its realization for without hope this would be a world of gloom, but while hoping and striving for success, prepare for the failure that is certain to fall to the lot of many men.

The home for the aged carpenters should be established now to care for the stranded old timers and to guarantee those yet young and hopeful against want in old age when their hope shall have run its course and they too, have gone on the rocks as many of them must, unless the world takes a sudden turn from its natural course. We believe in and pay for life insurance because of its necessity due to uncertainty as to our allotted span of life. We should believe in and establish insurance against being homeless, helpless and friendless in old age. The home for the aged carpenters offers that insurance. It is an insurance that we can cash in on while living—it is a form of insurance we should not be without, and

"Whereas, it has come to our knowledge that the General Executive Board has decided to proceed to improve the property at Lakeland, Fla., therefore be it

"Resolved, that the Chicago District Council in regular meeting assembled October 23, 1925, endorse the action taken by the General Executive Board and that we commend the General Executive Board for taking this action."

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. H. SAND, Secretary.

THE SHORTER WORKDAY



HE shorter work day has been a live issue in all the past conventions of the A. F. of L. In 1890 the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. selected

the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as the organization to lead the fight in the establishment of the eight-hour day. Needless to say we were successful. Other organizations followed our example un-

til at the present time the eight-hour day is practically established in all industries. Later we put into force and effect the Saturday afternoon holiday, and at the present time some of our Local Unions only work five days a week—all day Saturday being a holiday.

At the last convention of the A. F. of L. held in Atlantic City, N. J., in October, 1925, the shorter work day was again under discussion. The committee to whom it was referred reported as follows:

"The goal set by the early trade union movement of our country was an eight-hour day. Through the organized strength of our movement operating directly in the industrial field, the ten, the nine and finally the eight-hour day was established. Today we must look upon eight hours as the maximum which should be permitted.

"Since our movement first set the eight-hour day as the goal to be won revolutionary changes have taken place in the processes through which commerce and industry are carried on. The freight train of fifteen hand-braked cars has been replaced by trains of over a hundred, each car containing a hundred fold greater carrying capacity. The ships which cross the seas carry more in one voyage than a fleet of freight carriers could transport half a century ago. In industry the development of giant power which in turn is applied to the marvelous automatic and semi-automatic machinery of today has created conditions surrounding productions in industry undreamed of a few short decades ago. Industrial processes have placed a much greater strain upon the workers' vitality. Many of these processes tend to seriously injure and sometimes destroy the workers' health if la-

bor is continued for an eight-hour period. Already, as in the case of casual workers, four hours and sometimes less is all that heart and lungs can stand. In many of our industrial processes, the conditions under which labor must be performed make it necessary for humane considerations alone that the hours of labor should be reduced below eight, and the week's work to not more than five days. But there are practical conditions as well as those of a humane character which call for a shortening of the hours of labor. The marvelous development of machinery, the equipment of modern industrial plants, the more intelligent study of the problems of production have enabled industry operating but part time, to produce more than the world as at present organized is capable of consuming.

"These modern methods of production, which there is every reason to believe will be developed upon a yet greater scale, in addition to providing more of the materials required by society should also provide greater opportunity for leisure and the enjoyment of the worthwhile things of life. Unless it accomplishes these conditions, then modern industry has failed to give civilization a full justification for its existence.

"Your committee therefore recommends that it shall be the policy of the American Federation of Labor to assist in establishing reasonable and advisable reductions in the hours of labor so that eight hours per day shall be the maximum and lesser hours the general rule."

The convention unanimously adopted the report.

This should be a guide to us in the future when entering into working agreements.

NEW HEADQUARTERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION OFFICIALLY DEDICATED



On the afternoon of January 10, 1926, the new headquarters of the International Typographical Union at Twenty-eighth and Meridian Streets, Indianapolis, Ind., was officially dedicated.

The property comprising five acres of ground and a handsome stone residence, erected several years ago, was

bought by the International Typographical Union for headquarters about a year ago at a cost of \$167,500.00, and although occupied by the union for several months, it was not officially opened and dedicated until new furnishings and equipment had been installed and completed.

International President James Lynch said:

"The Typographical Union has never maintained headquarters in any other city. Our convention in Kansas City in 1888 authorized the establishment of a permanent headquarters with salaried officers. Indianapolis was selected because of its central location and its splendid transportation facilities. The years have shown us that the printers of that day acted more wisely than they knew. The city has many advantages of greater importance even than mere location.

"Thirty-six years ago the International Typographical Union occupied a one-room office in a down town block.

"Growth of the union's business compelled a gradual increase in the office organization until nearly an entire floor in a downtown office building was occupied. One year ago it was found necessary to obtain greater floor space and the Executive Council of the organization bought the large home on North Meridian Street.

"The Typographical Union was one of the first of a number of large national

and international organizations to select Indianapolis as a headquarters city. The Printers' Union is one of the oldest in America. Local Unions of printers were formed in eastern cities before the close of the eighteenth century, and the idea continued to gain strength until the formation of the National Typographical Union in 1852. The name was changed to International in 1869 after the admission of Canadian unions. Today it embraces subordinate unions in all large towns and cities of the United States and Canada, in the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico."

Secretary Hays said: "One feature of the entertainment program will be the showing of "His Brother's Keeper," a motion picture, illustrating the welfare activities of the International Union, including scenes laid at the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo. This institution represents an investment of more than \$3,000,000 by the Typographical Union, and serves as a sanctuary for union printers in ill health or past the age of usefulness."

SECOND APPRENTICE COMMENCEMENT

(By W. P. Carroll, Secretary, General Committee On Apprentice Training, Cleveland, Ohio.)



HE second commencement exercises of the Cleveland Building Trades Apprentice School were held on Wednesday evening, December 2nd, in the auditorium of the East Technical High School, Cleveland, Ohio, at which time approximately 100 apprentices in five building trades—bricklaying, carpentry, plumbing, painting and electrical—were given diplomas in recognition of their completion of a prescribed course of study involving practical as well as theoretical work.

An audience of about 2,000 people, consisting not only of friends and relatives of the graduates, but also of many visitors from other states, leaders in industry, labor and education, officers of national and local contractor associations, international, state and local labor organizations, and civic groups attended. A considerable number of delegates to the convention of the National Society for Vocational Education were present.

Addressing the graduates in an interesting manner, Mr. Hopkins, City

Manager of Cleveland, said that no great civilization was possible without a large body of people who can work well with their hands, and that the trade schools were inaugurating a new era in education.

Mr. Cushman, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C., in a splendid speech spoke of the commencement as being significant in two respects—it indicated the interest of Cleveland in the great problem of apprenticeship and also marked another milestone in our progress as a nation dealing with this problem. He pointed out that while local assumption of responsibility by a joint representative committee is essential to success in this work, it is at the same time a state and national problem. Commenting on the value of craft training, he marked that one with a trade has something which he can market; he has special knowledge and skill which he has made part of his personal equipment.

Hon. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, was represented by J. C. Wright, who read the address of Secretary

Davis, congratulating the contractors, labor representatives, architects, and officials of the state and city schools upon their efforts along the line of trade training in Cleveland, and stated that the policy of giving the youth of the land the advantages of at least a high school education and a trade, which he had advocated for years, was being carried out in Cleveland. He was convinced that the theory and practice taught in the Cleveland Building Trades Apprentice School, combined with the discipline and orderly training secured, developed in the student the best that was in him, and at the same time created within him the aspiration and ambition to continue his education and training until he is in fact a "master workman." He showed that those who acquire a trade will become more useful members of society, as technically trained and educated workmen they will need but little supervision and will find greater opportunities for advancement.

James J. Hoban, President Cleveland Typographical Union, pointed out the value of technically trained men in the building trades in elevating standards of work and beautifying the city, admonished the graduates to do nothing that would injure their trade, to give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, and

to respect their calling, their employers, themselves and their country.

O. W. Rosenthal, President Chicago Builders' Association, a man of national reputation and an authority on building, delivered a very interesting address. To him the commencement was significant in that it represented a splendid spirit of co-operation between employers, labor organizations, the local Board of Education, the city, state and nation. He pointed out that the march of industry goes on, only as construction goes on. He laid down three fundamental considerations in the choice of a vocation:

1. The necessity for gaining a livelihood.
2. The opportunity for advancement, and
3. The opportunity to serve society.

He urged the graduates entering the construction industry to love their work and to hold as their motto the idea of service for their fellowmen and an interest in their work as a permanent contribution to society.

All speakers emphasized the wonderful work being done in Cleveland in apprenticeship training and complimented the city for its progressive attitude toward trade education.

CONDITIONS IN IRELAND



R. Thomas Johnson, a member of the Irish Trades Union Congress, was a visitor to the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., held in Atlantic City, N. J., last October. When called upon to address the convention, he said:

"We have a movement in Ireland about which we have no need to be ashamed and which gives promise of very great influence and power in the future development of our country.

"Many of you no doubt will remember how, half a generation ago and a generation ago, there was a fear of the Irish immigrants, whether into the United States or into England and Scotland, acting the part of blacklegs or strike breakers, that their labor would be cheap in those countries because it had been cheap at home. I cannot speak with authority as to the position in the Unit-

ed States, but I can say very confidently and with the utmost assurance that whatever fears the English trades unionist had a generation ago, no such fears prevail today, because the Irish working man is organized and he is proof against the charge of blacklegging.

"We are glad to say that in our country our rates of wages are rather above than below the rates in our neighboring countries of England and Scotland. Our trades union movement has not been obliged to give way from the position achieved during the war and after the war in the same way as has been forced upon the working men of Great Britain. We realize the importance of that tactical position. Trades unionism in Ireland has secured a standard of life very much better than that which prevailed when many of you left the homeland.

"But we realize also that it is necessary, if we are to maintain that position, that our whole industrial and so-

cial development may be carried along, and that the standard of life of our people at home, whether in the towns or in the country, shall be maintained at a level not lower than that which was attained during the war period.

"The way to produce economically, the way to maintain standards of production and distribution to a level which we would consider decent, the way to make production cheaper than hitherto is not by a tax upon wages, but by improvements of organization.

"I have been impressed with the position that the working men of this country have been able to achieve. I have been impressed with the authority that the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations have been able to wield. We have long known of the American Federation of Labor, but I, myself, have never realized how true it is to say that the voice of American labor is the voice of the American Federation of Labor.

"I will ask you to remember, too, when you read reports of doings in Ireland in the labor world, that the authority in Ireland which is recognized as responsible is the authority of the organization which I am proud to be the spokesman of.

"The Irish Trades Union Congress represents about 250,000 organized working men and women, and when you realize that the maximum number of wage earners in Ireland, men and women, boys and girls over sixteen years of age, is not more than about three quarters of a million, and that we have affiliated to our organization 250,000, you will realize that we are fairly well organized in the industrial sense. We have hopes of the future, we have hopes arising out of our new status, and we believe that the part which Organized Labor has to play in the development of our new community is one of very great responsibility, because it has very great power.

"We have taught that the trade union's first purpose, its primary objective, is to improve the standard of life, to protect the rates of wages, and to improve the conditions of the working people, and that it is in protection against attack where it found its first primary function. But I am pleased to note, that while your Federation and your movement here have realized that its first duty is the protection of the

standard of life of its members, it is also reaching out toward new constructive ideas. Your banks, your associations of other kinds, all suggest to me—without at all pretending to pass judgment on its wisdom or unwisdom—that you are working toward constructive ideas over and above your primary function of protection of the standard of life of your membership.

"We, too, have taught that once we can, through our unions, maintain our standards and improve the level of existence of the poorer members of our community, our further function is to assist in the constructive upbuilding of a new community. We haven't your resources; we are a little country no larger than some of your smaller States, a community of four and a half million people, mainly agricultural, but reaching out toward the development of industrial activity, an industrial activity associated with agricultural activity, and leading to the provision of the ordinary necessities of the ordinary citizen.

"Those of you who are familiar with the south of Ireland 'where the River Shannon flows,' will be glad to realize that the country, with the enthusiastic backing of the labor movement, has entered upon the task of harnessing that river for the production of hydro-electric power to supply the whole country with power and light, which it hopes to have in actual operation within five years from now. Some of us believe that that will create a completely new outlook for the people of the country; it will help the industrial development of the country; it will help to brighten the lives of the people, to lighten the dark places, and to create hope and enthusiasm amongst our people.

"We are entering upon a period of industrial reconstruction and agricultural improvement. We are hopeful that the labor movement will play a part in building up a community, in harmonizing modern development with the old ideals of human service and kindly human relations.

"We do not look with favor upon the prospect of having great material industries overwhelming human kind, but we do think that it is possible, and that Ireland may be the place where the possibility may be tested, to take advantage of your experience in methods of organization of material resources, of your experiences in the methods of organiza-

tion of human resources, but always bearing in mind that the human personality is higher and greater than the material surroundings.

"We are reaching out, probing this proposal and that proposal and the other proposal, hoping to find a way whereby the kindly Irish of the Irish nature may be retained, while great improvement in industrial activity may be arrived at. We want to harmonize human activity, human faith, and human goodness with the material resources of nature. We are of this faith, that Nature and Providence have played their part in giving us a humid climate and a rich, productive soil. We have human material which is capable, healthy, clean, intelligent and imaginative, and now we feel that we have achieved a great measure

of political freedom, that the responsibility is thrown upon us to bring together those natural resources of the country and the human intelligence, the human imagination and the human personalities, and make of the country a high, a noble, and an inspiring lesson for the peoples of the world.

"It is a high ideal, and we know how far short we are of its attainment up to this time, but without faith we shall do nothing, and we look for and expect at least the kindly sympathy of the Irish in America in our efforts to re-create the old country. We feel that the labor movement of Ireland may play a great part in this work, and we know that if ever we seek the moral assistance of the labor movement in America we shall not look across the ocean in vain."

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO



R. Robert Haberman, fraternal delegate from the Mexican Federation of Labor to the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. at Atlantic City, N. J., last October, when addressing the convention, said in part:

"It is a duty for Mexico and Mexican labor to be represented at all meetings held by the American Federation of Labor or any organization belonging to the American Federation of Labor. It is the duty of the Mexican Federation of Labor and of Mexico to go to the four corners of the earth and let everybody know what the American Federation of Labor has done for us during very hard and trying days. I want you to know, that the open shoppers of America, the element referred to in ordinary language as the 'Wall Street imperialists,' those are the people who have always fomented trouble in Mexico. And alongside these Wall Street imperialists we have the British imperialists, the French imperialists, and the rest of them.

"Sixty-five per cent of Mexico is in the hands of foreign interests. When warships had been sent down to Mexico by the Washington government without any reason whatsoever, in violation of all existing treaties, it was the American Federation of Labor,

through the voice of Samuel Gompers, that person whose name will never be forgotten in Mexico, that stood up to defend not only the Mexican Federation of Labor, but the whole of Mexico. The American Federation of Labor is the only labor movement that has ever done anything for Mexico; all others have been against it. It was the labor government of one of the largest nations in Europe which broke diplomatic relations with Mexico and threatened war.

"The so-called labor government of Russia has not done anything for Mexico but give trouble. Not once have they done a single thing that did not mean trouble for Mexico. Only three months ago Teheitchern, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in making his annual report to some Congress of Soviets or other, said this about Mexico:

"It is a very fortunate thing that we have diplomatic relations with Mexico. This will give us the opportunity to use Mexico as a basis of operations on the North American continent.' What do they mean by that? I will tell you. Russia says that Wall Street imperialism is the most dangerous imperialism that we have. Russia says, 'We must weaken that imperialism. How can we do it? If we could only start a war between Mexico and the United States! Wars cost a lot of money, and that

would debilitate the American imperialism and give us a chance in Russia.'

"In other words, they are trying to make of us the sacrificial goat.

"At the last convention we held in Juarez the Mexican Federation of Labor saw what was coming, and we passed a resolution saying that the Mexican Federation of Labor would prevent Mexico's being used as a basis of operations against the American Federation of Labor or American institutions. Anybody who wants to attack the American Federation of Labor, the American government or American institutions may do so, but they will have to do it right here in the United States, not in Mexico.

"We don't want that to be taken as an attack against the people of Russia or anything like that. You know the Communist movement in Mexico doesn't amount to anything and it is dying off in the United States. I merely mention this thing because I do hope that somebody in Moscow will get it—and they do have a few honest souls in Moscow, and I hope they don't read the Daily Worker, but rather the proceedings of the American Federation of Labor.

"To show you how much they know about Mexico in Russia, that country has never been represented by a Mexican in any one of their conventions. They know nothing about Mexico, they have never sent anybody down here who knows the language, but they get that idea into their head and that is all there is to it, and anybody who does not fall in with that particular idea is a fakir, a crook, and what not. The best way for you to know what is going on in Mexico is to read the Daily Worker. There was a time when I used to talk about the terrible lies that the capitalist press wrote about Mexico, but I want you to know that the most infamous capitalist sheet does not write more infamous lies about Mexico than the Daily Worker.

"We have very little in common, the two labor movements, except the goal, and the goal is the betterment of the workers. We have different forms of organization, different languages, different ideals. It is up to you to decide who your President shall be; you have the right to say how you are going to write your own labor constitutions, how you

are going to regulate your hours of work. That is none of our business in Mexico, and it is none of your business what we do in Mexico within our own unions, but it is our duty, as laboring people, as internationalists, to keep on the best terms possible with all the labor movements the world over. We don't send emissaries to bore from within, we don't send money for ulterior purposes, but when we do send money we send it to deposit in the labor banks of the United States. Whenever we do send emissaries to the United States we send them to find out who sells Union Made machinery, and we buy it.

"As I said a moment ago the Communist Party in Mexico is very insignificant. They had a little bit of a hectic flush of life when Mexico opened up diplomatic relations with Russia. Russia turned loose upon the world a bunch of these people who want to be somebody; they can't work, they don't know anything, and all they can do is to call you names, and they feel that by calling you names they are superior persons.

"You know the history of Mexico; it has been told to you often, that terrible, bloody history of Mexico. It was terrible and bloody up to about fifteen years ago, and it was just about as bloody up to five years ago. We had in Mexico a system of peonage worse than the slaves in the South in your country, for this reason: the slaves in the South used to cost money, some as high as two thousand dollars, and whether they worked or didn't work they were well looked after, they had physical attention when they were sick, they had homes to live in and food to eat. In Mexico the system was infinitely worse, because although the Mexican Constitution always prohibited slavery, they got a law passed that as long as a man owed money to another man he could not leave his employ, and it was not long before every worker in Mexico owed money to some master. When the old man died the debt was transmitted to his children. This is how there came about in Mexico a system of peonage that is without equal in the history of the world.

"The Mexican labor movement has always remained very militant; it has not mixed up in political affairs, but here we have these beautiful laws and no way of putting them into practice, because, as I say, no sooner would these

politicians be elected by labor than they would turn against labor. And so it was about five years ago that we saw the necessity of going into politics, but we did not go into politics as the Mexican Federation of Labor. Under no conditions and at no time is it permissible to discuss politics in any union meeting throughout Mexico, but we have founded the Mexican Labor Party, which fights on the political ground for the economic program of the Mexican Federation.

"Mexico became a Republic after the United States did—about thirty or forty years after. We naturally looked to the United States for guidance; Mexico borrowed lots of American institutions; it borrowed a Constitution, a Senate, and it also borrowed the Supreme Court, but they put into their laws a provision making it impossible for the Supreme Court, after laws had been adopted in favor of women and children workers, to declare those laws unconstitutional. We have the eight-hour law, the seven hours at night, child labor is prohibited, we have the right to form unions, the right to strike, the right to boycott, the right to do almost anything we please. The employers have the right to form Chambers of Commerce and merchants and manufacturers' associations. We have all the reform laws that you people are fighting for. We have a minimum wage law that says the worker is entitled to enough wages for his normal needs and his education and normal pleasures. It is the first and only Constitution that has the word "pleasure" in it, and especially in relation to the workers.

"The most interesting thing in the Mexican Constitution is this: we have boards of arbitration and conciliation, which are made up just the way they are in the United States—representatives of labor, capital, and the government. Wherever labor is powerful politically the other representative is also a labor man. If the decision of the board of conciliation and arbitration is not accepted by the employer he must pay three months wages to the workers and all the damages they suffer. If the workers don't obey, their contract with the employer is considered at an end, and there is no penalty.

"Paragraph 16 of Article 123 says that the workers shall have the right

to form unions, syndicates, etc. We recently had a street car strike in the City of Mexico. The company, which is a British-Canadian company employing about 6,000 street car workers, had a little company union of twenty men to whom they were paying salaries of \$1,000 a month. The others formed a union and said, 'We want recognition under Article 16.' The company said, 'No, you can't be recognized, you already have a union.'

"We went to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and the Board decided with the union. A strike was called, and for fifteen days not a wheel moved in Mexico City. When we call a strike in Mexico City we take the labor flag, and we nail it on the door, on all doors, and you can't get in or out. Police and soldiers are sent there, but they are sent to see that property is not damaged, and the strike goes on until it is decided one way or the other. The British company was not going to settle the strike.

"After the strike had lasted fifteen days President Calles sent a note to the President of this street car company and said, 'There seems to be a conflict of powers in Mexico. On one side is the government and the Constitution. When I became President I swore to uphold the Constitution, and I intend to make my oath a true one, and the Constitution says the workers have the right to unite. On the other hand we have another power, and that is the street car company. These two powers cannot be in Mexico at the same time; one of them is superfluous, and I give you seventy-two hours to tell me which one—the government or you.' The strike was settled the next day.'

"And that wasn't all. There is that queer provision in the Constitution which says that when the employer refuses to accept a decision of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration he must pay three months' wage and the damages suffered by the workers. In this case there were not three months' wages, because the workers went back to work after fifteen days, but they suffered damages. What were the damages? The wages lost during the strike.

"It may interest you to know that in Mexico there is no such thing as an injunction in labor cases. In Yucatan

we have a law which provides that during a strike the places of organized workers cannot be taken by unorganized workers. The only people who can serve during a strike must be union members and must have lived in that community for six months. We made those laws for one thing, just to convince the workers that all the laws are not worth the paper they are written on unless the workers are organized.

"We have done other things in Mexico. We believe in internationalism, we believe that the peace of the world rests upon international labor relations, and that is why Mexico has stopped appointing naval and military attaches. We don't appoint attaches to see how many soldiers and how many battleships other countries have. We need the money in Mexico for buying plows, building schools and buying books, and we don't want money to buy arms and ammunition and aeroplanes.

"The Mexican government has stopped appointing these people and is appointing labor attaches to represent the Mexican workers through the labor organizations in the various countries where these labor attaches are going. The first labor attache appointed by Mexico was Brother Vargas, who was sent to Washington last April. We have labor attaches in six European countries and one down in Brazil. We are short of men, and that is the only reason why we have not appointed more.

"We have all the rights in the world as given to us by that very glorious Constitution, but we are trying to teach the workers that besides rights they have duties and obligations. We want to teach the workers their duties and their obligations and make them realize that the only way they can rule society, politically and industrially, is by having a high sense of duty, they must know how to do things, their word must be as good as their bond. That is the job we have on hand today.

"Thanks to the American Federation of Labor, the good will between the American people and the Mexican people has never been better than it is today. It was shown in this last trouble, when somebody, through some misunderstanding in Washington, sent a note down to Mexico, and the whole American labor movement stood up as one and demanded justice for Mexico. It is

due to this great work by the American Federation of Labor that this great period of undertaking and peace is ruling now in Mexico. We want you to be stronger than you ever dreamed of, because the stronger you are in the United States the stronger we will be in Mexico. As long as the American Federation of Labor goes on in the way it has been going on in relation to Mexico we have nothing to fear."

The Kit O' Tools

(By William L. Forrest, L. U. No. 585, Jamaica, N. Y.)

You read a lot these days about
The cops out on the beat,
And all about the firemen brave
Who never once have known retreat.
You read about the school mams
Laying down the golden rules,
But never much about the man
Who humps the kit o' tools.

These birds have fine vacations
Coming once or twice a year
And as for an empty future
They never have a single fear.
For when they've served their terms,
Each down a pension pulls,
But no such luck attends the man
Who humps the kit o' tools.

No, sir, he treads the weary rounds,
Sometimes week after week,
Wanders over half the town,
Elusive jobs to seek.

And when at last he lands the job,
Down comes the blooming rain,
And so until the sky is clear
He's out o' luck again.

Yes, sir! There's sure a hundred ways,
He finds the going tough,
If it isn't snow or raining,
Then the boss is out of stuff.
And nothing new when one day hired,
And everything looks bright
The boss hands out the dough
That means, "You finish up tonight."

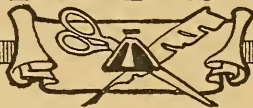
Sometimes he lands a job among
A gang of younger men,
Eight doors may be his limit,
While the gang is hanging ten,
And then there's one on every job,
Weak head and powerful back,
Who hangs his daily dozen,
All the while in fear o' sack.

He rushes setting door jams,
Or trim or fitting sash,
This bird is ever foremost,
Hammer, slash and bash!
What though it's only half a job
He makes, so long it stays
Until the job is finished
And the deluded owner pays.

Soon the sash cords lose their moorings,
Through the cracks the storm pours,
The doors that Fast Jim hung
Are all adragging on the floors.
His door jams somehow loosened
And the putty joint's a fright,
And mid it all some old man's stood,
Plumb and true and tight.

That's just a few of the problems,
Good mechanics are up against,
On every job he enters
He finds the enemy entrenched.
So when you hear the wallings of
The folks who pension pulls,
Remember this big army vast
Who humps the kit o' tools.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1926

Apprentices

ANSWERING the charge that the building trades unions oppose the employment of apprentices, Francis Mahoney, trade analyst and supervisor of apprentice work of the New York Building Congress, replies that not a single building contractor in the city of New York comes any way near using the number of apprentices the various building trades allow. This statement of Mr. Mahoney agrees with the declaration of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, in its probe of apprentice systems of the building trades unions in Washington, D. C., which states that, "in not a single case, where the number of apprentices could be calculated, was the allowed number being trained."

In speaking of the New York apprentice situation in the building trades, Mr. Mahoney says, "There are at least five hundred carpenter apprentices out of work in New York City. Among thirty-one thousand, five hundred and four registered carpenters, there are only fourteen hundred and ninety-six apprentices. This, too, in spite of the fact that the union is allowing one apprentice to two or more journeymen. During the peak demand for wood-workers, there was an average of one hundred and fifty apprentices of this trade out of employment all of the time.

"The bricklayers, with an estimated membership of eighty-five hundred, and absolute control of employment conditions, have approximately fourteen hundred apprentices, and of these an average of more than three hundred are constantly out of employment. During the peak demand at least two hundred of these young apprentices were out of work. This, too, in spite of the fact that employers may apprentice two learners to a firm and have three on every job. Nearly two-thirds of the bricklaying apprentices are indentured to their fathers, the employers refusing to accept responsibility for these young workers.

"The plasterers, who have come in for a great deal of condemnation, with five thousand union members, show only six hundred and twenty indentured apprentices, whereas the union allows one to every five journeymen. At the present time there are at least two hundred of the six hundred and twenty indentured apprentices out of work. In fact, all of these boys have, on the average, lost fully one-quarter of the full working time during the so-called boom years.

"The painters and decorators, with ten thousand members in District Council No. 9, have but one hundred and eighty apprentices. It is taking the continued effort of one employe in the office of the Apprenticeship Commission to keep even this small number employed.

"The cement masons, with six hundred members and an allowance of fifty apprentices, seem to have succeeded in

keeping more than thirty-eight steadily employed.

"The conditions in electrical work, as regards apprenticeships, are so bad that a great majority of the apprentices are leaving that trade and going back to work as errand boys, stock clerks, and other such jobs.

"These are only a few of the facts concerning some of the important trades."

Can Anything Outlast Wood?

THE following will no doubt be of interest to our members.

The New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University says that nothing in the world has greater endurance than wood under certain favorable conditions. Man can manufacture nothing that will last longer than wood.

We have wooden structures in the United States that date from the beginning of our Colonial history, but we must go to older countries to find the best examples of the long life of wood buildings. There are sacred temples in Japan built of wood, 1,300 years ago. The timbers in Westminster Hall, London, have endured for 1,000 years. The well-preserved wooden articles found in King Tut's tomb date back at least 3,500 years. An excavation recently made in Washington, D. C., disclosed cypress stumps not less than 20,000 years old, and may have an age of 200,000 years.

C. L. Hill of the district office of products in California, connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, sent a sample of wood to the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., where it was identified as belonging to the famous Sequoia tree family, the giant trees of California, a species of tree that at one time grew in the forests of America from coast to coast. This piece of wood was discovered 500 feet under ground during the digging of a tunnel in 1920. The log was buried in gravels of a Tertiary stream bed about 12 feet under the lava cap of the great flow which terminated the Tertiary period. The wood, therefore, is at least one million years old and was remarkable for its state of preservation. Except as to the lighter springwoods or sapwood on the outside of the log, it had not materially deteriorated.

Good, Solid Progress

THE membership figures of our Brotherhood have been steadily climbing. The latest available figures as this issue goes to press are those for the month ending November 30, 1925.

The membership in good standing at that date was 344,610, a gain of 5,831 over the month previous, and a gain of 21,208 over the figures of November, 1924.

This is a good, steady progress, and a very good showing for the winter months, when work at our trade becomes slack. It is a true indication of the healthy condition of our Brotherhood.

Progress In the Farm Industry

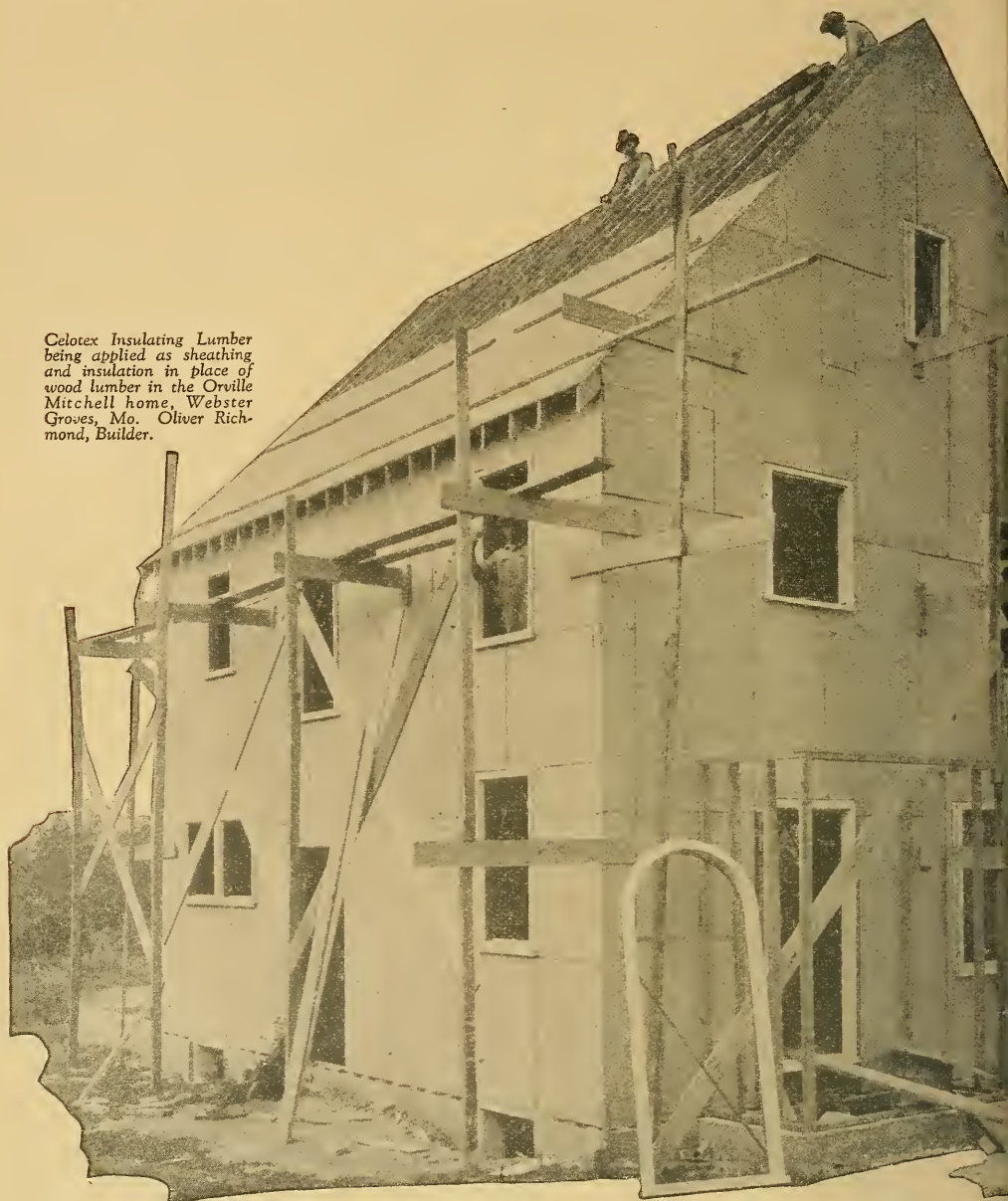
ACCORDING to statistics in 1850, 68 of every 100 persons gainfully occupied in the United States were employed in agriculture. At that time each person engaged in agriculture cared for an average of twelve acres of crops. Today the number similarly engaged average only 25 of every hundred gainfully occupied, and although the working day is considerably shorter, each agricultural worker cares for at least an average of thirty-five acres. This change is the result of the application of power labor saving devices, and modern machinery.

If farm work which was done in 1924 had been performed by the same methods as were applied in 1850, it would have required thirty million workers to do it. Actually the work on our six and one-half million farms was performed last year by ten and one-half million workers, who employed close to fifty million primary horsepower in machinery to assist them.

This substitute of power for manual labor has undoubtedly had a marked influence for progress in this country. The standard of living on our farms is higher than in any other country. If this standard is to be maintained and improved, the equipment on our farms must be as efficient as it is mechanically and economically possible to make it.

Agriculture today is passing through an important transition period in relation to its power. While great progress has been made in increasing the efficiency of work on the farm, not all of the problems of agriculture have been solved.

Celotex Insulating Lumber being applied as sheathing and insulation in place of wood lumber in the Orville Mitchell home, Webster Groves, Mo. Oliver Richmond, Builder.



How Celotex Is Used

- ① Celotex replaces wood lumber as sheathing, giving greater strength to the house walls.
- ② Inside, Celotex is left in its natural finish and used as lining or it may be used in place of lath. Plaster is applied directly to its surface, forming a much stronger wall than lath and plaster.
- ③ Celotex makes building paper unnecessary. It gives far better protection against wind and moisture.
- ④ Celotex eliminates the use of deadening felt. Sound does not pass through it readily.
- ⑤ Celotex does away with any extra insulation. In heat-stopping value, it is equal to the best.

FOR BETTER JOBS



George W. Everitt, Norwood Park
Chicago, Illinois

"Nothing can take the place of Celotex in a house. It is the only practical insulation I know," says this carpenter.

WHO gets the most work and the best jobs in your town? Isn't it the man who has built a reputation for using good material and doing good work?

Naturally, you want to make that reputation for yourself. And Celotex Insulating Lumber will help you do it.

With Celotex you can build the kind of houses people demand these days—warm in winter, cool in summer, strong and quiet. You can build them with Celotex at little or no extra cost, because Celotex takes the place of other building materials wherever used.

Easy to Apply

Celotex is easy to apply. It is nailed, sawed and put on like wood lumber. Only with less bother—there are no short pieces or odd sizes. Every board is standard size, free from cracks, knot-holes and stains. That saves material. Celotex boards are easy to handle—yet they are stronger in wall sections than wood lumber.

There are many uses for Celotex besides, as sheathing and under plaster. You can get some profitable inside work this winter by featuring Celotex for attic and basement lining to keep houses warm and save fuel. It makes a good garage lining, too.

All lumber dealers can supply Celotex.

Mail the coupon below for full information about Celotex and handy working drawings.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mills: New Orleans, La.

Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)

CELOTEX

INSULATING LUMBER

Please send more information about Celotex; Specifications on Standard Building Board and "Winter Use" leaflet.

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

From the General President

Greetings:

Some two years ago there arose in Cincinnati a contention as between the Sheet Metal Workers, Iron Workers and our organization over the erection and installation of metal trim, which resulted in the forming of an Independent Carpenters' Local, which was supported by several of the larger contractors of Cincinnati, and the Building Trades Council. Efforts were made by the representatives of the independent group of carpenters to establish an international organization of carpenters. A great deal of publicity was given to the matter and it was widely advertised that an international organization was formed.

We have just completed arrangements whereby the men comprising this independent group of carpenters have become a part of our Brotherhood, and is now known as L. U. No. 1788, having been chartered and instituted on Friday night, January 8, 1926.

In making arrangements to take these men into our Brotherhood an understanding was reached with the contractors of Cincinnati that on and after January 14th they would not have in their employ any carpenter not carrying a card of our organization.

They have also consented and agreed to give to the membership of our organization the erection and installation of all metal trim.

I might state further that the Sheet Metal Workers' Local Union of Cincinnati, by a vote of their membership, decided to concede and grant to our organization the erection and installation of metal trim, and have so notified the contractors of Cincinnati.

The above is sent out for general information of our membership.

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice

The United States Gypsum Company, manufacturers of various kinds of wall materials, including Bestwall and similar wallboards, recommends the employment of carpenters for the erection or installation of their materials, as the work requires the practical experience and skill of men of our craft to properly perform.

We frequently receive inquiries at this office from our Local Unions in reference to a circular letter sent out from Fort Dodge, Iowa, declaring that the United States Gypsum Company is on the unfair list. As far as our organization is concerned, the United States Gypsum Company is not on the unfair list, and members of our Brotherhood should put forth every possible effort to obtain the work of erecting or installing Bestwall and similar materials manufactured by the United States Gypsum Company.

Report of the Delegate to the Forty-first Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The convention was called to order in the concert hall of the Auditorium in the City of Ottawa, Ontario, by Captain J. A. P. Hayden, President of the Allied Trades and Labor Association of Ottawa. In welcoming the delegates he referred to the recent convention of the war veterans in the city and the passing of a resolution by them urging the conscription of wealth in future wars prior to that of man power, a policy labor had officially advocated.

Mayor J. P. Balharrie, who was first called upon to speak, cordially welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city and congratulated the delegates on the success which had attended their efforts for reforms in the past. Canada had many problems and labor had its own. Age and want are great problems he saw as mayor of the city and it is a question for thought as to what is to be done with regards to these until a federal government establishes old age pensions.

Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, said it was the first meeting of Congress he had been privileged to attend, there was loud laughter when he added: "I knew you were thinking of me." (Cries of "You bet.")

He stated that he wanted to speak of some of the things that had operated

against labor. As Minister of Labor he was bound to recognize all claims advanced to him but he could not undertake to satisfy all. No Minister of Labor he knew of had been able to do that.

The best a Minister of Labor could do was to try and act fairly as possible between all parties. He trusted he was still as human as any delegate present, man or woman. His aim was the same as their own and that was to see that labor gets a fair deal.

William Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, also addressed the convention at the end of the first morning session and he emphasized the importance of a right attitude in order to secure amicable and just solution of labor problems. The prime minister also traced the progress of labor during the last 25 years since he was himself a member of the staff of the Labor Department and responsible for the production of the Labor Gazette. Premier King maintained that the Department of Labor has been a great factor in the industrial and social life of the Dominion. He instanced also the appointment of Tom Moore, President of the Congress (and ex-organizer for the Brotherhood), to a seat on the directorate of the Canadian National Railways as evidence of labor's progress. He said that if the government had not always been able to carry out the wishes of labor's representatives, it was not due to the representations made, but to the limitations of government charged with the handling of so many important and urgent problems. Speaking for the Dominion as a whole, he cordially welcomed the delegates and wished them success in their labors.

President Tom Moore was greeted with warm applause on taking the chair. He thanked those who had spoken for the words of wisdom they had interspersed with their words of welcome. He stated that there were about sixty different trades represented, including delegates from Halifax to Vancouver, so that it might with truth be claimed that the voice of the Congress is the voice of Organized Labor in Canada. He conceded the right of others to disagree with them and urged that requests courteously presented are likely to secure greater attention. President Moore deprecated tendencies in some quarters to ignore what labor had been able to do, while at the same time the white light

of publicity is turned upon exceptional features that some might think too radical. He challenged anyone to prove that any act of his own or of his colleagues had been taken that had not in view the interest of the labor movement as a whole. He hoped that attempts to send delegates to the Congress under sealed orders had been unsuccessful. After extending a welcome to the fraternal delegates and a sympathetic reference to the passing of Sam Gompers since our last Congress he declared the Congress officially opened.

The Credentials Committee reported that there were 267 delegates in attendance including A. G. Walkden, Secretary of the Railway Clerks of Great Britain, representing the British Trades Union Congress as fraternal delegate, James Duncan, First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, A fraternal delegate from the Women's Labor League, forty-three delegates were representing International Unions; 17 Trades and Labor Councils were represented by 31 delegates and 127 Local Unions were represented by 190 delegates.

The executives in their report to the convention pointed out the efforts that had been put forth to get legislation passed benefiting the workers. Special memoranda on the following subjects had been prepared: Immigration and Emigration; Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labor Office; Industrial Disputes Act; Amendments to the Shipping Act; Abolition of Senate as a Non-Elective Body; Old Age Pensions; Unemployment Insurance; Injunctions and Amendments to the Criminal Code; Election Act Amendments; Political Rights of Federal, Provincial, and Civic Employees; Eight-Hour Day; The 1924 Conference on Unemployment; Representation on Research Council; Fair Wage Regulations; all these matters had been placed before the Federal Government but very little had been accomplished.

The financial report showed that the Congress was in a little better position than last year. Last year there was a balance on hand of \$2,314.30; receipts from per capita tax, charters and supplies, \$19,397.07; interest on bank deposit, \$18.04; revenue from Congress Headquarters, \$1,545.00. Total receipts from all sources, \$23,274.42. Total ex-

penditure, \$20,938.34. Balance on hand, August 15, 1925, \$2,336.07.

The Congress Headquarters showed a profit of \$67.82, also the Congress occupy all the ground floor as offices and Board room for which no rent is credited.

The membership showed another decline for the year, last year the membership was 117,060 and this year it was 105,912, but the membership of the Congress is based on the amount of per capita tax received. The miners, one of the largest organizations affiliated, has been on strike in the different districts and no capita tax was paid on these members. Most of the building trades and other trades has issued clearance cards to their members to work across the line, therefore, what Canada has lost, our Locals across the line have gained.

Many important resolutions were discussed and acted upon, the efficient Chairman of that committee being one of our own members, W. Wilkinson. The Congress reaffirmed its stand in favor of the present form of organization on all resolutions dealing with the amalgamation and industrial unionism. Dealing with the resolutions on the eight-hour day Chairman Wilkinson pointed out that we should depend more on the strength of our organization than on the legislatures for these benefits.

Resolutions by the carpenters asking for the appointment of inspectors to see that contractors lived up to the fair wages schedule and that they be penalized when they do not live up to the letter of the law, also one asking that the Government again be petitioned to pass legislation for unemployment insurance was carried by the convention. One resolution from the Ontario Provincial Council asking that the Workmen's Compensation Board recognize industrial hernia was referred back as it was claimed this would open up a large question as some of the organizations were against this as it would tend to have workers pass a medical examination before securing employment. It was finally decided to refer it to the Provincial Executive who will get in touch with the interested parties before any action is taken.

A resolution proposing that union members should arm themselves for protection during strikes and lockouts,

should legislation not be procurable to prohibit corporations from maintaining armed forces such as obtained in the recent strike of miners in Nova Scotia was defeated by a vote of 95 to 56. Part of the resolution asking for "drastic legislation" forbidding companies to arm men was carried.

Other resolutions asking for the complete prohibition of the sale and manufacture of narcotic drugs except for medical purposes was carried. A resolution favoring the calling of a conference of all trade unions in the world for the purpose of establishing a basis for a whole world Trade Union International was lost after President Moore had pointed out the workings of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The nationalization of Canadian mines was also carried.

The speeches of the fraternal delegates were very well received. Mr. E. Walkden, the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress gave a very educative and interesting address in which he showed the workings of the whole labor movement of Great Britain also the action that had been taken during the recent coal struggle. He expressed boundless optimism for the Organized Labor movement in Canada and the British Isles, and gave a forecast of what he believed would be the policy of a labor government when it eventually attained power.

The election of officers resulted in all the officers being re-elected, Tom Moore (Carpenters) being elected for the eighth successive year as President by a majority of 140 votes over Tim Buck (Communist), the vote being, Tom Moore, 169; Tim Buck, 29. P. M. Draper, who has been 25 years Secretary of the Congress, was re-elected unanimously.

The three Vice-Presidents re-elected were James Simpson of Toronto, Bert Merson of Toronto, and J. T. Foster of Montreal.

The fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress was Frank McKenna of the Railway Carmen of America and Donald Dear, of the Ottawa Fire Fighters was elected fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention to be held in October at Atlantic City.

The City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, was elected as the next city in which to hold the convention.

On the Friday night the Ottawa L. U. No. 93 of Carpenters officially opened their new Labor Hall at 223 Gloucester Street and invited all the delegates. Tom Moore, President of the Congress, Mr. E. Walkden, the fraternal delegate from Great Britain, James Duncan, fraternal delegate from the A. F. of L. and other executive officers attended as well as about 150 delegates and members of the Ottawa Local. President R. Barnett of L. U. No. 93 was in the chair and welcomed the visitors. Jim Johnson, Chairman of the Building Committee reviewed the progress which the local carpenters had made since their organization, and the steps which had led up to the establishment of their new home, which he hoped in time would become the Labor Temple of Ottawa.

Speeches were made by Tom Moore and E. Walkden, congratulating the carpenters on the securing of their new home, Jim Duncan spoke upon his friendly relations with the carpenters at all times and gave many reminiscences of his dealing with the late P. J. McGuire, the father of the Brotherhood of Carpenters as well as others who played a prominent part in the building of our organization. Songs and community singing took up the rest of the evening and real refreshments were served, which was enjoyed by all present. A very enjoyable evening was spent and the Ottawa carpenters may well be proud of the new headquarters they have established.

Fraternally submitted,

T. JACKSON.

A. F. of L. Appeals for Miners' Aid

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor, Greeting:

In the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania 168,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America have been on strike since September 1, 1925. They have been forced into this state of idleness because the anthracite coal operators refused to enter into a new agreement to take the place of the agreement which expired on August 31st. For almost six months the anthracite mine workers have been courageously and heroically fighting a great battle for union labor, for the recognition of the principle of collective bargaining and for the establishment of a wage scale in keeping with American

standards of life and living. This experience has brought suffering and sacrifice to the wives and children and into the homes of the anthracite miners.

The United Mine Workers organization is doing its best, exhausting every resource at its command, to meet the urgent needs of the anthracite miners who are on strike and their families dependent upon them. For many months, yes, for more than a year the United Mine Workers of America has been spending many thousands of dollars each month in supplying relief in the way of food, clothing and shelter to members of the organization who have been on strike or who have been forced into idleness, in West Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and other mining sections. This situation has been bravely faced by the United Mine Workers of America. It is giving of its full resources to the members of its organization in both the anthracite and bituminous fields who are in need of assistance.

But the burden is too great for one organization and the cry for help reaches beyond the United Mine Workers of America. Organized Labor in America must hear that cry and, hearing it, must respond to the needs of the men, women and children in the anthracite region who are suffering from hunger and who need our help. The attitude of the anthracite coal operators constitutes a challenge to the membership of the American Federation of Labor. Their unrelenting attitude toward their employes, the anthracite miners, and their indifference to the public welfare and the public necessity can not fail to rouse the generous spirit of the membership of Organized Labor. It seems to be the purpose of the anthracite coal operators to crush and destroy the spirit of organization among the anthracite mine workers, ruthlessly to starve them into submission and tyrannically to dictate the terms of employment and the conditions under which their employes shall live.

The mine workers of the anthracite region are uncomplainingly suffering. Business throughout that territory is stagnated and that part of the American public which is forced to purchase its coal in small allotments from day to day is the victim of the arrogant and indefensible policy being pursued by the anthracite coal operators.

Organized Labor is alive to this situ-

ation. Its sympathies and its interests are with the anthracite miners. The convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Atlantic City in October, extended its full and complete endorsement of the anthracite strike and "directed the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to co-operate in every possible and practical way to the end that the anthracite mine workers achieve complete success in their efforts." Organized Labor can not and will not remain passive and unresponsive when the wives and children of our striking brothers are hungry and suffering for the necessities of life.

Therefore, we appeal to the membership of Organized Labor throughout the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor to contribute such amounts of money as you may be able to give for the purpose of supplying food and clothing to the striking anthracite miners and their families. Make your financial donations as large as circumstances will permit.

We urge that all International and National Unions contribute as liberally as the necessities of the anthracite mine workers require and as liberally as the condition of their treasuries will permit.

We recommend that all State and Central Bodies and Local Unions of the National and International Unions and Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions of the American Federation of Labor donate from their treasuries.

Let every member of Organized Labor give and give generously.

In addition, we request that all Central Bodies appoint committees to devise ways and means by which funds may be secured.

The needs of the anthracite miners are pressing. They must have money now. All funds contributed will be spent economically and by duly accredited representatives of the United Mine Workers of America in the distribution of relief. Send your donations at once. Do not delay.

Make your contributions to Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. He will promptly acknowledge and receipt for the same.

Fraternally yours,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR.

WM. GREEN, President.

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1925

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following movements were acted upon by correspondence.

September 22, 1925.

Arcadia, Fla., L. U. No. 1581.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective November 1, 1925. Official sanction granted.

October 12, 1925.

Syracuse, N. Y., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective October 15, 1925. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

October 24, 1925.

Lakeland, Fla., L. U. No. 2217.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective November 1, 1925. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

December 8, 1925.

The General Executive Board met in regular session on above date at the Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

The General President reported to the Board that a committee of the Bay Counties District Council would appear before the Board on Wednesday, December 9th.

That a committee from Oakland, Cal., would appear before the Board on the same date and that a committee from Richmond would also appear before the Board on the same date.

That the Bay Counties District Council would meet on Wednesday night, December 9th. Also that a joint meeting of carpenters would be held in Oakland on Thursday night, December 10th, and that a joint meeting of carpenters would be held in San Francisco on Friday night, December 11th, which the Board was invited to attend. The invitations were accepted, the Board to attend these meetings in a body.

The General President further reported to the Board that the Los Angeles District Council had invited the Board to visit that city before returning home.

The invitation was accepted. The Board to meet in Los Angeles after adjournment of present session in San Francisco.

Other routine business was considered and preparations made to attend the different meetings.

December 9, 1925.

New York City District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.32½ to \$1.50 per hour and the 40-hour week, effective January 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

The five day week not having received the necessary vote in accordance with our laws, the request cannot be considered.

Brothers P. Randal, A. Beckman, M. Hague and H. E. Eggerth, properly credentialed, representing L. U. No. 642 of Richmond, Cal., appeared before the Board on behalf of said Local Union and L. U. No. 2046, Martinez, Cal., requesting an appropriation for organizing purposes. After giving the conditions under which they have to work and contend with, the General Executive Board laid the matter

over for further consideration before adjournment.

Brothers Jas. P. M. Jensen, representing L. U. No. 875, G. Hilton, representing L. U. No. 892, Wm. Lovett, representing L. U. No. 1473, John Maroney, representing L. U. No. 36 and Wm. H. Noe, representing L. U. No. 1158, all of Oakland, Cal., properly credentialed appeared before the Board in company with Business Agent Chas. R. Gurney, requesting that a District Council be organized in Alameda County. After a lengthy hearing the matter was referred to the General President in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of our General Laws.

The General President submitted the circular letter of L. U. No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah, issued to all Local Unions a few months ago against the General Executive Board for the extravagant expenses incurred in the transaction of the business of the organization. The General Executive Board authorized the General President to appoint a committee of five members of the Board to go to Salt Lake City and make an investigation of the complaint and report results to next meeting of the Board.

The reports of the General President and General Vice-Presidents were received.

Dallas, Tex., L. U. No. 198.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective January 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Wichita, Kan., L. U. No. 201.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Kingston, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 249.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Mattoon, Ill., L. U. No. 347.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective January 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Reading, Pa., L. U. No. 492.—Movement for same scale of wages, i. e., \$1 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Amarillo, Tex., L. U. No. 665.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective February 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Falls City, Neb., L. U. No. 882.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective March 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., L. U. No. 1394.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Vero Beach, Fla., L. U. No. 1447.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.25 per hour, effective January 4, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Harlingen, Tex., L. U. No. 2190.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1 per

hour, effective January 15, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Brothers E. G. Fraser, M. L. Bavage, L. Rivera, Jos. Irthum and H. Norman, delegates representing the Bay Counties District Council properly credentialed appeared before the Board along with President Nichols and Secretary-Treasurer McLean of the District Council and submitted a lengthy report of the affairs and conditions as they exist at the present time in the district and what they have to contend with, at the same time seeking advice and instructions from the Board how to proceed in the future so as to establish better working conditions and build up a better and greater organization in and around San Francisco.

A lengthy discussion took place in which the grievance complained of were gone into in detail.

After a careful consideration of the entire matter the General Executive Board recommends that the General President take full charge of the District. All Local Unions, and the District Council to work under his instructions and directions, render him all assistance and co-operate with him in the establishment of better working conditions, and the building up of a better and greater organization in the district.

December 10, 1925.

Telegraphers National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.—Request to deposit surplus funds with that institution. Received and filed. Same action taken with request of the South Side Bank of Kansas City, Mo.

The following telegram was received:

"New York, November 17, 1925.

"Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
"Indianapolis, Ind.

"Leaving this country with greatest satisfaction about our trip we send deep felt gratitude for excellent hospitality, assistance of friend Hutcheson, Executive Board and all brothers with sincere good wishes for Brotherhood.

"TARNOW, WENDEL."

National Women's Trade Union League of America, requesting financial assistance. Received and filed.

F. P. Maxson, Chicago, Ill., asking for endorsement of the Board in connection with tools manufactured by him. Received and filed.

Report of delegates to the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The General Executive Board endorses the movement to secure a modification of the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

Request of L. U. No. 1529, Kansas City, Mo., for an appropriation of \$1,000 for the purpose of maintaining a Business Agent. Request denied.

Charleston, S. C., District Council.—Request for an appropriation of \$250 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Medford, Ore., L. U. No. 1840.—Request for an appropriation of \$500 to be expended for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Pensacola, Fla., District Council.—Request for an appropriation of \$100 per month for twelve months for maintenance of a Business Agent. Request denied.

West Coast Carpenters' District Council, Tampa, Fla.—Request for an appropriation for

organizing purposes. Referred to the General President for investigation.

Appeal of L. U. No. 27, Toronto, Can., from the ruling of the General President relative to increase in dues. The General Executive Board sustained the ruling of the General President on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Resolutions and correspondence from the following District Councils and Local Unions:

Atlantic County, N. J., District Council.
Boston, Mass., District Council.
Chicago, Ill., District Council.
Cleveland, Ohio, District Council.
Falls Cities, Ky., District Council.
St. Louis, Mo., District Council.
Seattle, Wash., District Council.
Wyoming Valley, Pa., District Council.
L. U. No. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
L. U. No. 9, Buffalo, N. Y.
L. U. No. 47, St. Louis, Mo.
L. U. No. 58, Chicago, Ill.
L. U. No. 62, Chicago, Ill.
L. U. No. 75, Indianapolis, Ind.
L. U. No. 131, Seattle, Wash.
L. U. No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
L. U. No. 199, Chicago, Ill.
L. U. No. 246, New York, N. Y.
L. U. No. 257, New York, N. Y.
L. U. No. 261, Scranton, Pa.
L. U. No. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
L. U. No. 401, Pittston, Pa.
L. U. No. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
L. U. 764, Shreveport, La.
L. U. No. 1289, Seattle, Wash.
L. U. 1596, St. Louis, Mo.
L. U. No. 1799, Renton, Wash.
L. U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
L. U. 1929, Cleveland, Ohio.

requesting the General Executive Board to proceed with the erection of buildings at Lakeland, Fla., for a Home for our aged members and the establishment of the Old Age Pension system, were submitted to the Board and carefully considered, after which the former decision of the Board was reaffirmed—to proceed with the work at the earliest possible date.

From time to time the General Executive Board has warned our members against joining organizations whose policies and principles are antagonistic to the policies and principles, rules and regulations of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; such as the Industrial Workers of the World; the One Big Union; the Trade Union Educational League and similar or kindred organizations.

Our conventions in the past have done likewise and fixed the penalty of expulsion for any member joining such organizations, or any member giving recognition, support, assistance or encouragement to any such organizations.

We now find there is a movement under way to disrupt our Local Unions through propaganda, pernicious, deceitful and untruthful by the Workers Party of America, which in plain language is the Communist Party of America.

On August 14, 1925, the Daily Worker—the official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, published a letter from the Executive Committee of the Communist International, addressed to the Workers (Communist) Party of America which is a section of the Communist International, in which it is stated that: "It is of extreme importance to the life and growth of the Workers Party that its members as a whole realize better the necessity of more intensive work in the Labor Unions—the capture of leadership of the Labor

Union masses is vitally necessary, not only for the Workers Party at the present time, but also for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary struggle. The capture of the labor unions is our first and foremost task."

For this purpose the Workers (Communist) Party advocates:

1. That every Communist be a union member.
2. To organize a Communist faction in every union.
3. To expose the officials of every union.
4. To make fights in elections for officers of unions and delegates to conventions.
5. At all conventions to introduce systematic and well prepared campaigns against officers.
6. To resist expulsion from the unions.
7. To arouse the masses to take up strikes and wage movements and to then skillfully utilize such movements for political ends.
8. To oppose the organization of Labor Banks and Labor Insurance.
9. To amalgamate craft unions into industrial unions.
10. To make use of independent, dual and rival unions.
11. To secure the affiliation of the Industrial Workers of the World with the Red International.
12. To promote general discontent and hatred in contempt for the existing order of things, especially among the foreign born.

A communist elected or appointed to any official position in a union is under strict control of the Communist organization and the immediate instructions of the party faction of his union.

The Trade Union Educational League is the North American section of the Red International. It was organized in February, 1922, by William Z. Foster, President of the Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. It is controlled by Workers (Communist) Party of America which is a section of the Communist International and its object is to make use of the American labor unions as agencies to promote the coming of the Revolution in America.

While our obligation guarantees to every member no interference with his political opinions, this matter is not and cannot be considered a political matter or a party political matter, but on the contrary, an attempt on the part of the Communists and their agencies to hamper and cripple labor unions.

The General Executive Board herewith clearly points out these facts and calls attention to the antagonistic attitude of the Communist International, the Red International, the Workers (Communist) Party of America and the Trade Union Educational League to our organization and warns all members not to join them or have anything whatever to do with them or similar or kindred organizations under penalty of forfeiture of membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

December 11, 1925.

L. U. No. 143, Canton, Ohio, relative to communication received from the International Labor Defense Council. The International Labor Defense Council being an adjunct of the Workers (Communist) Party. The warning of the General Executive Board applies in this case.

Greensboro, N. C., L. U. No. 1460.—The sum of \$200 was appropriated for organizing pur-

poses to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Appeal of Chas. Nichols and R. M. Newell, E. Liverpool, Ohio, from the decision of the General President in the case of Nichols, Newell, vs. L. U. No. 328, East Liverpool, Ohio. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of A. Kivawitz, L. U. No. 2717, Brooklyn, N. Y., from the decision of the General President in the case of A. Kivawitz vs. the New York District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Perry Taylor, L. U. No. 198, Dallas, Texas, from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for disability donation. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 366, New York, N. Y., from the decision of the General Treasurer in the disapproved claim account the late Georgia Giuntini. The appeal of the Local Union was sustained and the General Treasurer was directed to pay the claim.

December 12, 1925.

The General Executive Board authorized the General Secretary to dispose of the following old correspondence: notifications and reports up to the year 1920; Treasurer's monthly reports, Trustees semi-annual reports, referendum votes, lists of officers and correspondence over ten years old.

In the monthly Financial Statement the Board instructs the General Secretary to show the following divisions in the statement each month separately:

1. Available cash fund.
2. Home and Pension Fund.
3. Real estate.

As the Home and Pension Fund owes the General Fund the sum of \$200,000 the General Executive Board directed that this \$200,000 be transferred to the General Fund.

Further information relative to the purchasing of Canadian Bonds was submitted by the General Treasurer to the Board.

Extension of present policy on Workmen's Compensation to cover Printing Plant was submitted to the Board and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

Insurance of \$20,000 on machinery in Printing Plant was referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

December 14, 1925.

In accordance with previous action taken by the Board, on account of the action of L. U. No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah, in circularizing all Local Unions relative to the expenses incurred by the General Executive Board in transacting the business of the organization, the General President appointed the following committee to make an investigation of same and report its findings to the General Executive Board at next meeting.

First General Vice-President Cosgrove.

General Secretary Duffy.

General Treasurer Neale.

Board Members Guerin and Williams.

The request of the delegates from Richmond, Cal., for an appropriation for organizing purposes was referred to the General President for further investigation and action.

The request of the Chicago District Council on the General Office to take charge of the Brims case and others appealed to the United States Supreme Court, was complied with as

far as legal consideration and attention is concerned.

Los Angeles District Council.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The matter was laid over until the Board meets with the District Council.

A committee from L. U. No. 884, Millmen, Los Angeles, Cal., consisting of Brothers Kelso, Anderson, Wilson and Dozier, appeared before the Board relative to conditions in the trade, as they exist at the present time in the mills in Los Angeles, at the same time requesting assistance in organizing work. The matter was laid over until the Board meets with the District Council.

December 15, 1925.

Brothers Fred Melvin, A. LeSan, J. F. Totten and W. D. Wagner, delegates representing the Los Angeles District Council with Vice-President A. Gifford and Secretary-Treasurer J. C. Blair of the Los Angeles District Council, appeared before the Board, relative to conditions as they exist in the district at the present time and what they have to contend with in holding their organization intact was discussed and considered from all angles in connection with the request of the District Council for an appropriation for organizing purposes, after which the Board decided to appropriate the sum asked for to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Los Angeles, Cal., L. U. No. 2094.—Request for an appropriation to cover strike benefits was received and referred to the General Secretary to check up with records at the General Office and usual allowance made.

Brothers Thomas and Parks, representing the San Diego District Council, appeared before the Board requesting assistance in organizing work in that district. The matter was referred to the General President for further investigation and action.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned to meet March 3, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

New Locals Chartered During the Last Three Months

Yonkers, N. Y.
Dayton, Ohio.
Timmins, Ont., Can.
Greenville, Tenn.
Colorado, Tex.
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Tarpon Springs, Fla.
Huntingdon, Pa.
LaBelle, Fla.
Miamisburg, Ohio.
Sallsburg, N. C.
Marysville, Ohio
DeLeon Springs, Fla.
Hialeah, Fla.
Lake Wales, Fla.
Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Tahoka, Tex.

Shelby, N. C.
New Orleans, La.
Avon Park, Fla.
Panama City, Fla.
Minocqua and Wood-
ruff, Wis.
Brooksville, Fla.
Plant City, Fla.
Barceloneta, P. R.
Comerio, P. R.
Pawling and Dover,
N. Y.
Newton, Kans.
Rio Grande, P. R.
Los Angeles, Cal.
North Kingston, R. I.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Carpenters Attention

Brother J. Q. Bone, Secretary of L. U. No. 398, Lewiston, Idaho, asks us to advise all carpenters to stay away from

Lewiston, as there are more men there now than jobs. Nothing will be done on the dam or saw mill until spring, so give Lewiston, Idaho, a wide berth.

Attention Local Unions

Brother A. L. Trotter, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 1198, Independence, Kans., asks us to advise all Locals to be on the lookout for one H. M. Gerow, who claims to be a member of the Amalgamated Iron Workers. The Local entered into an agreement with Gerow, whereby he was to publish a Labor Review indorsed by the Local, and of which they were to receive a per cent of the proceeds. Gerow, after publishing and distributing the review, left for parts unknown, without settling with the Local. L. U. No. 1198 wishes this case published so that other Locals of the Brotherhood won't be deceived by such men as Gerow, who travel from place to place using various schemes to dupe the Local Unions and obtain money. All Locals are advised to keep clear of all such schemes.

Information Wanted

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of John Henry Barrass, a carpenter, whose last known address in 1889 was Twenty-first St. and Homan Ave., West Douglas Park, Chicago, Ill., please communicate with William Jackson, 82 Byram Crest Pk., East Portchester, N. Y.

An Appreciation

This office is in receipt of a complimentary letter from Brother Tom Brothers of Home, Washington, in which he says, "that our monthly Journal, 'The Carpenter,' is very interesting from beginning to end. The correspondence takes my eye. The dear ladies are doing excellently. My eyes fairly feasted upon the report of the General Secretary. First and last, I am a union man. The union is my religion and 'The Carpenter' is my testament."

Organization is the Rock of Gibraltar upon which the temple of the future must be built.

DEATH ROLL

JAMES GAMBLE, L. U. No. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Correspondence



From Toronto District Council

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed is for publication in "The Carpenter" so that as many as possible may become acquainted with the situation as explained in same.

We are expecting that the matter may be straightened out as the Toronto team is the only team that will play in America, if they refuse us an international job then we expect that all the publicity that can be given will be done.

Thanking you and with best wishes,
I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN COTTAM,
Secretary of District Council.

At a meeting of International Representatives of Building Trades Unions, at which the following representatives were present, J. W. Bruce, Plumbers and Steamfitters, Walter Thorne, Bricklayers, Noble, Electrical Workers, James Marsh, Carpenters, Jos. P. Hunter, Painters and Decorators, James Ward, Plasterers, Frank Healey, Hoisting Engineers, held in the office of the Toronto Building Trades Council, for the purpose of deciding what action should be taken in view of the unsatisfactory culmination of the negotiations with the Toronto Baseball Club of the International League, carried on with a view to bringing about a satisfactory settlement of conditions unsatisfactory to the International Trade Union Movement, in connection with the erection of the new Toronto Baseball Stadium.

It is necessary to deal at some length with the negotiations carried on to date. Immediately upon it becoming apparent that the Toronto Ball Club had decided to proceed with the erection of their new Stadium, the matter of labor conditions was taken up with the President, Mr. L. Solman, who promised favorable sup-

port on the request of the representatives of the international movement that union conditions should obtain and that members of International Trades Unions should be employed. At a later date Mr. Solman in the presence of the Secretary of the Toronto Building Trades Council, and several international representatives definitely promised a union job and instructed his representative on the job that a clause to this effect should be inserted in the contract form.

The work on the superstructure has now been proceeding for about a month, and to date the members of the International Trade Union movement instead of being given a fair job, are being subjected to a rigid discrimination, we are confronted here with a couple of outlaw Locals, the members of these being given preference, and in spite of Mr. Solman's previous promise of a fair job, after carrying on negotiations for some considerable time, he now refuses to take any action, and states that he has been informed by his people whoever that might be, that he has been taking the trade union movement too seriously.

At present there are only two trades employed on the job, the Hoisting and Portable Engineers, and the Carpenters, and in both instances the International Movement is being subjected to rigid discrimination against it, and the meeting of international representatives, referred to in this letter passed the following resolution:

"That we treat the Toronto Baseball Stadium job as unfair, and that President Solman be immediately notified to this effect, and that we ask all other Building Trades Councils where the Toronto Ball Team plays to also declare the club unfair and we request all possible assistance from the officials of the Building Trades Department."

Asking the support of your organization in this matter.

Yours fraternally,

WM. VARLEY, Secretary,
Toronto Building Trades Council.

In Union There Is Strength

Editor, "The Carpenter":

How many of our working men of today ever think of these words, "In union there is strength?" Or do we ever stop to realize how our business men, all stand for each other and how they all prosper so well.

And if we ever give a thought to our great Niagara Falls and its mighty power because of the tiny drops which makes this falls so great, because they all work together.

These five words, "In union there is strength," should be in the minds of every working man. Strength is not always in the individual, but in the union of individuals.

Take the steam engine. There would be no steam if only one lump of coal was put in the fire box at a time, but in the union of many lumps there is enough steam to run the great locomotive which we know and fear today.

We will now turn our thoughts to the tiny sparks of fire which do so much damage to our homes and property. If one spark flew over and settled on our homes or in our wood lands it would soon die out and do no damage, but when many sparks settle in the same place a blaze is started which does damage.

I have spoken these things to show your readers how useless it is for individuals to try to do a thing alone. We never make a success of our position in life until we all pull together.

We laboring people all knock the labor union, but do we realize that it was the union of our boys in all the wars of our country that insured protection of our homes and families?

Now, I beg all our working people, men and women, to do as the business men do and come together once a week in meeting and talk over our present situation and after we have talked it over thoroughly, make plans to better it and then all get into the harness and pull together

DARROLL N. McKEY,
Binghampton, N. Y.

A New Year's Greeting

Dear Mr. Carpenter:

Chicago Tech wishes you a happy and joyous holiday season.

I desire to personally congratulate you, Mr. Carpenter, for your determina-

tion to succeed in your chosen work by increasing your knowledge and understanding. Your ambition, when coupled with zealous application can mean but one thing, and that is—success—greater earnings—happiness.

And so I feel very proud to forecast and to wish you, an abundance of health, happiness and prosperity for 1926.

Most cordially yours,

H. R. BIGELOW, Director.

Local Union No. 2 . . Coconut Grove, Fla., Entertains

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Thursday night, November 19th, was social night for carpenters and their families at the meeting of L. U. No. 1149.

President H. L. Harper welcomed the guests and introduced Brother H. O. Cook, President of the East Coast Carpenters District Council of Miami and Vicinity, who acted as toast master.

Dr. E. E. Smith, pastor of the First Christian Church of Miami, gave a splendid talk on the good that could be accomplished by the organization.

Brother Geo. Wright of L. U. No. 993 gave a history of the Carpenters' Locals here. Brother T. H. Mann of L. U. No. 993 told of the early conditions here and how the Local had grown from a few charter members to the present large organization. Brother R. J. Collar, a charter member of L. U. No. 1149, but who has been away for the past eight years expressed his surprise at finding such a large Local meeting in their own spacious hall.

Brother W. O. Branner, Sr., spoke of the need of a Ladies' Auxiliary to 1149 and urged the ladies to organize at once.

Mrs. Cook, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary to 993 also stated the need of an Auxiliary in Coconut Grove and told the ladies when shopping to call for Union Made goods. At the close of the meeting a committee was appointed to form an Auxiliary and 10 names were secured.

During the evening a splendid musical program was given, refreshments served, and all were agreed that L. U. No. 1149 was an ideal place to spend a pleasant evening.

W. J. STEWART, Rec. Sec.
L. U. No. 1149.

Successful Trade Movements of L. U. No. 180

Editor, "The Carpenter":

L. U. No. 180, Vallejo, Cal., being very proud of the success attained in our trade movements the past season, "wish to tell the world" how it happened.

To begin, about a year ago the matter of increased wages for the coming season was discussed and after careful consideration the matter was presented in the form of a resolution as follows: "That on and after March 25, 1925, the wages for journeymen carpenters in Vallejo and vicinity shall be \$9.00 for 8 hours." Upon the passage of this resolution and after consent of the movement was given by the General Office, the contractors were notified. Am glad to state the increase was paid without a protest. So much for that part of it.

As the season advanced the old proposition of a five (5) day week was brought up and in June a motion prevailed that after July 1, 1925, a week's labor shall consist of 5 days of 8 hours each from 8 A. M. Monday, until 5 P. M. Friday, when all work should cease for the week. The matter was referred to the Central Trade and Labor Council and the Solano County Building Trades Council and upon their endorsement was declared a law. The General Office was also notified and we received their sanction without financial support. The movement was a success and the new order was accepted with very little objection, which is to be expected in a trade movement at any time. But the boys stood "pat" and won out.

There have been a few instances where some of the members have been compelled to work Saturday forenoon to "save life and property," but such things are unavoidable in the building industry. We have had the best season for several years and the prospects are still good. Everybody is busy taking in new members and several reinstatements. Good attendance at our meetings every week. All officers at their stations and much interest shown. In looking over the Secretary's report, it looks good to see that L. U. No. 180 is not alone in the 5-days week movement and we sincerely wish there were more of them and no doubt by this time next year there will be.

With all our success in our trade movements it is very doubtful if we could have obtained the results we did, had

it not been for the help we had from our Ladies' Auxiliary No. 107, for it was through their efforts and co-operation that we were able to "put it over."

More power to the Ladies' Auxiliaries.

Yours fraternally,

L. O. WARNER, Rec. Sec.,

L. U. No. 180, Vallejo, Cal.

Local Union No. 2381 Entertains

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On January 8, 1926, L. U. No. 2381, of Petersburg, Ind., entertained their members and families with a well prepared supper. Some forty-five members and their families attended and enjoyed a pleasant evening, and all present expressed the spirit of unionism.

W. A. FLEENER, Rec. Sec.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 57

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary, No. 57, with their husbands and families gave a combined Christmas and New Year's party on December 31st, which was well attended. Santa Claus gave candy, nuts and oranges to all and every one drew a present from the Christmas tree. An orchestra furnished music from 9:00 o'clock and dancing was enjoyed by a large number. As the old year was passing out, refreshments were served. Our Auxiliary has a membership of 35 in good standing and new members coming in right along. We have a sewing club and have been very successful in raffling off our quilts. We also help to take care of our needy members.

MRS EMMA SMITH, Fin. Sec.
Kalamazoo, Mich. 812 N. Church St.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 88

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We are doing fine in our Ladies' Auxiliary work. We have twenty members and have fifty dollars in our treasury. We meet twice a month, on every first and third Thursday. We wish this letter published in our Journal so that others may know what we are doing. We take care of our sick members and help those who are less fortunate than we. We are doing actual work and would like very much to keep up correspondence with you. Any information that you might give us will be highly appreciated.

Fraternally yours,

C. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.
Greenville, Miss.

Craft Problems



Quick Construction

(By H. H. Siegele.)

LESSON II

Good judgment, on the part of the man in charge of the work, is a very important element in quick construction work. He should be able to judge, without spending too much time, the abilities of men, individually and collec-

a gang of men and place them so each will do the work for which he is best fitted, by reason of his experience, requires more than skill in carpentry—it requires a man with a mind that can judge quickly and correctly, and can make decisions, so that the results of his decisions will at once bring about a harmonious and a systematic organization.

Very little of the material used in tabernacle buildings needs to be framed, but the framing that must be done, should be well under way while the staking out and squaring of the building is being done. The shi lap used for roof sheathing and for the sides of the building, should be cut to even lengths; that is, to lengths of 8-, 10-, 12-, 14-, 16-, or 18-foot lengths, whichever the stock-length is, so that when the skeleton of the building is far enough along to be boarded up, the boards can be nailed on without cutting. There are various ways that the boards can be cut to even lengths—two men working together on a pair of trestles, by using a pattern can make good time by placing two piles of about six boards each on the trestles, keeping one end even and cutting the other, after marking it with the pattern. Another method, which is somewhat quicker, is to pile the boards into piles that can be sawed conveniently with a cross-cut saw, butting one end of the boards against a batton door or platform of some kind set in an upright position, for the purpose of keeping the ends of the boards even—then after the pile has been marked, with a cross-cut saw, saw the ends off at the marks.

When the advance gang has the skeleton of the building far enough along so the sides can be boarded, a gang large enough to keep right on the heels of the advance gang, should be put to nailing on shi lap, making doors, etc., wherever they may be needed as they progress with the work. Following the board-nailers, when it will not interfere with those ahead of them, a gang of men should be put to work putting on roofing. When the advance men, who should be

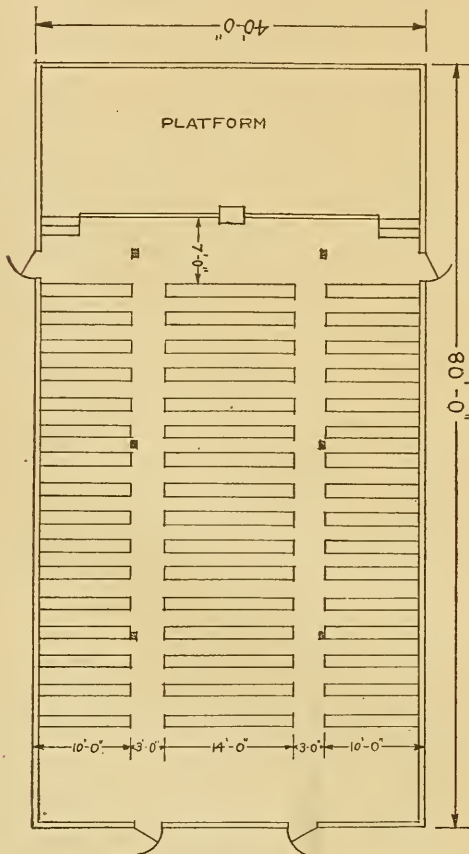


Fig. 4

tively. For, as a rule, the work that we are dealing with here, is done by men who come together for a day, or perhaps for two days—few of them having worked together before. To take such

the best skilled men of the whole gang, have the skeleton completed, they should be started to work on the seats, platform, pulpit, etc. By skillfully shifting the men, it is possible to keep a large force of men working systematically all

ing. At a, on either side we are showing drop-doors by dotted lines, used for the purpose of ventilation. At b, on either side of the roof, we are showing by dotted lines the position of the dormer windows when open, which, besides ad-

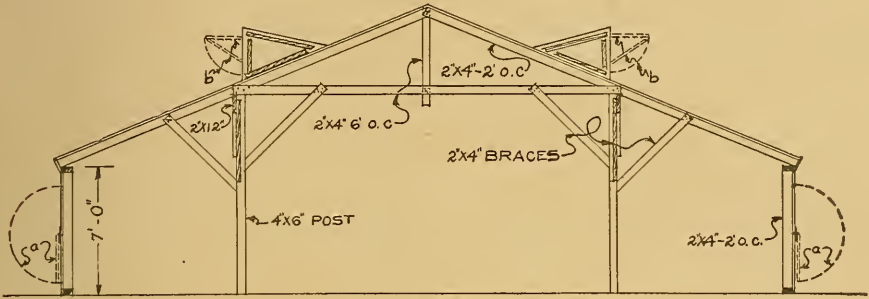


Fig. 5

day and when the day is done the job will be done, also.

Fig. 4 is a floor plan of the building we have been dealing with in the first



Fig. 6

article, showing the locations of the doors, seats, platforms, etc. The oblong marked P, shows the location of the

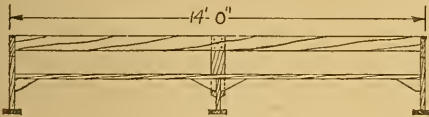


Fig. 7

piano on the platform. This building is 40 feet by 80 feet. We will take up en-

mitting light, also serve the purpose of ventilation. The braces, posts, collar-beams, rafters and outside-wall studding are pointed out by indicators.

Fig. 6, illustrates how a 12-foot 2"x4" is cut to make the braces shown in the cross section. The 2"x4" is cut at the point indicated at a, or center, at a 45-degree angle. This end of the brace, as cut, butts against the post, and is toe-nailed securely. The other end of the brace is nailed to rafter, collar-beam or perline, whichever is the case. The brace-nailing should be of a 5-16d-nail value for each joint.

Fig. 7 shows a front view of one of the benches, details of which are shown by Fig. 8. A, B, C and D. A is an end view giving by figures the dimensions necessary for constructing the seat. At a is shown the rear bearing of the seat

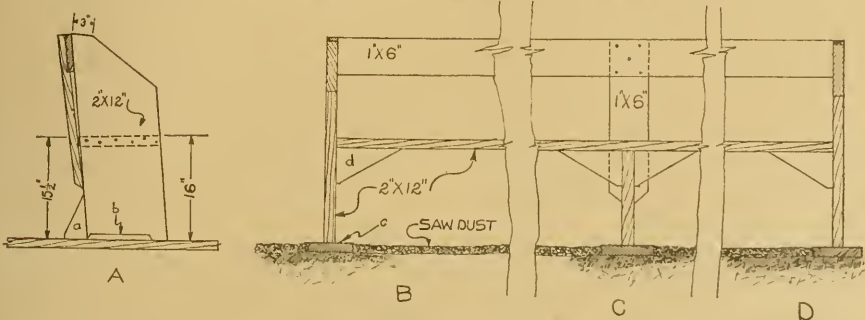


Fig. 8

larging the building, should the demands require enlarging, in a later article.

A cross section is shown by Fig. 5, showing the construction of the build-

which is nailed to the 2"x12" end piece. How the rear bearings are cut from 2"x4"s is illustrated by Fig. 10. The 2"x4" is marked about as shown at a,

a, a, a etc., and cut to the marks. This prevents waste of labor and material. At b is shown how the end pieces are

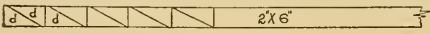


Fig. 9

cut out in order to prevent rocking. B shows the front view of the end that has just been explained, showing by

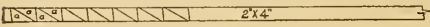


Fig. 10

figures some of the materials used in the construction of the seat. At d, is

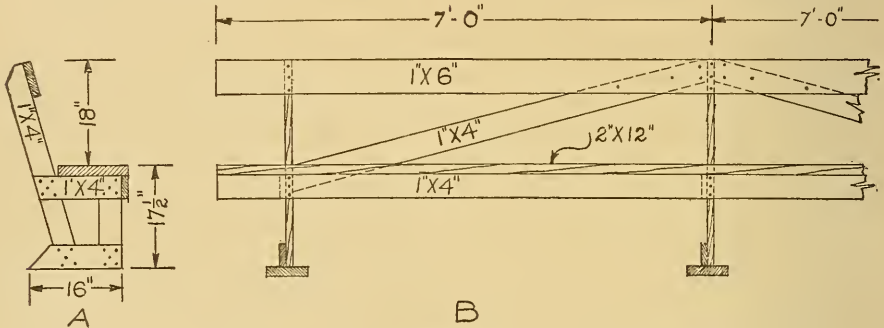


Fig. 11

shown a brace for the support of the seat, which is cut from a 2"x6" as illustrated at d, d, d etc., of Fig. 9. At e, is shown a foot-plate, onto which

study the existing conditions, but should give a great deal of thought to conditions that might arise during the progress of the work.

Marking the Threshold (By H. H. Siegele.)

Perhaps every carpenter has a way of his own by which he marks thresholds, so as to make them fit tightly, but not too tight. Fig. 1 of the drawings shows the method the writer has used

of the square, tight against the jamb. The point A, as shown by dotted line, is carried to the threshold with a pencil, keeping it against the tongue of the square. Then point B is transferred by taking the depth of the rabbet on the scribes, using the tongue of the square

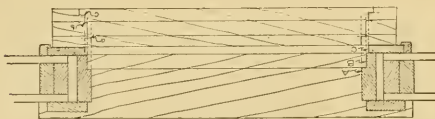


Fig. 1

successfully for a great number of years. The threshold is placed against the side casings of the door opening as shown, and then with a square and a pair of scribes the marking is done. The blade of the square is placed against the edge of the uncut threshold and the tongue

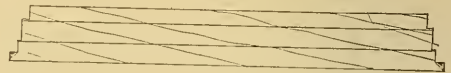


Fig. 2

as a guide; after which point C, is transferred in the same way. When these points have been carried to the threshold on both sides of the door opening, then set the scribes at a distance equal to the distance between the shoulder of the rabbet and the point indicated at a. Fig. 1. The scribes being set, mark, respectively, points a, b, and c on both

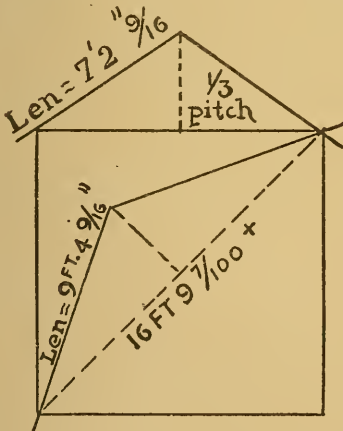
sides of the door opening. Fig. 2 shows the threshold cut, after it has been marked as described above. If the marking is done accurately, as all marking should be done, the threshold will fit snugly after the first cutting. The lines to which the ends of the threshold are to be cut are shown shaded.

Information Supplied

Plans and tangents are by detail in Paul Hasluck's book of 1905. Daniel McKay, 610 S. Washington Square, Philadelphia, publisher.

Hogdson's-Williams book gives seven different forms for different stairways, for obtaining the bevels. Published by American School of Correspondence, 1910, in Chicago.

The Grant book does not need face-board, nor tangents, nor bevels, they being all accomplished by a wooden hand machine, that makes the marks on a plank, laid on the angle of the pitch-board. The bevels give the sides, and of course the top and bottom are square to the sides.



In reply to Brother Cook, the following gives it: A 2" by 4" by 10 ft. multiplied together and divide by 12 gives 6 2-3 sq. ft., and 21 pieces at 6 2-3 equals 140 sq. ft. Or a 10½" board 16 ft. long is 10½" by 16' equals 168 divided by 12 equals 14 sq. ft. in one piece.

Query 2.—There are 16-10 laths in 1 sq. ft., therefore multiply 1.6 by the number of sq. ft. to be plastered, thus 100 sq. ft. x 1.6 equals 160 laths. Or 1.6 x 62½ sq. ft. equals 100 laths.

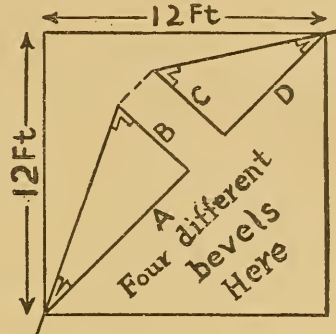
Query 3.—There are many ways of drawing rafters. The two following

methods are as good as any, and both drawings have the same result, thus:

The work-lines touch the corners of the building as shown here.

If rafters project for cornice there is near to 1 inch allowed for each foot the wall is high.

By making a plan 1 inch per foot, the length of the rafters can be found on the 12ths side of the square to ¼ inch.



By figures with, or without the square; the rafters can be found to less than 1-16 inch.

Supposing A and B represent a square, then the blade A is scant 8½" and the tongue is 4". It is also 17" scant. on blade, and 8" on tongue. And C-D is 6" on blade and 4" on tongue (or 12" on blade and 8" on tongue.)

The constant multipliers of their spans for the four common pitches, or ¼ pitch by .56—and 1-3 pitch by .601 plus and 5-12 pitch by .65 plus, and ½ pitch by .707 plus.

For instance, the pitch shown equals 12' by .601 plus equals 7 ft. 2 9-16 in., and the hip shown is 16.98 ft. by .553 plus equals 9 ft. 4 9-16 in., ¼ pitch equals 17 ft. by .53 plus constant, and 17 ft. by .553 plus is 1-3 pitch, and 17' by .58 plus is 5-12 pitch, and 17' by .612 is ½ pitch.

Reply to Brother Joelson.—A ridge for hundreds of years was land, that sloped upwards on two sides, the top line being its ridge, and applied to any roof like it. A hipped roof that slopes up to a point is often called a peaked roof, because mountains are often peaked.

Query 2.—A verge board, is an extreme side-slope.

Query 3.—Our language contains many defects and transitions from one material to another; the first two letters in verge may have been thought by

mistake to have been ba, causing barge to be used.

Your joke word "scow-board" could be made better as "skow-board," and board at present has three meanings—as bill boards are changing to metal plates, and the name board is still used, then there is a board bill (an eating bill) and a real board.—Brother Chip.

Answer To Brother Joelson's Query

In the issue for December, I noticed an inquiry, on page 60, from E. A. Joelson, Elma, Wis., discussing the word "verge board" or "barge board."

If Brother Joelson will consult his dictionary he will find several definitions for the word "verge," while the only definition for the word "verge board" is "barge board."

I would think by the definitions given, that either would be correct, while if two-thirds of the carpenters call it "barge board," then what about the old rule, "the majority rules?"

J. B. DURRETT,
L. U. 817. Bessemer, Ala.

If Mr. E. A. Joelson of Elma, Wis., will go to the trouble to look in Kidders Architects and Builders Pocket Book, he will find the proper definition he is inquiring for. It is verge board from the word verge, an edge. It also is fascia (but not barge.) It is the member directly under the edge of the slates or tiles on a gable, or eaves of a roof.

J. W. MILLER.
L. U. No. 206. New Castle, Pa.

In Answer To Brother Cook

I notice in the December "Carpenter," Brother Wm. R. Cook, Remus, Mich., wants information on cutting rafters. My way of cutting hip rafters is to take the length of the straight rafter on one blade of square and half of the width of the building on the other and the measure across will give the correct length of hip rafter. This method will work on all pitches and the cut will be 17 instead of 12, say $\frac{1}{4}$ pitch would be 6 and 12. Hip cut will be 6 and 17 and for the straight rafter I sometimes use this method.

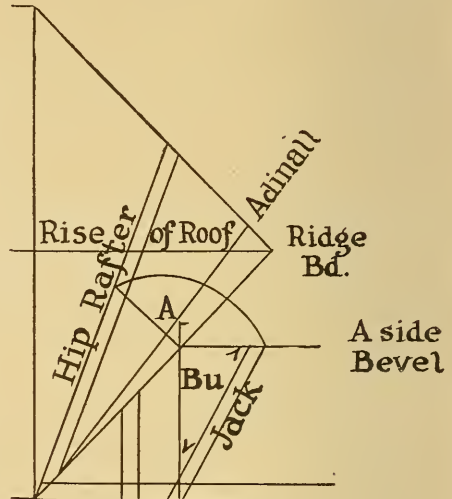
In figuring bill for $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch I multiply the width of building by 7.1, say 24 ft. span, 24×7.1 equals 16.04 for 1-3 pitch by 6; 24 ft. span, 24×6 equals 14.4 for

$\frac{1}{4}$ pitch by 5.6; 24 ft. span, 24×5.6 equals 13.44.

Has any brother a better way to figure roof? If so, would like to hear from him through "The Carpenter."

CHAS. WRAY.
L. U. No. 1849. Hope, Ark.

In the December issue of our Journal, I note that Brother W. R. Cook wants information on hip roofs. I enclose this illustration, taken from Robert Riddel's



Third Edition, published in Philadelphia in 1866. In my opinion this is the best book ever published on stair and hand-rail work.

W. S. JORDAN.
L. U. No. 80. Maywood, Ill.

A Real Book On The Square

(By a Brother Member.)

Brother Stoddard's latest work "On The Square" practically does away with figuring, as it shows instantly and accurately, full size measurements of treads, risers, balusters and all stair work, siding, rafters, lengths and all kind of cuts for all kinds of roofs, braces, towers, polygons, ellipse, ovals, arches, cones, and an endless variety of every-day applications.

The illustrations are as plain as the square laying on the actual work, and there is no confusing A B C reference letters which makes it far superior to other works as carpenters, educators, editors, and authorities on the square all agree.

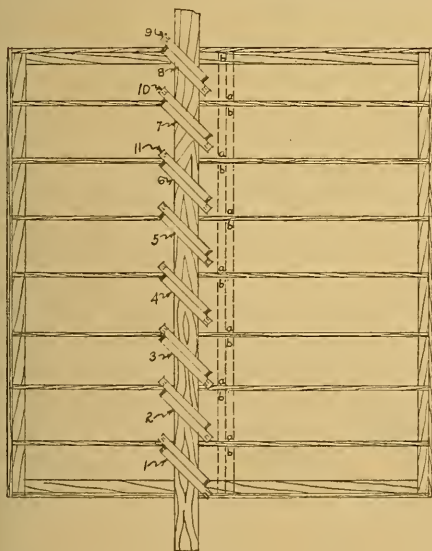
As he has written on the subject for over a third of a century, worked at his trade continually—attended union meetings regularly, and done everything in his power to help in the daily struggle, he surely knows their needs, and is deserving of their support.

One dollar sent to the author. Dwight L. Stoddard, R. R. 4, Box 141, Indianapolis, Ind., will secure a copy, which will be refunded if not satisfactory.

Eliminate Turning

(By H. H. Siegele.)

On one of the first jobs that I ever worked, I was put to nailing bridging. The boss showed me how he wanted the nailing done, that is, the ends of the bridging pieces were to come directly opposite each other at the points where they were nailed to the joists. The bottom nailing, of course, was left undone, until the rough floor was in place. He had me start the nails, as is customary, and then carry the bridging up onto



the joists to be nailed into place. I started in and nailed one piece; then turned and nailed another; turned again and nailed another; turned once more and nailed; turned and nailed, turned, nailed; turned, nailed; turned, etc., until the whole section of bridging was nailed. On the next section, I was determined to eliminate the turning, so I laid the bridging pieces in the manner shown on the drawing. Numbers 1, 2,

3, etc., were laid so that the nails were to the top on the ends that were to be nailed to the joists. Numbers 9, 10, 11, etc., were laid so the nails were to the top on the ends to be nailed, which placed them in a position just opposite to the position that the others were laid. Then I nailed numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., to the joists at the points indicated at a, a, a, etc. When the nailing was done up to the piece numbered 8, I turned and nailed numbers 9, 10, 11, etc., at the points shown at b, b, b, etc. This not only eliminated the turning, but it simplified the work of nailing the bridging to a great extent.

Tell Him Now

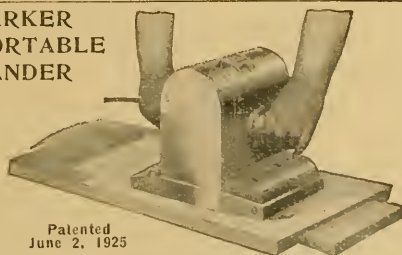
If with pleasure you are viewing
Any work a man is doing,
If you like it or approve it, tell him now.
Don't withhold your approbation,
Till the parson makes oration,
And he lies with snowy lilies on his brow;
For no matter how you shout it,
He won't hear a word about it;
He won't know how many teardrops you have shed.
If you think some praise is due him,
Now's the time to give it to him;
He can't read what's on his tombstone when he's dead.

More than fame, and more than money
Is the comment, kind and sunny,
And the hearty, warm approval of a friend;
For it gives his life a savor,
And it makes him stronger, braver,
And it gives him heart and spirit to the end;
If he earns your praise, bestow it,
Now's the time to let him know it;
Let the words of true encouragement be said
Do not wait till life is over,
And he's underneath the clover;
He can't read what's on his tombstone when he's dead.

—Illinois Central Magazine.

If you put in good work for your organization, you benefit, your fellow members benefit and the trade in general is advanced just that much.

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In stores, homes and offices in your community there is much remodeling work to be had if you go after it aggressively. This kind of work, as you know, is profitable and easily handled. To help you round up these jobs, we have prepared sales-producing advertising matter.

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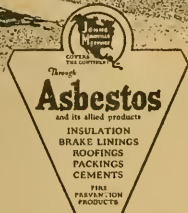
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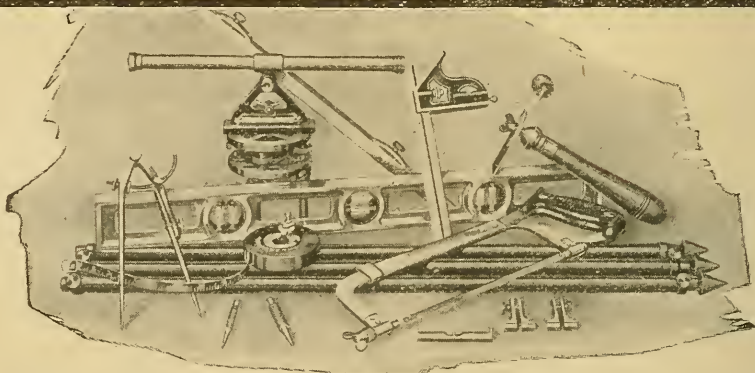


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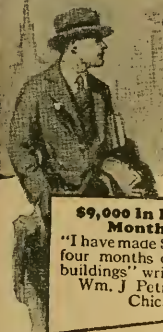
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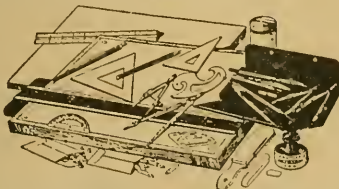
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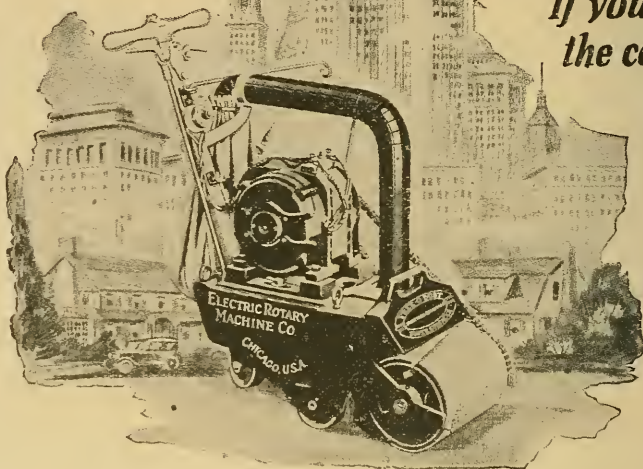
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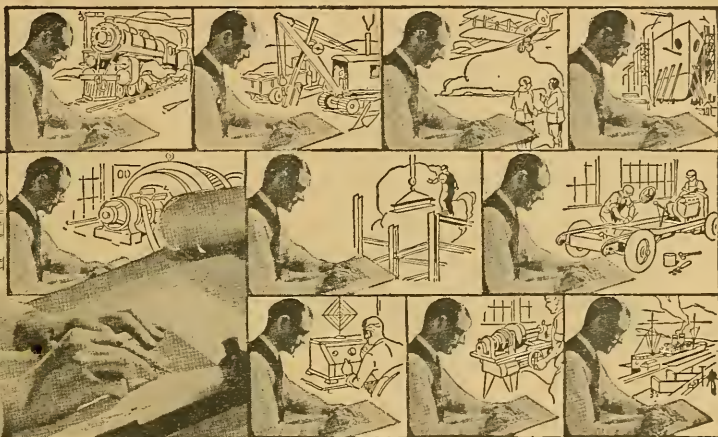
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Please send **FREE** and **POSTPAID**, without obligation, your new, fully illustrated book **Successful Draftsmanship**, complete information, terms, etc.



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P. O.



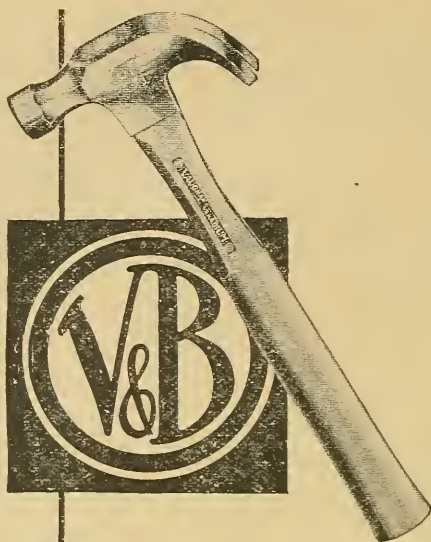
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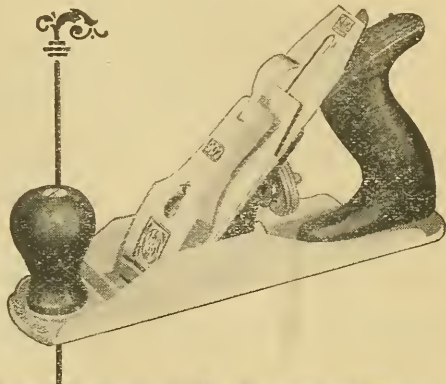


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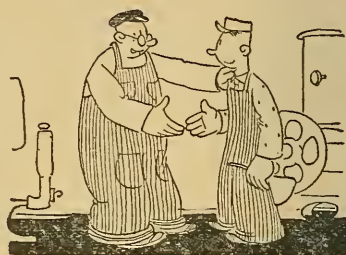
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THE KIND YOU WANT

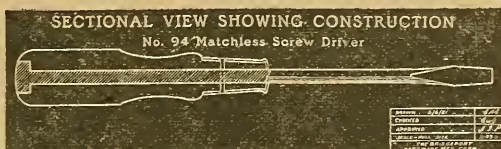
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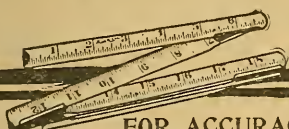
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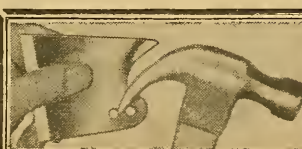
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Turn your hammer in to a hatchet at will. Easy to carry. Cuts down weight of your tool kit. Write for free information and particulars.

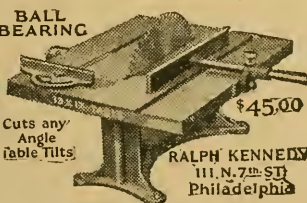
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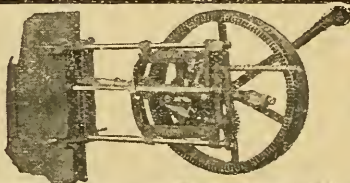
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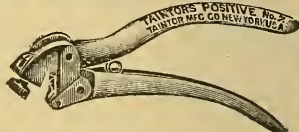
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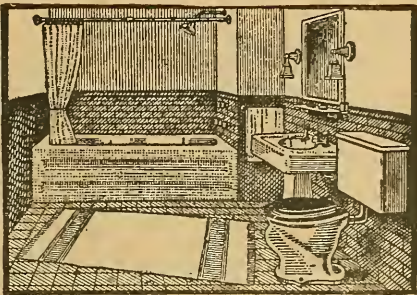
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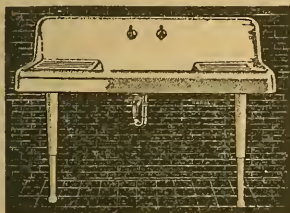
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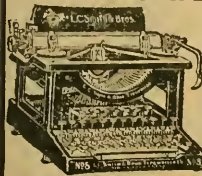


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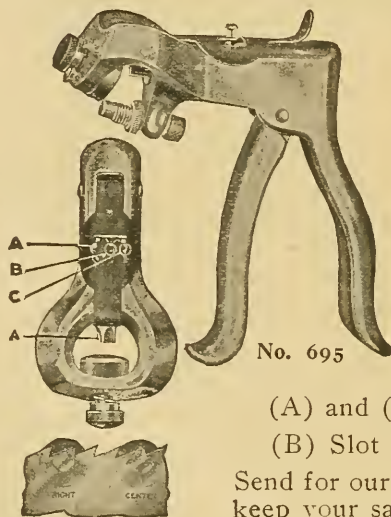
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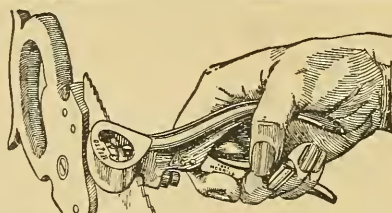
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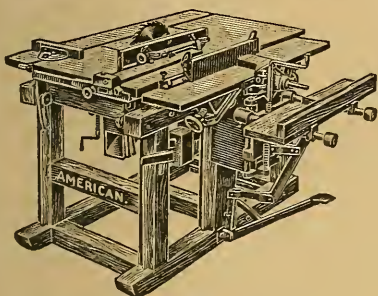
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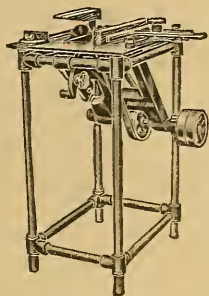


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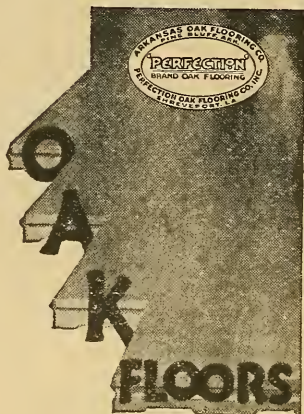
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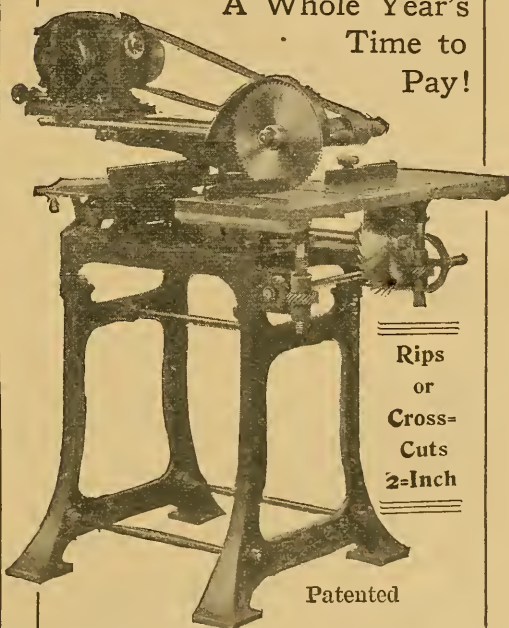
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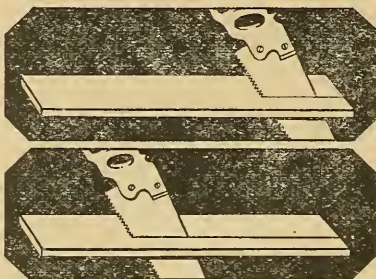
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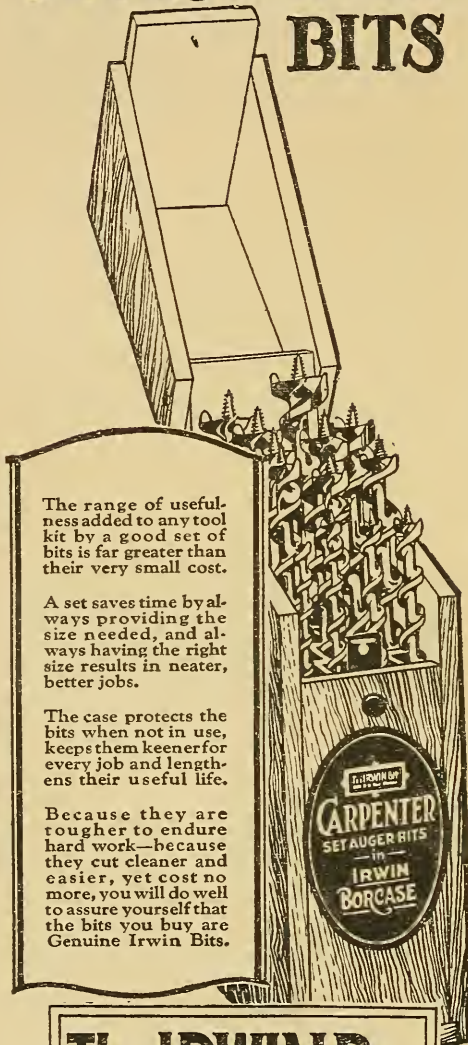
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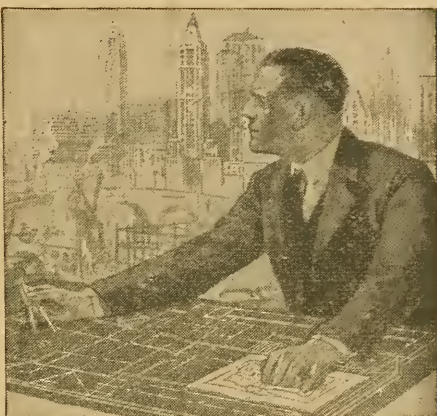


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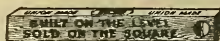
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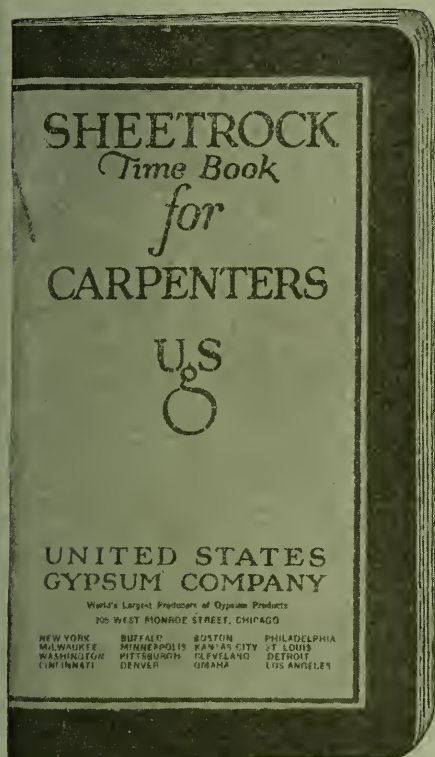
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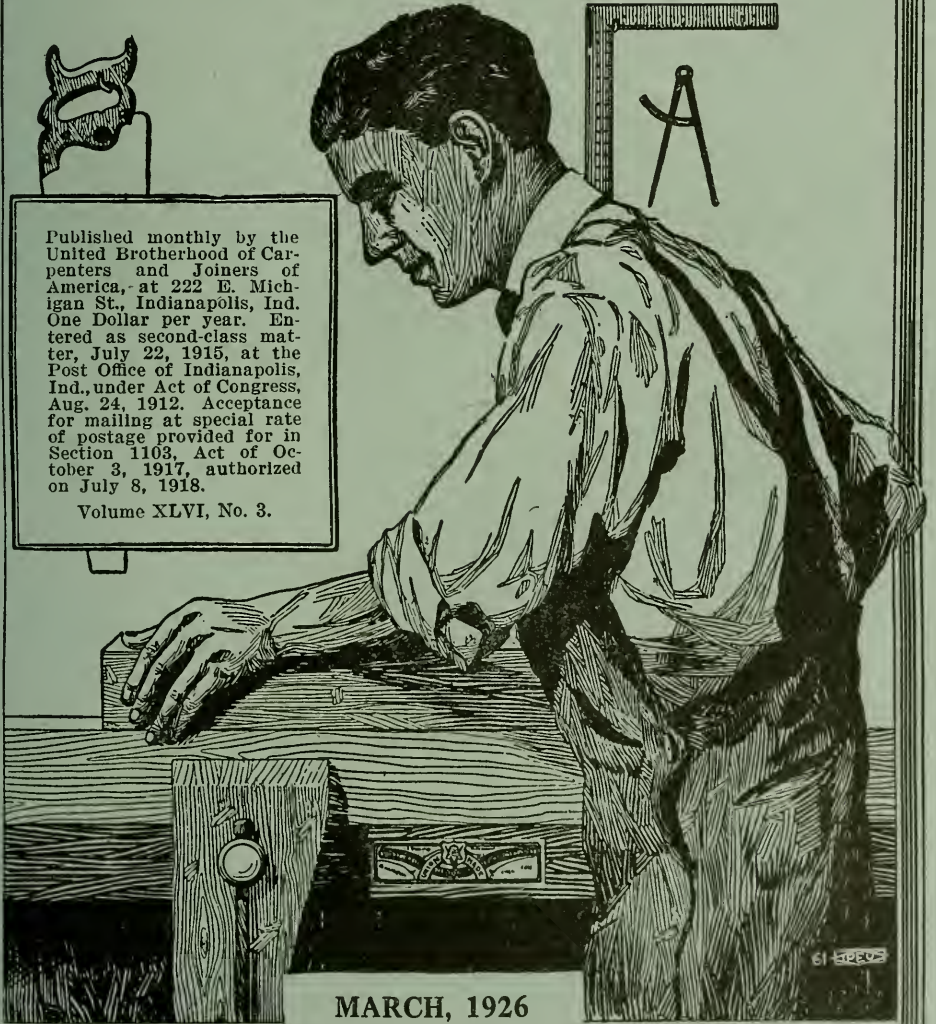


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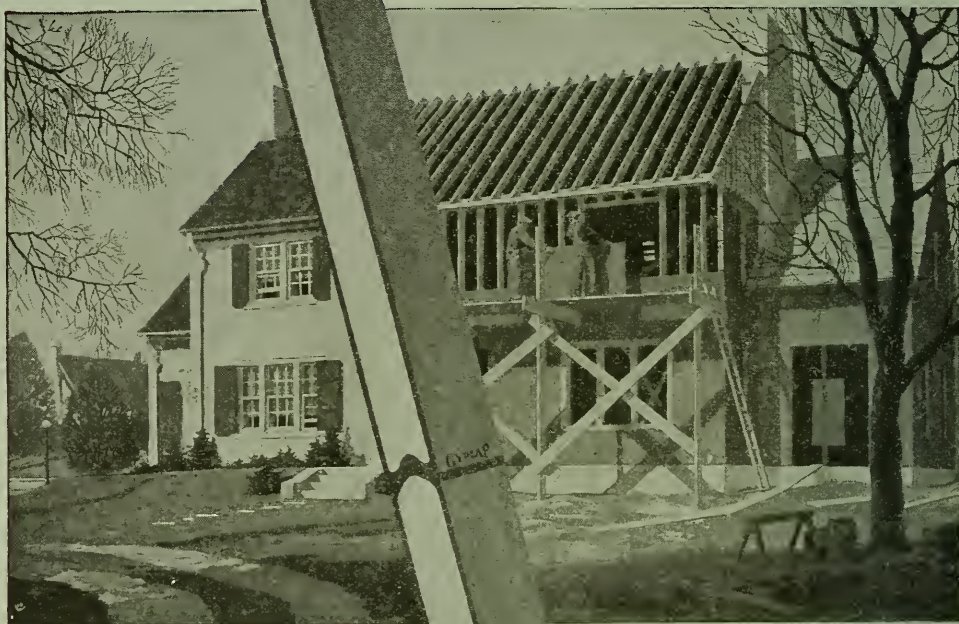
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MARCH, 1926

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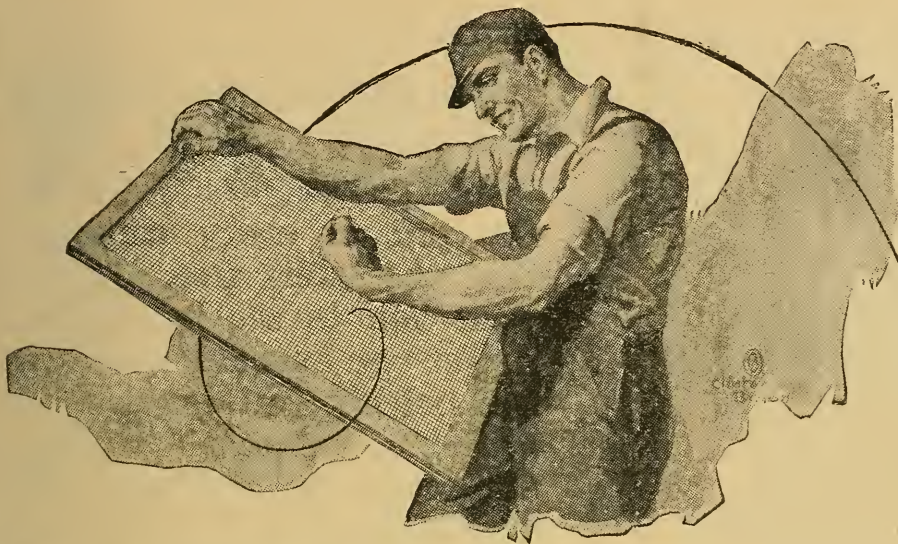
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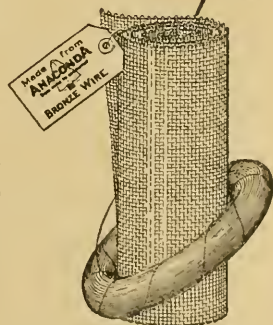
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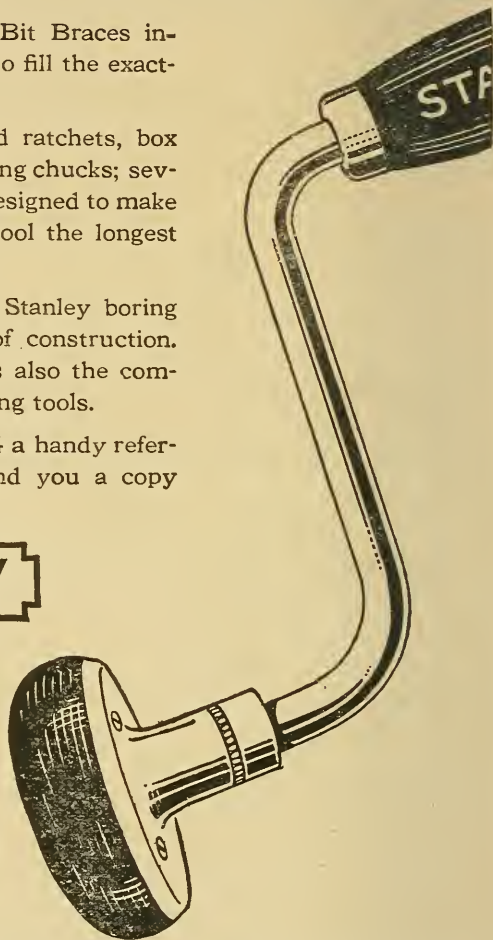
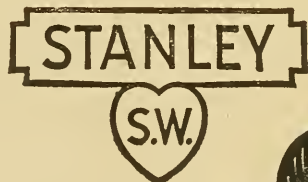
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Catalogue No. 34 describes all Stanley boring tools, and gives many details of construction. It contains 179 pages and shows also the complete line of Stanley wood working tools.

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STANLEY

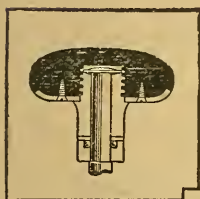
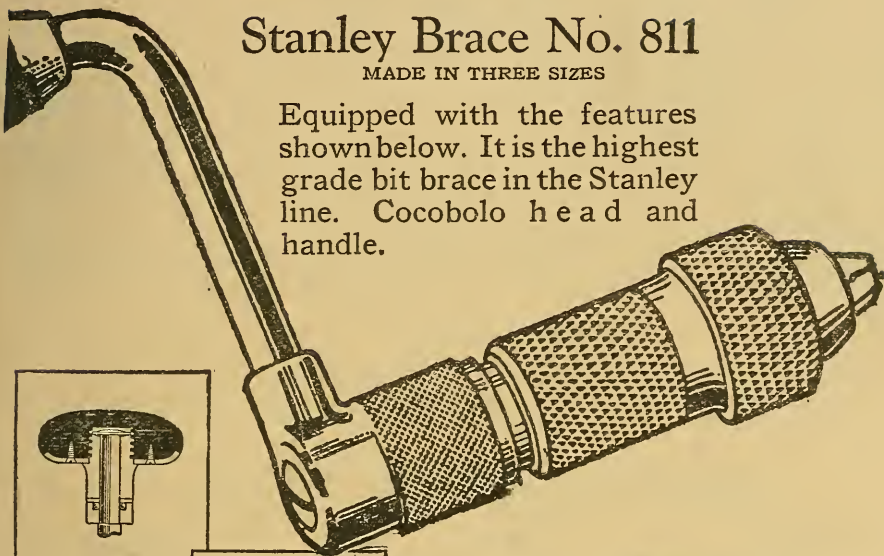
The STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT

Bit Braces

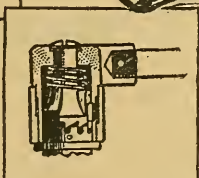
Stanley Brace No. 811

MADE IN THREE SIZES

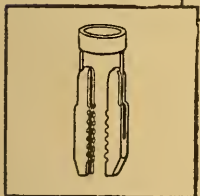
Equipped with the features shown below. It is the highest grade bit brace in the Stanley line. Cocobolo head and handle.



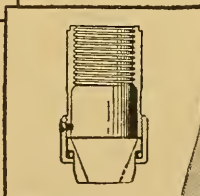
Metal Clud
Ball Bearing
Head



Concealed
Ratchet



Universal Jaws
for round and taper
shank bits



Ball Bearing
Chuck



TOOLS

The STANLEY WORKS, New Britain, Conn.

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NOW is the time when every home, office, store and public building is “spring-cleaned”.

NOW is the time when every square foot of floor in town needs going over with

JOHNSON'S WAX *Electric floor Polisher*

And *you* are the man to profit by it. Say good bye to bosses, to lay-offs, to other people's business. Start making money for *yourself*. Be the Johnson Floor Service Man in your city. There is an amazingly profitable field open—a long-felt need for a floor maintenance service. You can make

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This wonderful little machine polishes floors ten times faster and better than old methods. It is small, easy to operate, and works from any light socket. Weighs only 9 pounds. Gets under furniture and in corners. Simple, sturdy, requires no upkeep. And it is inexpensive!

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Gypsolite is 6 Ways Better:

Greater strength; lighter weight; less breakage; better insulation; saws more easily; nails within $\frac{3}{8}$ inch of the edge, if necessary, without breaking the core.



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Your regular dealer can supply you in quantities; full $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, 48 inches wide, in 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10-foot lengths.

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Strong, tough core
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Nails without
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Gypsolite will
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waste; no doing
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Hundreds Point to the Great FREE-O-DUST Super Surfacers as the Start of a Successful Business

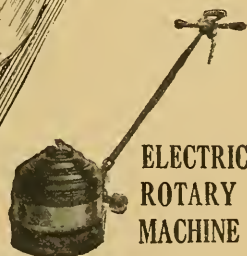
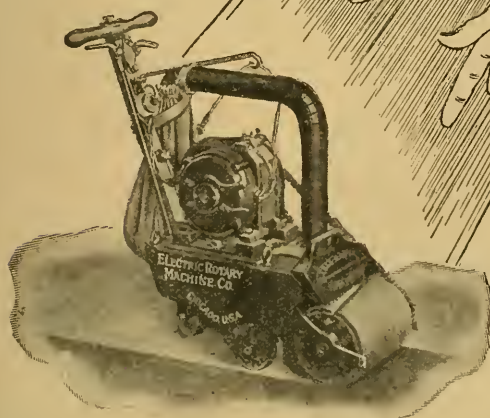
These fellows realized the tremendous profit-making possibilities in surfacing and resurfacing floors. With every new and old building a prospect the field is unlimited. With a few hundred dollars these men have built up \$10,000 a year businesses.

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There never was a better piece of machinery for its job than the FREE-O-DUST Super Surfacers. It collects all dust on the **forward** movement—sands right up to the baseboard—operates without vibration. Pressure of the drum is automatic and can be locked to any desired pressure.

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The Electric Rotary Machine can be used not only for sanding wood floors where an exceptionally high finish is desired but also for surfacing and polishing marble, terrazzo, etc., also for scrubbing, etc. A different attachment for each operation.

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Tools & Hardware

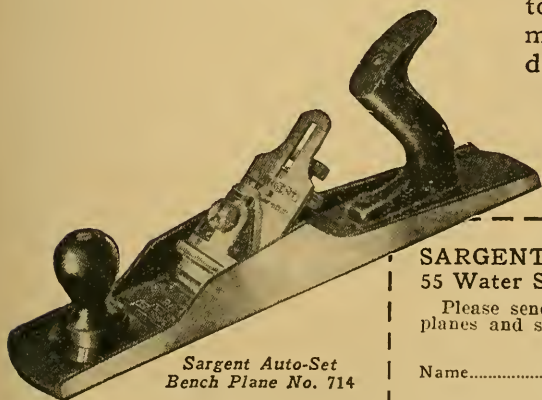
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SARGENT planes and squares make carpentry easier. They get quicker and better results. They're designed and built to do just these things. Years of experience, experimenting—shirt-sleeve contact with carpenters' problems—co-operation on the part of carpenters—all have brought us knowledge that goes to make Sargent planes and squares the finest tools of their kind ever built.

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*Sargent Auto-Set
Bench Plane No. 714*

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OPEN up the jaws of that powerful chuck and feed it the biggest, fattest square shank in your kit. Try an expansion bit if you like. See how it slips through without a murmur. Put your hand around that finely knurled hardened steel chuck shell and run it down. How those jaws do grip!

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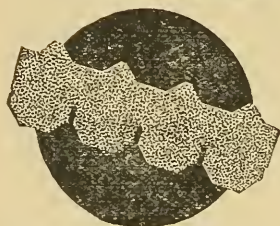
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Carpenter

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CARPENTERS

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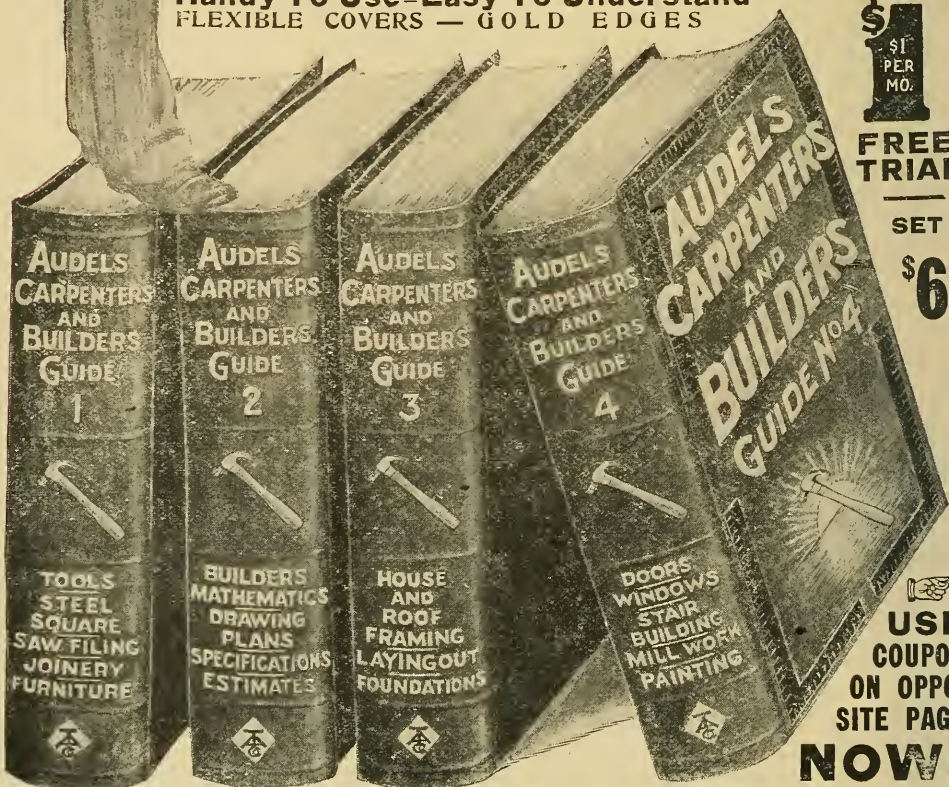


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Chapters in Guide—No. 1

- 1 Woods
- 2 Nails
- 3 Screws
- 4 Bolts
- 5 Work Bench
- 6 Carpenters' Tools
- 7 Grinding & Testing Tools
- 8 Marking Tools
- 9 Measuring Tools
- 10 Holding Tools
- 11 Toothed Cutting Tools
- 12 Saw Filing
- 13 Circular Saws
- 14 Band Saws
- 15 Saw Trouble
- 16 Sharp Edge Cutting Tools
- 17 Rough Facing Tools
- 18 Smooth Facing Tools
- 19 Boring Tools

20 Fastening Tools

- 21 Sharpening Tools
- 22 How to Sharpen Tools
- 23 How to use the Steel Square
- 24 Joints and Joining
- 25 Furniture Suggestions

Chapters in Guide—No. 2

- 26 Mathematics for Builders
- 27 Strength of Timbers
- 28 Surveying
- 29 Practical Drawing
- 30 How to Read Plans
- 31 Architectural Drawing
- 32 Specifications
- 33 Estimating
- 34 Building Suggestions

Chapters in Guide—No. 3

- 35 Laying Out Work
- 36 Foundations
- 37 House Frames

38 Girders and Sills

- 39 Joists
- 40 Framework and Outer Walls
- 41 Openings and Partitions
- 42 Roof Framing
- 43 Skylights
- 44 Porches
- 45 Scaffolding and Staging
- 46 Hoisting Apparatus

Chapters in Guide—No. 4

- 47 Roofing
- 48 Cornice Work
- 49 Mitre Work
- 50 Doors
- 51 Windows
- 52 Sheathing and Siding
- 53 Stairs
- 54 Flooring
- 55 Interior Walls and Ceilings
- 56 Piazza Finish
- 57 Mill Work
- 58 Paints
- 59 Painting
- 60 First Aid

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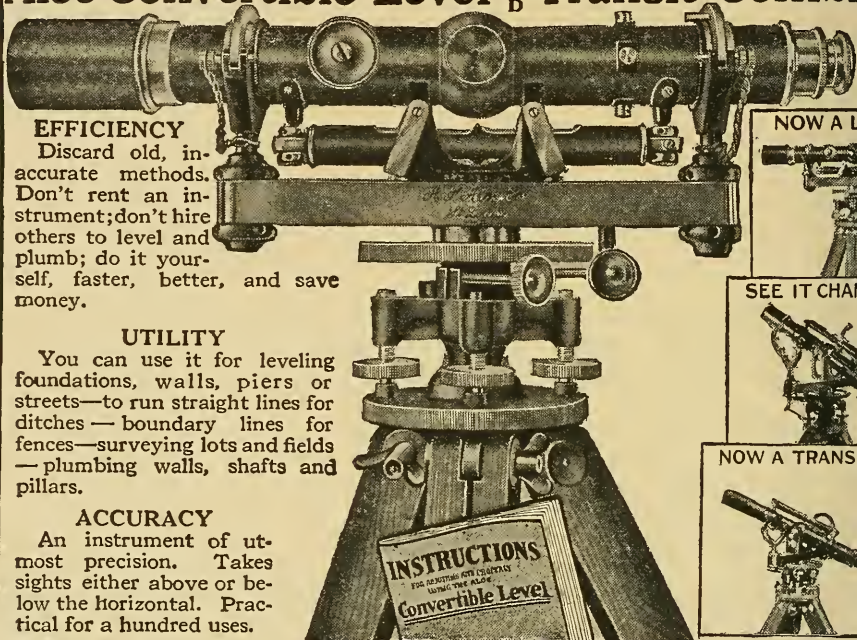
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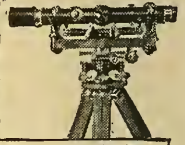
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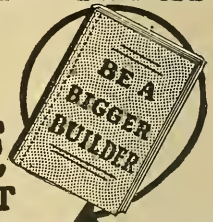
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Because of the ingenious "Yankee" design and superior construction, the action of these "Yankee" Drills is surprisingly easy. You can hardly realize that the

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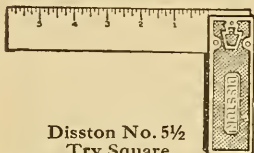
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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1926

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Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Why Not Think

*It's a little thing to do,
Just to think.
Anyone, no matter who,
Ought to think.
Take a little time each day
From the minutes thrown away;
Spare it from your work or play—
Stop and think!*

*You will find that men who fail
Do not think.
Men who find themselves in jail
Do not think.
Half the trouble that we see,
Trouble brewed for you and me,
Probably would never be
If we'd think.*

*Shall we, then, consider this?
Shall we think?
Shall we journey, hit or miss,
Or shall we think?
Let's not go along by guess,
But rather to ourselves confess
It would help us more or less
If we'd think!*

—Anon.

WARNING FROM THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD



FROM time to time the General Executive Board has warned our members against joining organizations whose policies and principles are antagonistic to the policies and principles, rules and regulations of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; such as the Industrial Workers of the World; the One Big Union; the Trade Union Educational League and similar or kindred organizations.

Our conventions in the past have done likewise and fixed the penalty of expulsion for any member joining such organizations, or any member giving recognition, support, assistance or encouragement to any such organizations.

We now find there is a movement under way to disrupt our Local Unions through propaganda, pernicious, deceitful and untruthful by the Workers Party of America, which in plain language is the Communist Party of America.

On August 14, 1925, the "Daily Worker"—the official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, published a letter from the Executive Committee of the Communist International, addressed to the Workers (Communist) Party of America which is a section of the Communist International, in which it is stated that: "It is of extreme importance to the life and growth of the Workers Party that its members as a whole realize better the necessity of more intensive work in the labor unions—the capture of leadership of the labor union masses is vitally necessary, not only for the Workers Party at the present time, but also for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary struggle. The capture of the labor unions is our first and foremost task."

For this purpose the Workers (Communist) Party advocates:

1. That every Communist be a union member.
2. To organize a Communist faction in every union.
3. To expose the officials of every union.
4. To make fights in elections for officers of unions and delegates to conventions.
5. At all conventions to introduce systematic and well prepared campaigns against officers.
6. To resist expulsion from the unions.
7. To arouse the masses to take up strikes and wage movements and to then skillfully utilize such movements for political ends.
8. To appose the organization of Labor Banks and Labor Insurance.
9. To amalgamate craft unions into industrial unions.
10. To make use of independent, dual and rival unions.
11. To secure the affiliation of the Industrial Workers of the World with the Red International.
12. To promote general discontent and hatred in contempt for the existing order of things, especially among the foreign born.

A communist elected or appointed to any official position in a union is under strict control of the Communist organization and the immediate instructions of the party faction of his union.

The Trade Union Educational League is the North American section of the Red International. It was organized in February, 1922, by William Z. Foster, President of the Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. It is controlled by the Workers (Communist) Party of America which is a section of the Communist International and its object is to make use of the American labor unions as agencies to promote the coming of the Revolution in America.

While our obligation guarantees to every member no interference with his political opinions, this matter is not and cannot be considered a political matter or a party political matter, but on the contrary, an attempt on the part of the Communists and their agencies to hamper and cripple labor unions.

The General Executive Board herewith clearly points out these facts and calls attention to the antagonistic attitude of the Communist International, the Red International, the Workers (Communist) Party of America and the Trade Union Educational League to our organization and warns all members not to join them or have anything whatever to do with them or similar or kindred organizations under penalty of forfeiture of membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"OPEN SHOP" PUTS TERRE HAUTE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OUT OF BUSINESS



N the "Terre Haute (Indiana) Post," under date of January 16, 1925, the editor says:

"The Chamber of Commerce in Terre Haute has reached the point where it has practically ceased to function.

"The Chamber of Commerce, reorganized or not organized, should get this point well in mind—to keep out of affairs in which it should not meddle. Some months ago the chamber took up the job of declaring Terre Haute open shop. No matter how you may feel personally on this subject, it is evident the chamber stepped out beyond its function as a chamber in taking up that question.

"The editor of this newspaper, (The Terre Haute Post) at the time, was called into a conference when the matter was being considered. His humble advice was that mixing in such a controversy would mean disaster. Action

was taken and the chamber through a resolution declared Terre Haute open shop.

"It had only one effect, and that was to antagonize every union worker in Terre Haute. The action was the beginning of the end for the Chamber of Commerce.

"The real function of the chamber is to look after the business interests of Terre Haute; to seek new business and new factories. You can look back over the record of the new directors and see how futile those efforts have been. All this has not been the fault of the Secretary. It has been the fault of the haphazard and generally inefficient operation of the directorate. Again we repeat—Let's have a new deal. Let's put in men who'll get down to business and do things. Terre Haute needs a Chamber of Commerce. But it needs one that will look with a clear vision to the welfare of all the people, and not any particular few or class."

CONSERVING OUR FORESTS



THEODORE Roosevelt once said, "A people without children would face a hopeless future; a country without trees is almost as helpless; forests which are so used that they cannot renew themselves will soon vanish, and with them all their benefits. When you help to preserve our forests or plant new ones, you are acting the part of good citizens."

To mark the end of the fifty years that the United States Government took the first step in forestry, the American Tree Association has issued a pamphlet, entitled, "The Forest Primer." The pamphlet not only marks a date, but directs public opinion to the great importance of our country's economic safety—forests.

The people of North America, it states, with one-twelfth of the world's population, use about one-half of all the timber consumed in the world. They use about twenty-three billion cubic feet of wood a year; while forest fires and insects destroy about two billion feet more.

Thousands of articles in daily use depend partly or entirely upon the forest. Think of how many things we use daily that are constructed of wood. They are a part of our lives, our comfort, and we couldn't do without them.

When this country was discovered, there were here then some eight hundred and twenty-two million acres of forested land. Of course, as our population grew, it was cut to make room for farms and pastures, cities and suburbs. It is estimated that today we have left about one hundred and thirty-eight million acres of untouched forest, and two hundred and fifty million acres of what is called second growth timber. But there are also eighty-one million acres of land, standing idle, that is suitable for growing trees. It is of the utmost importance that these acres be put to work, so that we may have a continued timber crop every year.

The biggest drawback to reforestation at present is the system of taxation. The growing of forests is a long-time investment with no current interest. There is no profit until the end of

years, instead of months, as with a crop of corn, wheat or vegetables. Yet the taxes go on, discouraging the man who would put his cut-over acres back to work growing trees.

Taxing a growing forest yearly is like taxing a corn or wheat crop every three or four days. Annual taxation of growing timber compels the same crop to pay taxes many times. This system of taxation should be changed, and a system instituted that will encourage the growing of trees.

The average person looks upon wood as a material with which to construct buildings, or from which to fashion a piece of mill work. There are many other uses for wood, however, that have been a big drain on our forests. The railroads use one hundred and thirty million new ties every year. Under every mile of track, there are three thousand ties. Ordinarily each tie lasts an average of eight years. Everyone knows the size of a telegraph pole, and the long time it has taken the tree that provides it to grow. Five million trees are required each year to maintain the telegraph and telephone wires of our country.

Then there are mining and excavation operations of many kinds. It would be almost impossible to continue mine operations without wood props. To get out coal we must have wood. This industry uses two hundred and sixty million cubic feet of wood every year. We also use five hundred million fence posts yearly.

The largest users of our forests, however are our newspapers. Newsprint, or the paper used in printing our newspapers, is a forest product. It is made from wood pulp. It takes sixteen acres of spruce trees to make the paper for one Sunday edition of a metropolitan newspaper. Experts say that the paper manufacturers make enough paper in four years, which if placed in one strip the width of a newspaper would be long enough to reach to the sun and back again.

The annual losses in forest fires are enormous. Due mostly to carelessness, an area almost as large as the State of New York was burned over by forest fires in 1924. The figures show that twenty-nine million acres were swept by fire during that year. It is estimated that it would cost three hundred million

dollars to reforest this burnt-over land, and would require over three hundred years to accomplish it. There is a great lesson in knowing how long it takes nature to replace this chief essential to man's comfort. A large percentage of these fires were caused by the carelessness of campers and tourists, who spend their vacations in the State and National forests. These people should make the proper handling of fire their first concern. They should be sure that the lighted match is out before it is thrown away, and the departing camper should be doubly sure that his camp fire is completely out.

Waste might easily be termed the cancer of forest usage. Stopping preventable waste in lumber will save, yearly, as much as we now grow on one hundred and seventy million acres. Between the time that the forest tree is cut down, and the finished product of wood is delivered, inefficient use, losses and waste have taken a heavy toll. Two-thirds of the tree has been lost. Logging and manufacturing mean each year, a waste of nine billion cubic feet of timber. This is forty per cent of our annual demand upon the forest. The serious part of this waste problem is that eighty per cent of the waste is high grade timber. The preventable waste of lumber each year amounts to about seven billion board feet.

Let us follow the possible course of a tree. Perhaps it is felled wastefully, being cut too far from the ground. Branches and top are sawed away and left. Often much material that could be used for firewood, pulp or small lumber is left because it would be too expensive to haul away. The remaining part of the tree is then taken to the mill. Here the log is sawed, and this is often wastefully done. Slabs are burned to get them out of the way. The lumber is then shipped to the buyer. Perhaps it goes into a house, or furniture, or one of the other thousand uses to which wood is put. The manufacturer saws it to his special needs. Small pieces are again lost and wasted.

Waste does not stop however, with the finished product. Suppose the log was used in the making of a railroad tie, a house or a dock pillar, decay attacks the tie when proper preservation would have lengthened its life. Fire may burn the house or decay assail it because the timber was not properly

treated. Various marine worms attack the dock piling because it was not protected before it was sunk into the water.

All along the line there is waste. Some of it, of course, is unavoidable

because it would be a loss of time and money to try to save all of the tree. Much of it can be saved, however, by the exercising of care and common sense.

DEDICATION OF CARPENTERS' NEW HEADQUARTERS IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

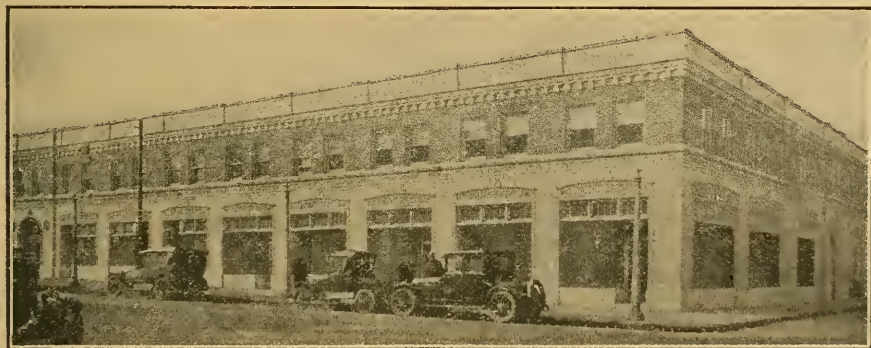


On Saturday, January 16, 1926, the carpenters' new headquarters in St. Louis, Mo., was officially dedicated. The building is located on the corner of Grand and Cozens Avenues. It is two stories and basement, 124 feet on one avenue and 125 feet on the other and cost \$220,000.

The celebration wound up with a banquet in the evening, at which Broth-

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; J. W. Williams, member of our General Executive Board; Thomas Neale, General Treasurer; George Lakey, Second General Vice-President; John T. Cosgrove, First General Vice-President; Frank Duffy, General Secretary and William L. Hutcheson, General President.

At the close of the meeting, Chairman D. D. Smith of the building committee presented the keys of the building to



er William M. Davis, President of the District Council presided. This was followed by a mass meeting in the large auditorium which was packed to the doors.

Brother J. L. Fritz, former Secretary of the District Council, called the meeting to order and introduced the President of the District Council, Brother Davis, who acted as Chairman of the meeting.

Addresses were delivered by Harry G. Lindeman, Secretary of the St. Louis District Council; Harry Jensen, President of the Chicago District Council; William Ratcliff, Business Agent of the Chicago District Council; Mark Taylor, Business Agent of the Chicago District Council; R. T. Woods, President of the Missouri State Federation of Labor; P. Moran, International President of the

General President Hutcheson who, in a neat speech, turned them over to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Brother Thomas Walsh.

In the course of the addresses, mention was made that more than three-quarters of a century ago organization work was a live issue in St. Louis, especially among the ship carpenters and house carpenters; that in 1864 a Carpenters' Union existed in St. Louis known as Union No. 1; that this union issued a call for a convention to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the first Monday in June, 1865, to form a National Carpenters' Union; that the convention was eventually held in New York City on September 5, 1865, and that the Carpenters' National Union was there and then organized. It lasted about six years and went out of business. Then in the

spring of 1878 the carpenters of St. Louis again got together and organized a union, and within six months two other branch unions were organized and chartered by the State. They were known as Carpenters' Unions Nos. 1, 2 and 3. It was these three unions that issued a four-page journal in May, 1881, called "The Carpenter" with the object in view of calling a convention of the different Carpenters' Unions then existing, in order to form a national organization: P. J. McGuire, a member of Carpenters' Union No. 1 of St. Louis, Mo., was selected as the editor and that the convention was held in Illionis in August, 1881, where the foundation of our pres-

ent organization was laid. St. Louis therefore was the birth place of our Brotherhood.

The question was asked if any members of these old unions were still alive or with us, and Julius Miller arose and said he was a member of old Union No. 1. He was asked to the platform and gave an interesting account of the conditions as they existed in his early days.

The officers and members of our Local Unions and District Council in St. Louis are to be congratulated on their magnificent and handsome headquarters, where the business of the organization will be conducted in the future.

WHAT IS THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR?



THE American Federation of Labor unites all classes of workers under one head, through their several organizations, to extend education, establish democracy in industry. It seeks to abolish race, class, creed, political and trade prejudices. It advocates the support of each other in resisting wrong.

It is not a "union" in the accepted sense—it is a federation of unions.

It has no power other than that given to it by affiliated national and international unions. These affiliates retain control of their internal affairs. They are sole judge of their wage scales, working conditions, etc. Each has undisputed power to adjust industrial disputes in their respective jurisdictions and they are protected from invasion by rival organizations.

These national and international unions are the base of the American Federation of Labor.

State and city central bodies, composed of representatives of local affiliates of national and international unions, are also affiliated to the A. F. of L., as are Local Unions in trades and callings where no national union exists.

The A. F. of L. binds this family of trade unions into a voluntary federation.

It depends on agitation, education and organization to develop new social viewpoints.

It maintains inter-communication between affiliates, and is in constant cor-

respondence with a corps of organizers throughout the country.

It guards the workers' interest in the national Congress. It indorses and protests in the name of labor. It has secured relief from burdensome laws and governmental bureaucracy.

Annually it assembles the wage earners in convention to exchange ideas and methods, to promote mutual interests, to develop greater solidarity, to proclaim the workers' burdens, aims and hopes.

It asks—yea, demands—the co-operation of all wage workers who accept the principle of unity, who believe there is something better in life than long hours, low wages, unemployment and all that these imply.

The trade unions reflect, in organized form, the best thought, activity and hopes of the wage workers.

The trade unions represent the aggregate expression of discontent of labor with existing economic, social and political misrule.

The trade unions are exactly what the wage workers are, and can be made exactly what wage workers may please to make them—active or sluggish; keen or dull; narrow or broad gagued—just as the members are intellectual or otherwise. But, represent as they may either of these alternatives, the trade union has proven to be the best protector of the workers' interests.

The trade union is a factor in all social movements. It raises living standards and checks wage reductions. It

promotes fraternity and fosters temperance and liberality.

Above all, the trade union is an educational force. Its democracy is its distinctive characteristic. It ignores sec-

tionalism. It knows no creed, sex or race.

The trade union invites all wage workers to unite for their protection and advancement.

AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

(Official Magazine of the American Federation of Labor. Wm. Green, Editor.
What Others Think of the American Federationist.)



WE find Mr. Green's editorials to be sound and wholesome, idealistically elevating, and the whole an excellent magazine.

* * * It is a duty every union member owes to himself and to his organization to read this publication. If every employer should read it, it would do much toward minimizing the misunderstandings between employers and employees." Central Law Journal.

"The June number shows real vitality. * * * We shall be surprised if the Federationist does not increase its circulation and influence under this editing." New Republic.

"The changes made in the general attractiveness of the American Federationist have been most pleasing. Today this official magazine of the American Federation of Labor has become one of the foremost labor publications in the country, if not in the world, reflecting within its pages all the major activities in current labor history in both the new world and the old world. It is a worthy medium in which to record the

unfolding history of labor. We heartily recommend that this convention convey to its editor, William Green, an expression of deep appreciation for the creative ability displayed in fashioning the American Federationist after this new high standard." Atlantic City, 1925, Convention of the A. F. of L.

Matters of national and international importance are discussed by men and women of recognized standing. Monthly there appears an article by the leaders of the American labor movement, touching the affairs of their particular craft. The growing importance of the trade union movement has now reached almost every field of human endeavor. In its columns you will find articles on workers' education, labor banking, co-operation between management and employee, current labor legislation and an account of the Federation's organization work.

No worker can afford to be without it. If you cannot obtain it through your news stand, write to William Green, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C. Subscription \$2.00 per year, single copies, 20 cents.

THE LABOR PRESS

(By Jack Plane.)



AMUEL Gompers, the late President of the American Federation of Labor, in speaking of the labor press once said, "Were it not for the labor press, the labor movement would not be what it is today, and any man who tries to injure a labor paper is a traitor to the cause."

There were few men, if any, in a position or better qualified to appraise the values of the various factors upon which a labor movement must depend, than Gompers. He witnessed a hopeful experiment in trade unionism develop into the great, powerful, influential labor

movement that we have today. Perhaps more than others he understood how greatly the labor press contributed to the success of its development.

In those early days it required a great deal of courage for a man to read, in public, a paper advocating trade unionism, for propaganda had been circulated by anti-unionists and accepted by a gullible public, to the effect that labor unions were a menace to society, and any man holding membership therein was considered a degenerate and should be shunned. As a result of this propaganda, many men kept secret the fact that they belonged to a union, and fearing the effects of public opinion against

unionism, would not subscribe for labor publications. This state of affairs naturally had its unfortunate results, and many of the labor papers, with little or no advertising and very few subscribers, were forced, by lack of finances to suspend publication. It is really remarkable that any of them lasted at all.

Fortunately, however, there were a few men in the early labor movement, who, being convinced that they were fighting for a just cause, scorned the prevalent opinion of labor unions, and together with the few labor papers that survived the antagonism, continued to hammer home the truths and advantages of unionism. Many of these fearless leaders in the pioneer movement, have risen to a high place in union circles, and some of them can be found today occupying high offices in their respective trade unions.

Little by little the seed they planted began to take root. Men who heretofore knew nothing of the truths of trade unionism, were told the advantages of collective bargaining, a minimum wage scale, a shorter work day, and safe and sanitary working conditions, and gradually these men joined the Locals of their respective trades. Where no Local existed, they called together as many of their fellow craftsmen as were favorable and desirable, and petitioned the International Union for a Local charter. Thus was laid the foundation of the great labor unions we have today. To the men who helped sow the seed and spread the doctrine of trade unionism in the face of all opposition is accorded a high place in the annals of labor history, and this applies to the labor press as well.

Napoleon is said to have once remarked, "I fear three newspapers more than a hundred thousand bayonets." Becoming more widely read, and their

circulation increasing daily, their influence became greater. They expressed the need of favorable legislation for the working man. Clearly and in well defined terms they expressed labor's point of view, and regardless of party politics, branded the legislators as fair or unfair to Organized Labor, with the result that legislators who were opposed to favorable labor legislation were often defeated for re-election, and favorable candidates elected in their places. In this manner were labor papers largely instrumental in securing the passage of legislation that vastly benefited the workmen.

And so the labor press, successfully weathering the early struggles has today come into its own. With each succeeding year they have enjoyed more and more influence. Today, careful attention is given labor's attitude on all important questions affecting our country. Edited by men, who for the most part, are the best informed and the most able authorities on problems of economics and social progress, they are quoted quite extensively in the daily press and other publications. No longer are men ashamed to read their labor papers in public, no longer are the articles of the labor press ridiculed or denounced. The labor press of today is respected, and has earned the respect it deserves.

Glance over the advertisements in any of the labor publications of today. Note the character and national reputation of the firms who bid for union patronage. The fact that advertising in a labor journal must pay is easily answered by the fact that these same firms continue to advertise in them, month after month and year after year. For the labor press of today serves the union man, and the union man of today is a respected citizen, a home lover, and in most cases a property owner and tax payer, in fact a great asset to any community.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS

(By A. F. of L. Publicity Service.)



It is not so long ago that persons injured in industry were left to their own resources.

Many bread winners after being injured were compelled to bear all the expense, such

as doctor bills, medicine and other necessities.

Many were injured so badly that they could never work again and they finally ended in the poor house.

Their only hope for compensation from employers for their injuries was

through the courts under what is termed "employers' liability laws."

Too poor to employ real legal talent they were left to the mercy of shyster lawyers who for half or more of the damages sued for, would agree to take the case.

Sometimes a verdict was given in favor of the injured person but in the great majority of cases they lost.

This evil was early recognized by the American Federation of Labor and it demanded laws that would compensate persons injured or the heirs of those killed while at work.

Under employers' liability laws the employer had three defenses that in most cases could be successfully proved. They were—assumption of risk, contributory negligence and fellow servant. To these another defense was added by some employers, who required that the applicant for a job must sign a contract that he would not sue for damages if he should be injured during the course of his employment.

Mary's father was a victim of one of these accidents, shown in "Labor's Reward," the moving picture through which the Union Label Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor are carrying on an educational and organization campaign.

He was a machinist and while adjusting the belting was thrown into the machinery and was severely injured.

In those days the average wage earner, especially the unorganized wage earner, did not always receive more than sufficient to keep body and soul together for himself and those dependent upon him.

It was an existence wage.

He could only buy the actual necessities of life to a limited amount.

The usual sickness and deaths in a family increased the responsibility of the bread winner.

Those injured in a great majority of cases had to depend upon charity to keep the wolf from the door.

First their relatives were appealed to and then their friends and finally after great privation they were thrown upon the charity of the public.

While the American labor movement battled to secure adequate wages for the wage earners it also went into the state legislatures and demanded workmen's compensation laws.

Through these laws injured workmen now receive aid in 44 states and territories immediately according to their injuries.

If killed their heirs will be prevented from relying upon public charity.

Labor contended that the industry should be responsible for those injured and for their rehabilitation.

It also demanded that compensation should be paid those suffering from occupational diseases.

Forty-four states and territories now have workmen's compensation laws.

These were obtained after the most bitter contests in which ambulance-chasing lawyers and claim agents used every influence to defeat them.

Workmen's compensation is accepted by the people generally as just, but wherever an attempt is made to pass a workmen's compensation act to protect injured persons the opposition continues to be as great from those who still thrive on the misery brought on by accident in industry.

Where workmen's compensation laws are in effect persons injured have some hope for the future.

They are cared for until they have recovered from their injuries.

If they die their families receive compensation for the loss of the bread winner.

It must not be forgotten that the agitation for this law began in the labor movement and was continued persistently and aggressively until this practical method of protection was provided for by law.

The unorganized as well as the organized are benefited by these laws.

This is only one of the outstanding features of the work of the labor movement and should convince all those yet unorganized that their place is within the union fold.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(United States Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, Washington.)



FACTS about working women—their number, occupations, nationality, age, and marital status, their wages and hours of work—graphically presented by means of easily read charts—constitute a handbook just issued by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. The study is based on census statistics and investigations of the Women's Bureau.

Ranking high in importance and interest are the facts relating to the ages of the eight and a half million women in the United States who earn their own living and in so many instances contribute to the support of their families as well. It is perhaps not generally realized that one in every five working women is less than 20 years old, and that more than one in every five is between the ages of 20 and 24 years. In fact, at least two-fifths of the women who work are under 25 years old. Another two-fifths are between 25 and 44 years of age.

With working men, on the other hand, it is different. While nearly half of the men at work fall into the 25 to 44-year group, nearly one in every three is more than 44 years old, in contrast to only one in six women. Again about one in eight men is between 20 and 24 years old, and only about one in every ten is under 20 years.

Most of the women under 25 years of age are employed in manufacturing and clerical work, with domestic and personal service occupations ranking next. Among women of 25 and over, the greatest number are employed in domestic and personal service, with manufacturing industries ranking second up to 65 years, after which agriculture takes second place.

Or, to state this in another way, nearly half of the women in manufacturing industries, practically two-fifths of those in agricultural jobs, in trades and in professions, and two-thirds in transportation are less than 25 years old in contrast to scarcely one-quarter of those in domestic and personal service who are so young as that. Thus, in addition to the fact that more women are em-

ployed in domestic service than in any other group of occupations, even though their actual number has decreased considerably since 1910, we find that three-quarters of them are over 24 years of age and that two-fifths of these, or nearly one-third of the total number, are more than 44 years old.

Of the two million married women at work, one-half of whom are native-white and one-third negro, three-fifths are between 25 and 44 years of age, while another fifth are over 44 years.

Native-white women greatly predominate among working women, taking the lead in all occupational groups, excepting two—agriculture, in which they are outnumbered by negro women, and domestic service in which more of both negro and foreign born women are employed.

South Carolina stands out as the State having the greatest proportion of its women at work—more than one-third—and West Virginia as having the smallest proportion—about one-ninth.

In regard to women's earnings and hours of work in industrial occupations, the charts in the present publication show at a glance that usually, in the States surveyed by the Women's Bureau, where the higher percentage of women worked a reasonably short week higher wages prevailed. For instance, in Rhode Island nearly seven-tenths of the women covered had a scheduled week of 48 hours or less, and a median wage of \$16.85—by far the highest median for any of the States investigated. This means that in Rhode Island half of the women earned more and half less than this amount, which, however, little more than equals the minimum amount paid to all the women in the industries of California under the minimum wage law of that State. In South Carolina and Alabama, on the other hand, with medians of only \$9.50 and \$8.80 a week, respectively, only 5.8 and 12.5 per cent, respectively, had a scheduled week as short as 48 hours.

Economy may be called the fine art of doing without something and not have your neighbors suspect it.

BILLS PROPOSE CHEAP CREDIT FOR HOME BUILDERS

(N. C. W. C., Dept. of Social Action.)



HOME ownership is engaging the attention both of Congress and the present session of the New York Legislature. Bills have been introduced in Congress to establish a commission to study the problem and to establish a National Home Loan System, composed of state home loan banks. Governor Smith, in his message to the New York Legislature, recommended that power be given cities to extend cheap credit and the power of condemnation to limited dividend corporations to build blocks of homes. As an alternative, Governor Smith proposed State Housing Banks similar to the banks provided in the federal bills referred to.

There has been little discussion as yet of the congressional proposals, but Governor Smith's recommendations were so emphatic in his message that they have drawn fire and at the same time have elicited sentiments of approval from New York civic leaders.

The New York rent laws, which protect tenants from profiteering landlords, expire in February and to meet this emergency the Housing Commission has already studied the situation and is presenting its report. Governor Smith says that merely protection from profiteering is not enough and that something must be done to prevent children from "being brought up in dark, ill-ventilated, overcrowded, unsafe tenement houses" that are found not only in New York City but throughout the state.

Building of homes for wage earners and persons of moderate income in the hope of a speculative profit has proved to be impossible and as a result, the housing shortage has intensified itself at the same time that construction of richer homes, office buildings, hotels, etc., has apparently gone beyond the demand.

In his message, Governor Smith states that among the chief reasons for this are the high cost of borrowing money for moderate priced homes and the difficulty of securing enough land to build on a large scale.

To remedy this, he urges that the State give legal power to cities to issue tax-exempt bonds and loan the proceeds to corporations paying a limited dividend which will build houses for families of moderate income. These corporations would be regulated by the State to see to it that they build the right type of home and not profiteer in the rent.

Governor Smith's alternative proposal of a State Housing Bank is incorporated in a federal bill which would set up a national commission to establish home loan banks in each of the States on a plan similar to the federal farm loan system.

The proposal to establish a commission to study home ownership in the United States includes a provision to investigate land settlements. It would investigate the results of unregulated private settlement, the need for better financial terms of purchase, the value of state or national land settlement and home loan policies, and methods of regulating land speculation, absentee landlordism and kindred evils. This proposal is being made by Senator Shepard of Texas. The commission would be composed of the Secretaries of Agriculture, the Interior, and Labor.

Pratt Institute Dinner

The annual banquet of the Woodworking Alumni Association of Pratt Institute, is to be held at the Hotel Wolcott, Thirty-first St. and Fifth Ave., New York City, on March 20, at 6:30 o'clock. The special speaker and guest of honor on this occasion will be William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor. The entire program will be broadcast by Station W B O Q (236 meters.) All members of the Brotherhood wishing to attend, may make reservations by addressing R. M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Organized Labor does not speak as an individual. Personal opinions are molded into collective demands, and in this way we are able to let the world know what we want.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

(Address of Major George L. Berry At the Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor.)



I HAVE been commissioned to transmit to this convention of the American Federation of Labor the felicitations of the Commander of the American Legion, the Executive Committee of the American Legion, and the well wishes of the ex-service men and women of the World War.

General McQuigg, the new Commander, instructs me to say to this convention that it is his intention to pursue the same policy of friendship and cordiality that has been manifested in the conduct of the office by the Commanders of the past, and I direct your attention to the fact that the outgoing Commander, General Drain, the Commander preceding him, Colonel Owsley, and the Commander preceding him, Hanford MacNider, of Iowa, have all indicated their sympathy and their understanding of the American labor movement, and during the periods of their respective administrations proved to this great movement of labor that they were not only in harmony with our movement, but contributed much to the cause of the American Federation of Labor.

I feel that the American Legion, as a whole, intends to pursue the same course in the future as they have in the past, in giving to the American Federation of Labor every assistance within the power of and coming within the purview of that great organization. You know it is the easiest sort of a thing for the American Legion to proclaim their affection and regard for the American Federation of Labor, and likewise it is the easiest sort of a thing for the Federation to indicate its interest in the Legion. But things have happened which must disabuse the minds of those who are skeptical with regard to the attitude of these two great organizations toward each other.

The Legion, by unanimous vote of its convention, decided to associate itself with the American Federation of Labor in the proposition of eliminating illiteracy in America. The American Legion convention determined, with you, to eliminate if possible the causes of illit-

eracy—one, to stop the exploitation of children in factories and shops; the other, to establish a scientific immigration law to the end that we might, within an early period, eliminate the illiteracy of this country.

In order that you might know of the genuineness of the Legion's purpose I call your attention to the fact that they unanimously endorsed the position of the American Federation of Labor on child welfare and the constitutional amendment prohibiting child labor in America, and whatever influence they were able to bring to bear as a new, young organization they brought to bear in that campaign, and I am here to say to you that the American Legion has not changed its attitude with reference to child labor and with reference to the constitutional amendment that intends its elimination.

The American Legion joined with the American Federation of Labor in saying that it proposes to bring home to the American people the truth with reference to America. The Legion believes that there is nothing wrong with America. Whatever there may be wrong in our country is the result of the people, and not of the form of government nor of the possibilities of this great nation. The Legion has very emphatically said that it proposes to give to the people of America that great educational advice to which this Federation has been bending its efforts, to the end that everybody may know the truth with regard to America, its respective responsibilities as individual citizens, as well as the rights of individual citizens.

Of course the American Legion and the ex-service men and women of America will adapt themselves without reservation to the position of the American Federation of Labor that there is no room in America for Sovietism or Communism.

We all know that there is not that state of perfection in America that we would have, but we do know that we have the instrumentality of free men, with a great economic power back of us to remedy, in the course of time, any defects of which we may complain, and

the American Legion joins with you in the proposition that it will associate itself with every forward looking American to the end that there shall be no revolution in America this day, tomorrow, or any of the other days during the life of the American Legion and of the American Federation of Labor.

The American Legion directs me to say to you that they are appreciative of the fact that the American Federation of Labor joined with them in the great national endowment drive, just completed, a drive to raise five million dollars, the interest from which is to be used to give attention and care to the disabled veterans of the world war, one-half of which is to be used to give attention to the dependent boys and girls of the veterans of the world war. The Legion has elected to set up a structure from which the interest of these five million dollars shall go forth to give educational advantages to not only the dependent boys and girls of veterans of the world war, but to give attention to boys and girls dependent in America to the fullest extent of the income from that money.

I am glad to say to you that the Legion appreciates feelingly the great fight that the American Federation of Labor has made to give to the children of this country the opportunity of the sunlight, of the schools, the opportunity to develop a higher standard of citizenship, and the Legion, in order that its position might not be understood, has raised this money and proposes to use the interest therefrom throughout the ages in helping the American Federation of Labor to develop real manhood, real citizenship, through the instrumentality of better educational opportunities in our country.

The Legion further directs me to say to you that it will associate itself, through its legislative committee at Washington, in the future as it has in the past in meeting those problems in which you are interested and in which every American is interested.

It is good to be able to say that the legislative committee of this great World War organization at Washington has never failed to give sympathetic attention and consideration to the wishes of the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor. We

hope that that same principle, that same sentiment will continue as it has in the past, manifesting its soundness and its practicability.

Satan's Lust

God made a world for me and you,
He made a place for Satan, too,
He put him in a hole to stay,
But still we meet him every day,
We wonder how he lives so fine,
And keeps his miners all in line,
While some are numbered with the dead,
Some live in rags on crusts of bread,
With wives and c'ildren starving, too,
For things that Satan loves to do,
He sits and feeds the boiling pot,
With children freezing on their cot,
While he lives with selfish lust,
And we must pay for coal's black dust.

The screenings of his wealthy mined,
The finest of the finest kind,
At twenty-four a ton or more,
Three times the price they got before,
They caused the strike to make us pay,
For lust and dust that came their way,
Because they had a Trust in line,
That sold the dust from every mine,
They robbed and froze the people, too,
And all the Christian world they do,
They claim it just and stand on pride,
Like the man before that lived and died,
And Divine Right, was his great claim,
But died like others, just the same.

So read this rhyme and read it fast,
And see the strikes how long they last,
For wealth was made for just a few,
But never made for me or you,
It was made for men like these,
Who make the public starve and freeze,
They sell t' e dust and save the gold,
While we are freezing with the cold,
But when old Satan claims their soul,
And takes them back to his dark hole,
They will get our burning prayer,
With all the heat they've got down there,
Then they'll wish the blazing sun,
Had furnished heat for every one.

—Elmer Schoonmaker.

Knocking On Wood

All of us, no doubt, at some time or other, have resorted to the superstition of "knocking on wood," in the hope that by so doing we may be able to ward off any impending misfortune that may be headed our way. The authentic origin of this custom comes from an old Danish myth. According to tradition, whenever a Danish sea captain was about to start on a long journey in his wooden vessel, he would tap on the side of his ship, and stand silently by. It was believed that the elves of the forest would come out to bless his ship because it held millions of their kind in its timbers. Whatever the cause, Danish ships, submitted to this quaint ritual seemed to acquire immunity from the perils of the sea. And so the superstition became a custom, and spread to other countries, until today we have it in its present form.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1926

Our Craft Problems

IT is gratifying to note that greater interest than ever before, is being taken in the craft problems that appear in our Journal. This is no doubt due to the fact that we have endeavored to make the "Craft Problem" pages of our Journal an original and foremost authority on the technical side of the trade. To this end we have secured excellent and practical articles, from expert mechanics, that are so written, as to be easily understood by both the journeyman and apprentice as well.

The difficulties that present themselves to the carpenter daily in the pursuit of his trade, are many and varied. Some way or another, he must find a solution for them. Unlike the bricklayer,

who, if he can lay one brick right, he can lay a thousand, the carpenter must know a correct method of performing any part of his trade.

In this day of specialized industry, and high speed production, if one man is found to perform one operation well, he is kept at it all the time until he becomes an expert at that one particular branch, and thus the all-round carpenter is on the way to oblivion, unless steps are taken to prevent it. A good carpenter must have, at least, the fundamental and rudimentary knowledge of all the branches of the trade. While a man may be a good stair builder, he may not understand roof framing, or other parts of the trade.

To overcome this, we endeavor to publish articles in our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," covering every branch of the trade, so that these men will understand, at least, the fundamental principles of the operation in question.

We also understand and realize that there is no "only way" to solve craft problems. It has been proven that there may be several correct solutions to many of the difficulties that present themselves. When a carpenter remarks that he has a system of his own, he actually means that he has caught a point from one authority, another point from another, and so on, which when proven satisfactory in actual practice, he adopts.

These pages are open to the carpenters who are experiencing difficulties and are desirous of information to overcome them. When these difficulties are submitted to over three hundred and fifty thousand carpenters, the solution is not long in coming.

Bread

SOME illuminating disclosures, concerning the food situation in this country, has recently been brought to light, by the fight that is being waged against the so-called "Bread Trust."

A combination of the largest baking firms in the country, are endeavoring,

by every means possible to absorb or put out of business entirely, the independent firms, operating on the outside of the "Trust."

Fargo, North Dakota, is in the heart of the Red River wheat country. There, a pound loaf of bread costs ten cents. In larger loaves, the cost, per pound is nine and one-third cents, and that is about the average cost all over the United States.

On the other hand, in London, England, a four pound loaf of bread costs nine pence, eighteen cents in our money, or four and one-half cents per pound. Yet more than half the bread used in London is made from wheat shipped from America, largely from the Fargo region. The expense of shipping this wheat from Fargo to London, by rail and steamer is no doubt quite large. Yet the finished product costs half as much in London as it does in Fargo.

The "Bread Trust" now forming has been largely responsible for keeping the price of bread up in this country. They may even raise it higher later on. Just now, however, its main purpose is to keep the price at the present level, cut the costs, and pocket the resultant profits.

This reflects some light on why the present cost of living is so high. It touches on a food that is a necessity in every household. Why is it that bread, made from American wheat, costs twice as much in the heart of the American wheat fields, than it does in London, five thousand miles away?

But if the United States Senate passes a resolution, directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the "Bread Trust," and that commission by a vote of the majority of its members, decides to ignore the Senate resolution, then what, if anything, is the Senate going to do about it? With a little help from Congress and the progressive members of the Federal Trade Commission, the American people should be able to stir up something interesting. At any rate it is worth trying, and the results will no doubt be worth watching.

Little Change In Cost of Living

TABULATIONS issued by the Department of Labor on February 10th, showed that in twenty out of twenty-eight selected cities, the retail cost of food showed a slight decrease, averaging from 3 per cent in San

Francisco, Cal., to five-tenths of one per cent in Kansas City, Mo.; Dallas, Tex.; Memphis, Tenn.; Omaha, Neb.; Peoria, Ill.; Portland, Me.; Providence, R. I., and St. Paul, Minn.

Other cities reported decreases as follows: Fall River, Mass.; Portland, Ore., and Scranton, Pa., 2 per cent; Baltimore, Bridgeport, Conn.; Butte, Mont.; Mobile, Ala.; Newark, N. J.; New Haven, Conn., and Norfolk, Va., 1 per cent.

Seven cities reported increases as follows: Charleston, S. C., 3 per cent; Indianapolis, 1 per cent, and Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, O.; Louisville, Ky.; Minneapolis, Minn., and Washington, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. In Milwaukee there was no change.

All of the twenty-eight cities, however, reported increases during the year period from January 15, 1925, to January 15, 1926. They included Minneapolis, 11 per cent; Cincinnati and St. Paul, 10 per cent; Bridgeport, Indianapolis, Scranton, 9 per cent; Fall River, New Haven, Omaha, Providence, 8 per cent; Peoria and Washington, 7 per cent; Kansas City, Louisville, Milwaukee, Newark, New York and Portland, Me., 6 per cent; Baltimore, 5 per cent; Butte, Dallas and San Francisco, 1 per cent; Portland, Ore., less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

Building Trades Unions On the Increase

WITH a total membership at the end of 1925 of 864,057, building trades unions throughout the country have shown a gain of 5 per cent in the past two years, according to figures released by the Cleveland Building Trades Council. The figures are based on paid up membership of seventeen building trades unions.

An exchange says: "Unions teach men to live upright, clean lives to protect the home and family, to respect and revere the commandment 'Honor thy father and thy mother,' to champion the cause of the weak, to urge the abolition of child labor and seek fair remuneration for a fair day's labor. Can the opponents of unionism find any flaw in that platform?"

* * *

Workmen would not have so urgent reasons for organizing if it were not that their independence is menaced, and continually limited, when they try to sell their labor as individuals.

Official Information



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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA**

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
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Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
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Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
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Sixth District, W. A. COLE
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San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

**Notice From Santa Clara Valley
District Council**

The Californians' Incorporated, a real estate boosters' organization, and the Industrial Association of San Francisco and the Industrial Association of Santa Clara County have put on an extensive advertising campaign in the Eastern and Middle West newspapers, such advertising as gives the impression that there is a shortage of building trades mechanics in California.

We want to inform our Eastern brothers that there are several hundred carpenters idle in this section of California, and wages are much lower than those paid in the Eastern States. Carpenters coming to California should be prepared for a period of idleness and intermittent employment.

Fraternally yours,

**SANTA CLARA VALLEY DISTRICT
COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS.**

M. L. BLANCHFIELD, Secy.

Notice

The Worcester, Mass., District Council, through its Secretary, Brother B. F. Gordon, requests us to notify all carpenters that work in that city and vicinity is rapidly closing down, and as a large number of carpenters are already out of work, members from other districts should seek work elsewhere.

* * *

Brother S. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Carpenters' District Council of Seattle, Wash., asks us to inform the membership, through the Journal, that the advertisements carried in the daily press, to the effect that there is plenty of work in Seattle are misleading. Hundreds of carpenters are out of work there, and all members are advised to give Seattle and vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Brother W. J. Stoup, Secretary and Treasurer of the Pittsburg, Pa., District Council informs us that work in that city and vicinity is very scarce. The reports carried in the daily papers telling of the large construction work going on should be ignored. Some large

structures, including a fifty-two story building and several hotels and theaters, are being contemplated, but no work on any of them has been started. Carpenters are therefore advised to give Pittsburgh and vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

The Carpenters' District Council of Holyoke, Mass., informs us that there is practically no building work in that city and vicinity. Therefore members are advised to give it a wide berth.

Winner of Box of Tools

Brother Salvatore Abbate, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 1164, Brooklyn, N. Y., asks us to inform the membership, through the columns of "The Carpenter," that the box of tools, that was raffled off by that Local, for the benefit of the family of the deceased Brother Robert Makowsky, was won by Brother E. B. Martin, of St. Louis, Mo.

Another Old Timer Passes

Brother Lawrence Allen, a charter member of L. U. No. 252, Oshkosh, Wis., died suddenly while attending church services New Year's Day. Brother Allen was sixty years of age, and a member of the Brotherhood twenty-seven years and six months. He was actively identified with the labor movement, and besides acting as Financial Secretary of his Local for many years, he also represented it at the Trades and Labor Council of Oshkosh. He took a keen interest in civic and educational affairs, and served as a member of the local Board of Education for a period of two years. Brother Allen was a man of integrity and strong character, and in his passing L. U. No. 252 has suffered a great loss.

Rochester, N. Y., District Council Dedicates New Home

On Saturday, December 12th, the Carpenters' District Council of Rochester, N. Y., dedicated its new home. The building is well adapted for the purpose for which it will be used. Besides the offices which will be occupied by the various Business Agents, it contains four halls, the largest of which can accommodate 1,000 people. The other

three can seat 750, 100 and 50, respectively. Being located close to the business district, it is predicted that this building will soon become the labor headquarters of western New York.

The dedication was attended by 1,500 carpenters, and delegations were present from Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo and New York. A program of vaudeville entertainment was given, followed by a buffet luncheon.

The dedicatory address was delivered by Brother M. J. O'Brien, one of the oldest carpenters in Rochester, and a charter member of L. U. No. 72, who during the course of his talk, dedicated the building to Labor and Humanity.

The committee in charge of the dedication, which consisted of Thomas McMullen, Chairman, Harry Barbour, Fred Ruppel, Emil Keller, Joseph Bellinger and G. F. Monroe, deserve a great deal of credit for the successful manner in which they handled the affair. The District Council of Rochester is to be congratulated upon the realization of their new home.

Local Celebrates Nineteenth Anniversary

The members of L. U. No. 985, of Gary, Ind., on January 28th, celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of the Local with an elaborate banquet, at the Elks Temple, which was especially decorated for the occasion. About four hundred carpenters from all parts of the district attended.

President James J. Farley, was the toastmaster of the evening. Dr. Sayman, of the First Methodist Church, returned thanks, after which, all present partook freely of the feast.

The speakers included Board Member Potts, John E. Grace, President of the Indiana State Council of Carpenters; F. N. Taylor, President of the Indiana State Federation of Labor; Mr. Mills, Manager of the "Federation News" of Chicago; former Representative James Day; ex-Presidents C. V. Jones, and J. T. Hewitt; and Business Agent T. R. Wilson.

All those present were agreed that the banquet was a huge success, and expressed the hope that they might be able to attend many more like affairs in the future.

DEATH ROLL

ROBERT W. KING, L. U. No. 112, Butte, Mont.

How Celotex is used

Celotex adds practically nothing to the cost of a house, because it takes the place of other building materials.

(1) As sheathing, Celotex replaces wood lumber, giving greater structural strength to walls and adding insulation. Celotex makes building paper unnecessary. It gives far better protection against wind and moisture.

(2) On inside walls plaster is applied directly to the surface of Celotex, forming stronger insulated walls and eliminating the use of lath.

(3) Celotex may be used as interior or exterior finish and left in its natural color or stained, stencilled or painted.

(4) Celotex eliminates the use of deadening felt. Sound does not pass through it readily.

(5) Celotex does away with any extra insulation. It gives heat-stopping value, equal to the best.



“A Builder of REPUTATIONS as well as HOUSES”

*How one carpenter describes Celotex Insulating Lumber
—the material that helps do better jobs and get more work*

Nobody wants to live in a heat-leaking house these days. Such houses are cold in winter, wasteful of fuel, hot in summer, hard to sell, noisy and expensive to keep up.

And nobody wants a carpenter on the job who has a reputation for building such houses.

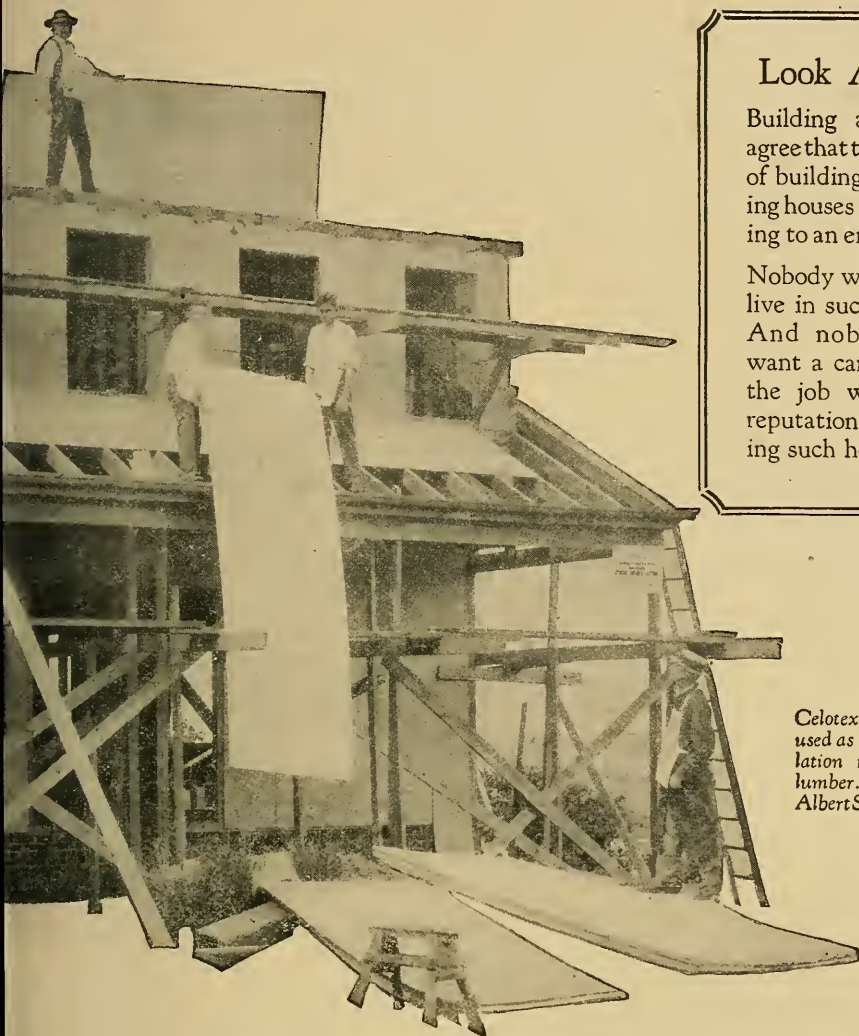
For Celotex Insulating Lumber has made it *practical* to build insulated houses at little or no extra cost of construction.

Celotex does what no ordinary building material can do—it practically stops heat.

Use Celotex to build the kind of houses people want. At the same time you will be building a reputation that will help you get more work and better jobs.

CELO

INSULAT



Look Ahead!

Building authorities agree that the practice of building heat-leaking houses is fast coming to an end.

Nobody will want to live in such a house. And nobody will want a carpenter on the job who has a reputation for building such houses.

Celotex Insulating Lumber used as sheathing and insulation in place of wood lumber. Residence of Mr. Albert Siebold, New Haven, Conn.

Easy to apply

Celotex is easy to apply. It is handled, sawed and nailed like wood lumber. Only with less bother — there are no short pieces. Every board is standard size, free from cracks, knots and stain. That saves material. Celotex boards are easy to handle — yet they are stronger in walls than wood lumber.

There are many uses for Celotex besides as sheathing and under plaster. You can get some nice inside work by featuring Celotex for attic and basement lining to keep houses dry and warm and save fuel.

CELTEX
LUMBER

It makes a good garage lining, too. **All** lumber dealers can supply Celotex.

Mail the coupon below for full information about Celotex and handy working drawings.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.
Mills: New Orleans, La.

Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, Dept. T-23
645 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please send more information about Celotex and specifications showing just how to apply it, also "Winter Use" booklet No. 102.

Name

Street

City State

(The Carpenter — 3-26)

Correspondence



International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, and Soft Drink Workers

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It affords us great pleasure to inform you that a very satisfactory settlement has been reached between the Pabst Corporation of Milwaukee, Wis., and our International Union, whereby the Pabst Corporation will operate under strictly union conditions.

We, therefore, recommend that you again patronize the products of the Pabst Corporation.

With many thanks for past favors, we remain,

Faternally and sincerely yours,

JOHN RADER,

General Corresponding and Financial
Secretary.

JOSEPH OBERGFELL,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Likes The Article

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The article, "If Christ Were a Carpenter Today," by Rev. John Leonard Cole, appearing in the January issue of this magazine is one every carpenter in our organization should read. Every one who has not read it would do well indeed, to hunt up the January issue and not merely read this article but study it. The individual reading this, if he will, may gain a new insight as to the importance and meaning of unionism. Neither can he fail to recognize his responsibility as a union man.

Now, I am going to enumerate a few points in which I find myself lacking. Oh, yes, the shoe fits me, too.

First: I have been thinking how much better things would be, oftentimes, if I would stop to ask myself if Christ would speak sharply to a fellow workman without due cause, if Christ would shirk responsibility and try to put it all on the other fellow, if Christ would not conscientiously endeavor to put out an honest day's work and better His mechanical ability at every opportunity.

Second: I have been almost regularly attendant to our weekly meetings. I hope to conduct myself so as not to prejudice myself against the other fellow's viewpoint (what a pity if we all thought alike, anyhow), not be selfishly inclined, not "fly off the handle" when things don't go to suit me. To be more charitable in my opinion of fellow members. To be willing to cheerfully lend a helping hand to any and all I can. To strive for the betterment of our organization and remember that there never can be any betterment of our organization unless the motive is founded upon right principles.

Now, I am no preacher, but I am convinced that most of us are too prone to go to our daily work with never a thought but of the "almighty dollar." I believe that many of us belong to the union "because we have to," in other words, that \$ mark is continually before our eyes and we are blinded to our responsibilities and duties as union members. We must remember that if we are to provide for ourselves a decent living wage we must take active part in our union activities. The "decent living wage" being the requisite for the proper education of our children, for proper rest and recreation, in short, for better citizenship.

The foundations of unionism have been assailed and battered ever since the first union was ever established. This bombardment is never ceasing, perhaps will never cease, but it rests with each of us to incorporate into our work as unionists more of Christian principle.

We often hear expressions such as these: "The unions are ruining the country," "The unions are selfish, they want everything their way," "The union causes more trouble than it is worth," etc. Let each one of us so conduct ourselves that our fellow men cannot help but see that there is a Christian principle in our union activity and thereby convince them that unionism is a thing of power for the good and welfare of the laboring man; that it is not a greedy monster, trampling, devouring, and de-

vastating force but a mighty force, helping, building, and perpetuating the nation—and the world.

Here is an item, I believe, should be incorporated universally among our Local Unions; namely, the history and development of unionism, its principles, its aims, and the importance of same in national life, commercially, and socially. This to be used as a system of instruction in the regular meetings, especially for the benefit of the apprentices, and likewise beneficial to all. Let us see what other brothers think of the last mentioned. I would also enjoy reading more articles by Rev. Cole.

Fraternally yours,

ONE OF THE BROTHERS.

L. U. No. 541. Washington, Pa.

Union vs. Association

Brothers:

Did you ever stop to think of the nation-wide fight against the union man?

The Chambers of Commerce, Business Men's Leagues and false and biased newspaper reports and comments have poisoned the minds of the masses of people against the unions.

On the other hand we have the lumbermen, doctors, merchants, editors, etc., under the head of associations, banded together for their personal benefits and protection.

Why not erase from the minds of the public the unpleasant sound of union, and adopt the highly respected and dignified name of association? Then in the future we can ask a fellow tradesman does he belong to the association instead of, does he belong to the union.

Brothers, the associations of today are banded together for their mutual welfare the same as we are, and we feel that it is high time to elevate ourselves to the standards the people have adopted, so we, as units of this great commonwealth, can look upon our fellow lumbermen's, doctors, merchants, and editors association members and say, we belong to the association, too.

We do not attempt to take this step because we are ashamed of our acts of the past, nor because of what we stand for, but because we have been lambasted by false rumors, exaggerated and biased reports from the press controlled by the capitalists so much and so long, that the unthinking public, reading only one side of the question, have naturally come to the conclusion, that we are a set of An-

archists, Reds or Communists, preying upon the honest people and should be squelched.

The associations mentioned above, have the unstinted support of the press, and naturally anything that is done by them is exalted and given great notoriety as great things accomplished while we as subordinates in their sense of view, have only lockouts and strife.

For the reasons set forth above, we, the committee, feel that it is our duty to bring these thoughts before our fellow members and:

"Be it resolved, that the above be sent to the official Journal, "The Carpenter" to be published, so other members can read and give these thoughts their earnest consideration, and be it further

"Resolved, that the above be taken before our next General Convention and acted upon in the interest of our Brotherhood's future."

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. BUCKNER,

J. H. WEST,

J. J. JOHNSON,

Committee.

L. U. No. 566.

Charleston, Mo.

Another Example of Union Christian Charity

The members of L. U. No. 891, Hot Springs, Ark., can well be proud of the publicity recently given that Local in the daily press of Hot Springs.

The members of the Local donated their services, free of charge in erecting a band house for the Róтары Boys Band of that city. Other firms and individuals also contributed to the completion of the structure. For this service the carpenters were publicly honored at a luncheon by the Rotary Club, the sponsors of the Boys' Band. And still later, at a concert given by the band, they were again publicly thanked for the service they rendered.

On another occasion, when the services of carpenters were badly needed to complete a dam before the spring rains set in, the Local agreed to work on Saturday afternoons until the work in question was completed. Waiving the Saturday afternoon holiday clause in their contract, because of the emergency of the situation, exemplified the splendid spirit of co-operation that exists between the public and Carpenters' L. U. No. 891.

In both instances the public and the press were loud in their praise of the activities of the Local, all of which has helped the Local to reach a better understanding with the general public, who hold L. U. No. 891 in high esteem.

Vero Beach, Fla., Carpenters Hold Church Service

A most unique and interesting church service, the entire program of which was arranged and given by members of L. U. No. 1447, was held at the Methodist Church, Vero Beach, Fla., on January 10th.

The membership of the Local marched into the church to a tune played by the Carpenters' Orchestra, which is composed entirely of members of the Local.

The opening prayer was delivered by President Bruner, who also delivered a brief address, which was followed by instrumental music and singing.

W. H. Garns, a local architect and engineer, delivered the principal address of the service, in the course of which he paid high tribute to the carpenters, stating that carpentry was the most distinguished of the building crafts.

This unusual service closed with the reading of the following poem, recomposed by Brother E. T. Abbott, the Business Agent of the Local.

The Level and Square

Have you any friendly greeting, any good to say?

Do not wait until tomorrow, speak it out today.
If you find a needy brother, make a solemn vow
Not to act the Priest and Levite, but try and help him now.

When you meet a brother, do not be too slow,
Gently slap him on the back, and kindly say,
Hello!

Do not let your chances to say kind words slip by.

Say it to the living, don't wait until they die,
We hear it oft repeated, but fail to sow the seeds,

That the strongest bonds of Union are kind acts and generous deeds.

And in practice of our precepts and not in needless strife,

Will be found the best of safe-guards against the ills of life.

Then let us help our brother Carpenter, who is struggling with his load.

Some little acts of kindness, will help him on the road.

Kindly acts and generous deeds, to our brothers while they're here,

Is a more fitting tribute than rare flowers laid on their bier.

Then let us work together, Brothers, and try to help each other,

Then we shall be remembered by everything we have done.

Let kindness be our watchword throughout old age and youth,

And thus fulfill our mission of the Level and the Square.

Carpenters' Float Attracts Attention

In the civic parade, held last Fourth of July, in the city of Brainerd, Minn., in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its settlement, Carpenters' L. U. No.



951, of that place, were represented by the float pictured here. This exhibit was the subject of a good deal of favorable comment, which more than repaid the local members for their efforts.

Annual Smoker of Kingston, Ont., Local

On January 11th, L. U. No. 249, Kingston, Ont., held its annual smoker, which was attended by a large number of carpenters and their friends. Besides several addresses, a varied musical and entertaining program was enjoyed.

President H. Southall, in a few brief remarks, referred to the history of the organization and the work being done by the carpenters in that locality.

The guest of honor and principal speaker of the evening, was Mayor Angrove of Kingston, an honorary member of the International Association of Moulders. During the course of his address, he paid high tribute to Organized Labor, and complimented the carpenters of Kingston on their splendid organization. General Organizer P. Green also spoke.

Everyone was more than delighted with the program, and the concensus of opinion of those present was that the smoker was a decided success.

Information Wanted

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Roscoe A. Willyard, a member of L. U. No. 1103, Paragould, Ark., who was last heard from in St. Louis, Mo., kindly communicate with his mother, Mrs. Kitty Willyard, 406 South Second Ave., Paragould, Ark.

Information Wanted

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Charles F. House, of Jackson, Mich., of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. He was last heard from



in Ft. Wayne, Ind. He is 39 years of age, about 5 feet, 10 inches tall, dark brown hair and blue eyes. Send any information to Mrs. Ethel C. House, R. F. D: No. 6, Jackson, Mich.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 124

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 124 is starting the new year with good work. Our Auxiliary has recently planned a membership drive, and Mrs. Nancy Slinker was chosen Captain of the "Blue" and the undersigned Captain of the "Red" teams. This drive will last some time and we hope to gain quite a few new members by it. The losing team is to tender a banquet to the winners.

We have had two euchre parties from which we netted a nice sum for our treasury.

We are very active, sending committees to strive to have the Union Label put on the goods we buy.

Our meetings are very interesting and we hope to make them more so.

While you do not hear from us often, we are wide awake and working for the good of our order and boosting the Union Label.

MRS. ERNESTINE KARR, Publicity.
New Kensington, Pa.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 146

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We have been organized since July 7, 1925, and have about 40 members, but every member has been doing her part to help build up this Auxiliary, and we hope in time to be one of the largest Auxiliaries known.

We meet every first and third Tuesday of the month in the Labor Temple. If any ladies of other Auxiliaries come

to Portland they will be greeted with a hearty welcome. We have about fifteen hundred carpenters in this city, therefore we feel that in time, we will be able to draw all of our brothers' wives to our open meetings and get them interested in our work so they will join us. Our first dance was held on Halloween and was very successful. We made about \$280. All those present said that they had a wonderful time.

Our brother carpenters gave a splendid entertainment just before Christmas, consisting of some good vaudeville stunts. A ten piece orchestra furnished the music for the dancing. Later refreshments were served. Every one enjoyed themselves. It was free to all members brothers' wives, sisters and close friends.

At Christmas time baskets were sent to needy brothers' families and of this large organization, we were glad to learn that there were only three families in need.

We take much interest in reading letters from the other Auxiliaries in "The Carpenter." In the near future we hope to publish more interesting letters, so watch us grow.

MRS. MARIE VAN BUSKIRK,
Portland, Ore. Vice-President.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 26

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 26 of Hudson County, Jersey City, N. J., asks to be mentioned again if you have space in the Journal. There is much we can report and I know these articles, in "The Carpenter" encourage the women to keep up their good work for which there is much need. Especially can this be said of the past year. Our Auxiliary has helped more needy cases this year than any other year since it has been organized. We are very proud and happy to be able to do this work. Last Christmas we supplied fifteen families with Christmas baskets, every member of this Auxiliary who worked to make this possible enjoyed their Christmas season a great deal more, knowing they had done their share in helping to make some one else happy, and we know they were happy by the smiles on their faces and the letters of thanks we received. Now a word to those who have been asked to join our ranks and have not as yet done so. See what you have missed of the Christmas spirit. Be a slacker no long-

er, get on the job and be one of our supporters. We are sure you would if you realized the good we are doing. We gave a Christmas party to about sixty children. The committee worked very hard and made the children very happy. In November we gave a masked ball which netted us a good sum, but we must keep on if we wish to keep up the good work. We are glad to say our first meeting of the year brought us a new member, a young lady daughter of a carpenter. She is our youngest member. We hope this will encourage the young folks to join us and bring young life into the Auxiliary. We are sorry to say one of our good workers is moving to Florida, so some Auxiliary in Florida is going to get a good worker if her health improves, as she is going South on account of ill health. We are very sorry to state that we lost by death one of our charter members during the summer. A Mrs. Nora Thayer who had been ill for some time.

Now, in closing I ask those of you who do not belong to some Auxiliary to start the new year right and join our ranks and help aid your father and husband and brother in their daily toil.

Fraternally yours,

MRS. E. HARDCASTLE,
101 Boyd Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 81

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Just a word to let you know that we are still on earth and expect to stay with you.

We have been in existence about three years—started in with a very good attendance but by lack of interest have dwindled down to a very few, but these few are alive with enthusiasm and will perhaps win the others back.

Our meetings are held on the first and third Fridays of each month. The first meeting is our business meeting, while the second is a social one in which we try to entertain all carpenters.

There are over 300 members in the Carpenters' Local here, and as yet we have been unable to get many of the wives interested. We would like to receive some good ideas along this line.

The carpenters returned the compliment and entertained us with an oyster supper the other evening. We had a big time. There were 400 or more present

who enjoyed the program the carpenters had prepared. Mr. J. W. Williams, member of the Executive Board, honored us with an address. The A. Y. L. I. Club Girls of the Y. W. C. A. gave an unusually good program of ukelele music, readings and singing. Geneive Huney, daughter of the Business Agent, gave a reading on the different Labels of various unions and Miss Kydney furnished dance music.

On February 10th, the ladies of Auxiliary No. 81 will give a dance from which we hope to raise money. As we have a large Local, we expect a big attendance.

I am always interested in the other Auxiliaries' communications in "The Carpenter," in fact I usually drop my work when "The Carpenter" comes and read it.

Sioux City, Iowa. MRS. C. M. COOK.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 83

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been instructed by the President of Ladies' Auxiliary to Carpenters' Union, of Tulsa, Okla., to send this article, asking you to publish same in "The Carpenter."

Thanking you in advance.

Fraternally yours,

MRS. ETHEL FLEMING.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 83, Tulsa, Okla., has a small organization full of pep and go. It is three years old, having been organized April 7, 1922. We're organized merely for social affairs, but we demand the Union Label when it is possible. We use our bank balance to give financial aid to any worthy union carpenter's family who is in need. In cool weather we give invitation dances twice a month, for which the Carpenters' Union kindly donate the use of their hall. On Thursday, August 21st, we had our annual basket dinner picnic, with swimming privileges for those who wish. On the "Pride Home," built by the Tulsa Trades Council, we have purchased several books of tickets, drawing to be made September 22nd. Should we be fortunate enough to acquire this, we extend an invitation to all union men and their families to attend our house warming.

Chips and Shavings

Duty done doesn't demand praise.

* * *

Confidence is the forerunner of success.

* * *

If men can be misled, they certainly can be led.

* * *

A pessimist is a chap who is sea-sick on the voyage of life.

* * *

The enemies of Organized Labor are the proof of its worth.

* * *

Luck won't carry you very far unless you mix some brains with it.

* * *

A small jack can lift a car, but it takes a lot of jack to keep it up.

* * *

1926 should be known as the year of the greatest progress in trade unionism.

* * *

Never lag in your efforts to make the Brotherhood bigger, better and stronger.

* * *

Don't cut off your nose to spite your face for you need your nose as well as your face.

* * *

A hostile or indifferent public opinion never fails to yield before consistency, determination and zeal.

* * *

Some men have to have a hard and fast contract before they will consent to be honest with themselves.

* * *

Every member of the Brotherhood is your brother, and you owe him a brother's support in every emergency.

* * *

Resolve to secure at least one new member for your Local. Do your part. This won't be a good year unless the Brotherhood gains in membership. With the proper effort it can be done.

* * *

Labor organizations will live, thrive and be successful. The noble men and women who constitute its membership cannot be discouraged in faith, frightened from allegiance, or bulldozed by court decisions.

The trade unions started every social betterment that the workers now enjoy. They developed a public opinion for free education, the secret ballot in public elections, direct legislation, abolition of child labor, and many other reforms of benefit to the people.

* * *

Cheap labor means poverty and degradation for the masses of the people. It means low prices for the products of the factory. It is a fact that the consuming power of the people is measured by their earnings, and, of course, cheap labor means the lessening of their purchases of factory products.

* * *

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis says, "Show me a low wage paying country and I will show you a poor country. Show me a country that pays good wages to its workingmen and I will show you the greatest country in the world. Low wages mean poor business. High wages mean prosperity."

* * *

The labor movement, as a movement, is not militant in its demands or desires. When fair treatment is accorded and just wages paid, no labor union will, from sheer love of fighting cause trouble for the employers. When, however, a fight is forced upon them they never hesitate to declare themselves, and that in no uncertain terms.

* * *

One of the sins of our time is a cheap cynicism, men who ought to know better see no good in the poor and treat them as if they were incapable of even being or doing good. This same attitude exists in some modern capitalists who regard men who work for them as incapable of attaining success in life.

* * *

Stop knocking—Go ahead and agitate unionism. If every union man would get one more man to join a labor organization during the year it would mean that there would be an increase of 10,000,000 to Organized Labor. Wake up. If you do not know of anyone to get into your own union try and get a member for a brother's Local.

Craft Problems



Quick Construction

LESSON III

(By H. H. Siegle.)

One of the important items to be kept in mind in quick construction, speaking of temporary buildings, is the fact that the material, after the building has served its purpose, is to be salvaged. Because of this fact unnecessary cutting of material should be eliminated as much as possible; and where cutting is necessary, the material should be cut, if pos-

A study of this drawing will reveal the construction of the doors and the platform. The locations of the dormers are also shown. The perline is made of 2"x 12"s, which are strong enough to carry the load if the building is to give service for a few weeks only; but if the building is to be used for a year or more, or if there is danger of snow accumulating on the roof during winter weather, then, in order to be safe, two 2"x 12"s should be nailed together and used for the perlines. Good judgment, on the

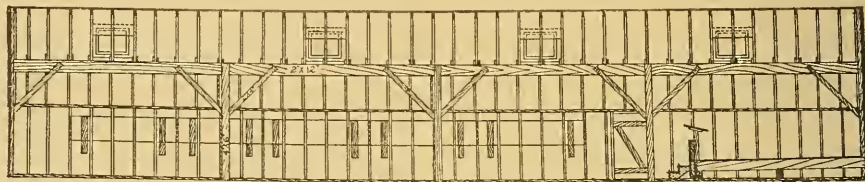


FIG. 12.

sible, to such lengths as will readily work into permanent buildings without wasting much of the material. However, 2"x 4"s and shiplap, the two principal items relative to the material, work into permanent buildings to good advantage, no matter how long or how short they are—lengths below 2 feet excepted, of course.

The nailing is another important item. Wherever the nailing is to help brace the building, it should be well nailed to every bearing. But where the nailing simply answers the purpose of keeping the material in place; for example the roof sheathing can be nailed with 6d common nails one to each bearing staggered. Avoid box nails, the heads do not hold when cleaning up the lumber.

Fig. 12 is a longitudinal section of the building we are using for an example. It will be noticed by observing the dotted line at the base of the drawing, that the building is setting on an incline. This was done, because of the natural incline in the lay of the ground; and, inasmuch as the building is to serve as a meeting place for large gatherings, the incline is really an advantage.

part of the man in charge of the work, goes a long way in this class of construction.

Fig. 13 shows the construction of the cornice. The purpose here is to eliminate cutting material. The sides, if the building is to be occupied during severe win-

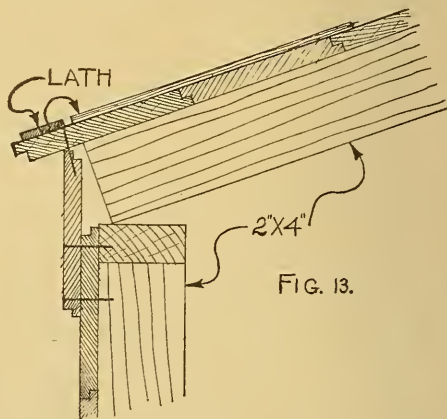


FIG. 13.

ter weather, should be covered with 1- or 2-ply roofing. To the left the laths, used to hold the roofing of the roof down, are indicated.

Fig. 14 shows how the rafters are joined at the comb. The dotted lines shown at a, show the position of the hangers for the collar-beams. The purpose of this comb-joint is to prevent cutting the rafter material. Here too,

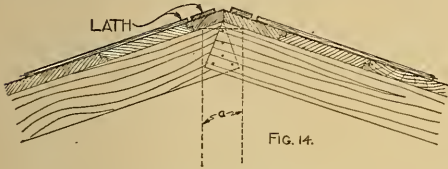


FIG. 14.

the laths holding the roofing down, are pointed out with indicators.

How the gables are boarded up without cutting the boards to the incline of the roof, is shown by dotted lines on

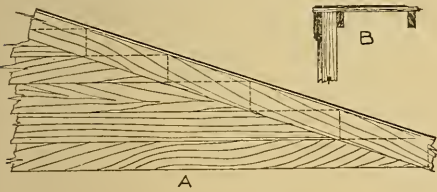


FIG. 15.

Fig. 15, A. The ends of the boards shown by dotted lines are covered by nailing a shiplap board over them as shown on the drawing. At B is shown a cross section of the layout shown at A.

Fig. 16 is a face view of one of the dormers. We are not giving any dimensions here for the reason that the dormers must be built in such a manner that they will receive whatever size sash

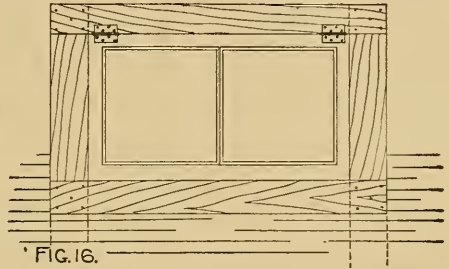


FIG. 16.

that may be chosen to meet the requirements. Our purpose here is to suggest a simple construction. The horizontal top piece and the horizontal bottom piece are nailed to the two uprights, as indicated by the heavy dots and the dotted lines. The uprights extend down far enough to be nailed to the perline. A cross section of the dormer is shown by Fig. 17. Comparing Figs. 16 and 17 will throw much light on the construction. The drawings show the construction of the dormer before the roofing has been put on. We are showing the sash, hinged at the top, and by dotted lines, the position of the sash when it is open. At a, is shown a sash-cord with which the window is closed,

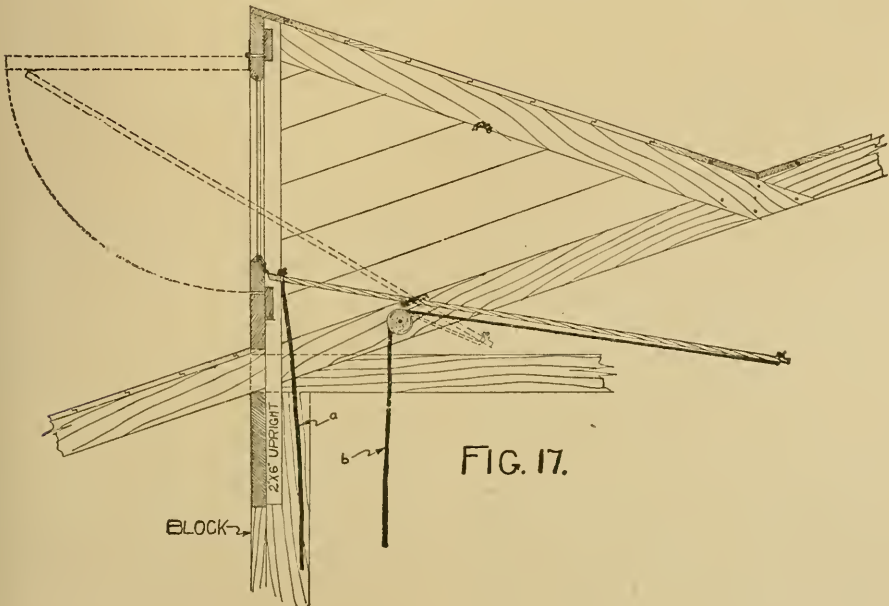


FIG. 17.

and at b another sash-cord is shown, the purpose of which is to open the window. Thoughtful examination of this part of the drawing will reveal the scheme and its manipulation. The block indicated at the lower left, is spiked to the purline post in order to reinforce the nailing of the purline shown above it. How the uprights, to which the top and the bottom horizontal pieces are nailed, are secured to the purline, is shown here, marked 2"x6" UPRIGHT.

During the late World War there was a great deal of quick construction work done; and any one, who had trained his mind to observe differences in managements, could readily see, if he took the time to investigate, how the man in charge of such work, could, if he had the ability to do it, economize with both labor and material, and yet erect a substantial building. But, on the other hand, if he had not that ability, he could waste, both labor and material, until it would make one's heart sick to think about it. For we are living in a time when conservation of building material, especially lumber, is of great import.

Figuring Lumber

(By L. Perth, L. U. No. 10.)

Lumber is measured by the "board foot," which is 12"x12"x1" or a square foot one inch thick. Lumber less than 1 inch thick is considered as being 1 inch thick.

Lumber is sold on the basis of 1,000 ft. "board measure." The customary abbreviation of board measure is B. M. and the abbreviation for thousand is M. Thus 700 ft. board measure, costing \$18 per thousand, would be written 700 ft. B. M. at \$18 per M.

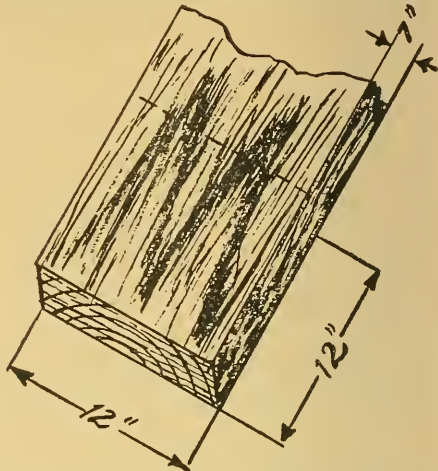
The ordinary way of obtaining the number of board feet in any piece of a square timber is to multiply together the length in feet, the width and thickness in inches and divide the product by 12. For example: the number of board feet in a floor joist 20 ft. long, 3 in. thick and 8 in. deep, will be 23 multiplied by 3"x8" or 24 square inches, which equals 552. 552 divided by 12 equals 46 ft. B. M.

Figuring lumber by the above method is rather a slow process, and the following rule is adapted by most contractors and lumber dealers whose business requires to make rapid calculations:

Rule—Multiply together the thickness and width in inches, divide the product by 12 and multiply the result by the length.

Thus a plank 21 ft. long 2 in. thick and 8 in. wide contains 2 times 8 divided by 12 times 21 equals 28 ft. B. M.

The table below gives a simplified method of computing the board measure



contents of standard sizes of lumber, and on account of its simplicity it may be easily committed to memory and thus greatly benefit those who wish to become proficient in the rapid figuring of lumber.

- 1x3 Divide lineal feet by 4.
- 1x4 Divide lineal feet by 3.
- 1x6 Divide lineal feet by 2.
- 1x8 Multiply lineal feet by 2 and divide by 3.
- 1x10 Multiply lineal feet by 10 and divide by 12.
- 1x12 Lineal feet and board measure the same.
- 2x3 Divide lineal feet by 2.
- 2x4 Multiply lineal feet by 2 and divide by 3.
- 2x8 Add to lineal feet 1-3 of amount.
- 2x10 Multiply lineal feet by 10 and divide by 6.
- 2x12 Multiply lineal feet by 2.
- 3x3 Multiply lineal feet by 3 and divide by 4.
- 3x4 Lineal feet and board measure the same.
- 3x6 Add to lineal feet half the amount.
- 3x8 Multiply lineal feet by 2.

3x10 Multiply lineal feet by 10 and divide by 4.

3x12 Multiply lineal feet by 3.

4x4 Add to lineal feet 1-3 the amount.

4x6 Multiply lineal feet by 2.

4x8 Multiply lineal feet by 3 and subtract 1-3 lineal feet from amount.

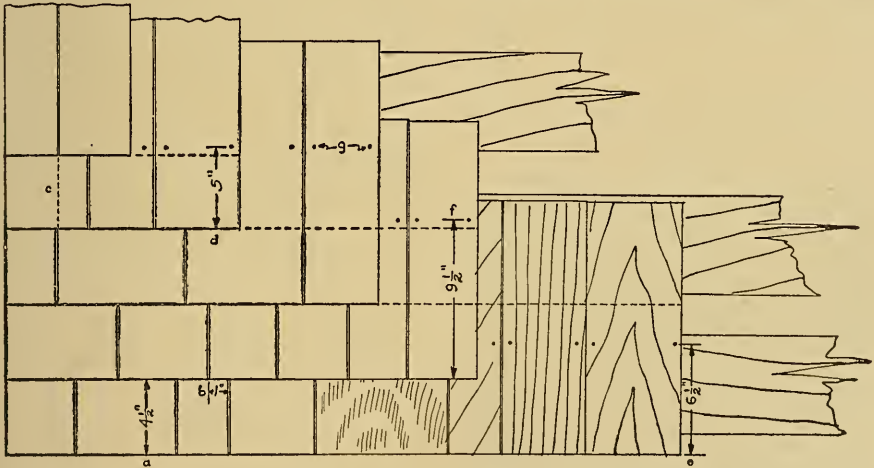
4x10 Multiply lineal feet by 10 and divide by 3.

4x12 Multiply lineal feet by 4.

Shingling

(By H. H. Siegele.)

Every mechanic has, or should have, a rule of his own for shingling. There are probably no two men who shingle exactly alike, though they may shingle nearly alike. While shingling is not a hard job, it is, nevertheless, an important job.



The points that we want to bring out in this article are illustrated by the drawing, which is given herewith. At a, we are showing the, commonly accepted, best-distance for laying shingles to the weather, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. At b, is shown the smallest distance that should be allowed between joints of adjoining courses.

At each end of the dotted line shown at c, is a joint—this should be avoided, for if the intermediate shingle should crack at the dotted line, a leak in the roof would be the result. At d, is shown what we believe is a very poor method of nailing shingles. Here the nails have been driven about 5 inches from the butts of the shingles.

Our objection to this method of nailing is that it brings the nails too close to the weather, thus the nails become wet at every rain, consequently rust does its work, and the shingles rot around the nails, which will cause a leaky roof, while the butts of the shingles are still good for many years of service.

At e, is shown a somewhat better method—perhaps the one that is most commonly used—while better, this method does not entirely keep the nails in the dry; thus, eventually, the effects of the weather will bring about the trouble that makes the method shown at d, so objectionable.

At f, we are showing the method of nailing shingles that we believe does not have the objections that we have just been talking about. Here the nails are covered with two courses of shingles, which keeps them dry, and at the same

time, free from rust. Hence rotting is prevented, and the shingles, from the nails down to the butts, are without puncture.

This is an original idea, but it will hold water. "The shingles will curl," some one says. Good shingles never curl—the curly kind will curl, no matter how you nail them.

A Letter of Thanks

I wish to extend my thanks to the brother carpenters who answered my call for aid, published in "The Carpenter," on the difficulties I experienced on rafter problems. I certainly received help and I more than appreciate it.

I received letters of explanation—blue prints and drawings of every description regarding this work, and I fully understand these problems now.

I have received answers from carpenters in nearly every state in the Union. A certain contractor even offered me a job in California.

I have already written to a lot of the brothers, but have become so swamped with letters, that I take this means to thank all of the boys who were so generous in helping me.

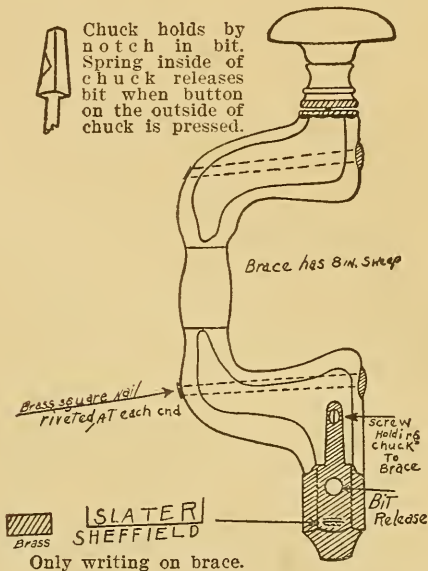
If I can ever be of any aid to any of the readers of "The Carpenter," I will be only too glad to do so.

Remus, Mich. **WILLIAM R. COOK.**

Who Can Supply This Information?

Herewith you will find a pen sketch of an old wooden brace, that I recently found while wrecking an old building.

This brace is constructed of wood and brass, very little of the latter being



used, however, as you see from the drawing.

I would like to know the age of this antique, and thought perhaps that some of your readers could supply the desired information.

None of the older brothers in this locality have ever seen one like it before.

CLYDE BAKER,
Morris, Ill. L. U. No. 1161.

Wants Information

I would like to have some method of window and door framing explained in "The Carpenter," if it is not too much trouble.

How much larger should the window openings be cut than the glass measurements?

How should window frames be made from the glass measurements?

How much should be allowed for door openings?

BROTHER CARPENTER.
Vancouver, Wash.

In Answer To Brother Zieman

In answer to Brother Geo. Zieman of L. U. No. 440, I wish to state that D. Goulds works on handrailing, use the aid of the falling mould which is very complicated and with this method use more lumber than is necessary. The sketch also fails to show how to develop the wreath or in other words find the pattern of rail.

If Brother Zieman will forget this method I will show him how to get the pattern of a wreath for a level landing stairs, this being the simplest rail to make.

Yours fraternally,

BROTHER GEO. HOLT,
L. U. No. 1292. Huntington, N. Y.
P. O. Box 251.

To find thickness of plank to work any rail find center of rail and circle,

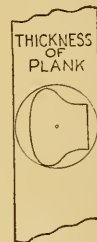


Fig. 1.

same as Fig. 1. (It is better for the novice to leave same $\frac{1}{4}$ larger.)

Fig. 2. A B C is the center of rail, A B being equal to the tread of any one step. Strike out inside and outside of rail B B B B. Draw C D and D A. Set up E F equal to one riser and draw D F to G, also draw line C G.

Draw ordinate lines A B B any convenient distance apart and draw lines

A C. From points C C draw ordinates lines C A square to the line D G. Take distance A B B and apply them on the

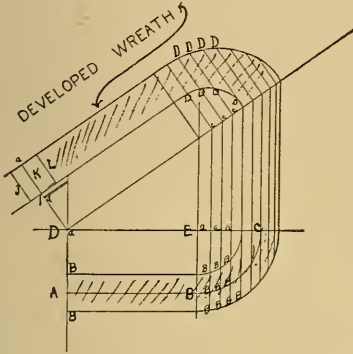


Fig. 2.

ordinates from C to a-a, and draw face mould through them.

Take the thickness of plank C A in Fig. 3 and apply it from D to I in Fig. 2, draw I H parallel to D. F and cut it with

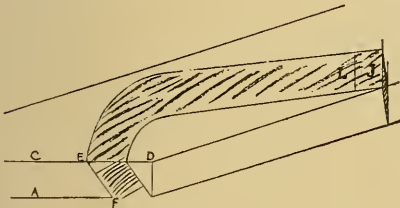


Fig. 3.

the line of D H. Take half of I H and apply it from K to L and K to J.

Make the face mould the length from J to G and mark it on the top side of plank and cut the two points at J and G square.

Take the bevel D J E in Fig. 2 and apply it to the top point, at D F E in



Fig. 4.

Fig. 3. The bottom cut will be square as shown in Fig. 4.

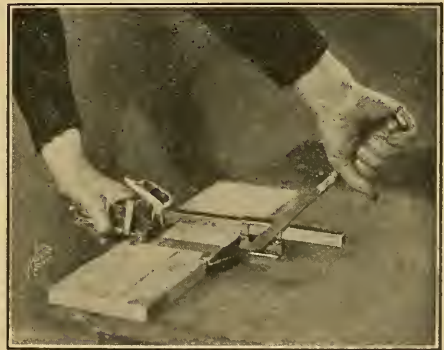
Apply the face mould underside the wreath with the point L at lower end of wreath, cut it out bevel as this kind of wreath is less labor cut bevel than having to cut bevel if cut out square.

Take an equal portion off the top and bottom of the shank part of the wreath to leave the rail the finished thickness as shown in Fig. 4. At the bottom end then gradually work top side twisted to the bevel at the top end so that when the wreath is put up to its proper pitch the top side is level across. Gage the bottom from the top side.

The Waller Hinge Mortiser

No more sagging doors! No more hinge-bound doors! This new invention by John Waller, of Los Angeles, a carpenter by trade, and a member of the United Brotherhood for over twenty years, makes easy one of the peskiest jobs known to carpenters, that of mortising in hinges. His invention makes it possible to do away with the sagging door and badly adjusted hinges on screens, windows, cupboards for it cuts with but a single motion both the width and the depth desired for setting in a hinge.

The Waller Hinge Mortiser cuts in a complete hinge in from one-half to one minute and makes tracings of hinge



unnecessary as well as doing away with the butt gauge. The tool is set for width and depth of cut and can mortise any kind of wood for hinges from one and three-quarters inches up to any width or depth desired.

George H. Meiser, designer of the Excelsior Motorcycle, has designed and perfected for manufacture all the dies for Mr. Waller's invention. It is being manufactured at the Waller Tool Company, 327 East Marquette Road, Chicago, and has been endorsed by Mr. Jensen of the Carpenters' District Council of Chicago, Ill.

Answer To Brother Cook

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I notice quite a discussion in "The Carpenter" in an effort to help Mr. William R. Cook of Remus, Mich., solve some of his problems.

I take the liberty of joining that discussion by submitting a graphic illustration with key of a hip and valley roof. It should be self explanatory.

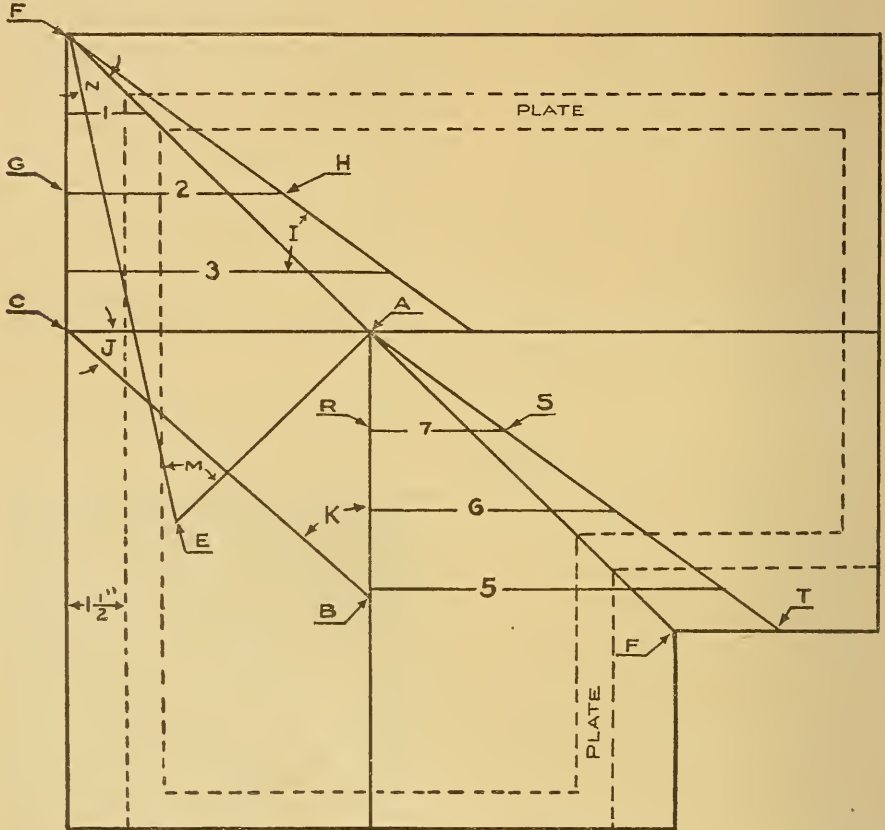
D to F is the developed length of the hip rafter.

C to D is the developed length of the common rafter.

A to E is the rise of the hip and valley rafters.

A to F is the run of the hip and valley rafters.

E to F is the length of the hip and valley rafters.



Full instructions for laying out these rafters with the steel square will be found in the writer's book "A Practical Course in Roof Framing."

Trusting that the illustration will add some light on the problem, I am,

Very truly yours,

R. M. VAN GAASBEEK,

Dept. of Woodworking, Pratt Institute

Key To Diagram

A to B is the rise of the common rafter.

A to C is the run of the common rafter.

B to C is the length of the common rafter.

A to T is the developed length of the valley rafter.

G to H is the developed length of hip jack rafters.

R to S is the developed length of valley jack rafters.

Angle J is the level cut for all common and jack rafters.

Angle N is the level cut for the hip and valley rafters.

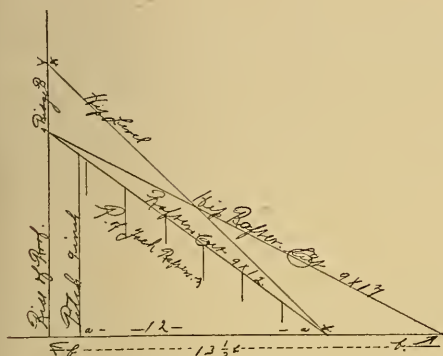
Angle K is the plumb cut for all common and jack rafters.

Angle M is the plumb cut for hip and valley rafters.

Angle I is the top cut for jack rafters.

Figuring Roofs

In my opinion, this is the best way to figure roofs. I use 1 inch per foot, all the time.



Building Width 27.

Pitch 9x12.

HYACINTH PELOQUIN,

Hartford, Conn.

L. U. No. 43.

Finds Craft Problems A Great Help

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been an apprentice since last April, and I have been getting much valuable information from "The Carpenter." Let me add that you are helping others, besides myself, through our official monthly Journal, and my appreciation is shown by this letter.

RALPH M. WEST,

L. U. No. 448.

Waukegan, Ill.

Wasteful Economy

(By H. H. Siegele.)

Frequently the writer has observed how some mechanics try to economize when laying off plates for skeleton walls. Instead of simply marking on either side of the tongue of the square, as is shown by Fig. 1, they make one mark and indicate what side of it the



FIG. 1.

studding is to set by placing a cross there. Without thinking one might be led to believe that this method of marking plates is really a time-saver. But when one analyzes the method and compares it with the standard method, it will readily be seen that this method is a time waster.

When plates are laid off as shown by Fig. 1, the square is moved 16 inches

forward for every studding (assuming that the studding are to be spaced 16 inches on center). There is one unbroken movement for moving the square forward, and two strokes with the pencil for marking on either side of the tongue of the square, for every studding. Compare this with the method shown by Fig. 2, where the cross indicates what side of the line the studding is to be

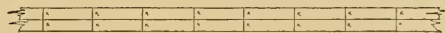


FIG. 2.

nailed. The square must be moved forward just as it must be moved when the old method is used, and three strokes with the pencil are necessary to do the marking—one for the line and two for the cross. If, as is usually done, the top and bottom plates are marked at the same time, five strokes with the pencil are necessary for marking for a single studding—one for the line and two for each of the crosses. This difference alone will justify the use of the established method, shown by Fig. 1, saying nothing about the blunders often caused by the use of the method shown by Fig. 2.

A method for distinguishing the marks for window and door trimmers is also shown by Fig. 1. To the left we are showing a window and to the right a door. The marks are different from the other marks by reason of a cross. The location of the window is indicated by a W with indicators leading to the trimmers—the door is marked with a D.

A Bone Head

(By H. H. Siegele.)

The writer has in mind a public building, built about forty years ago, which has played the part of a community

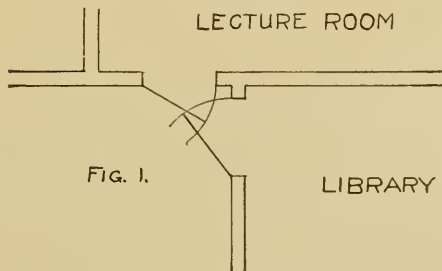


FIG. 1.

center during the whole time of its existence; notwithstanding the fact that it has been and still is suffering from

the effects of a blunder, alias, 'bone-head.'

Fig. 1 is a drawing of the blunder as it exists. Evidently the builders knew that doors leading into public places must swing to the outside, because so required by law; but they failed to meet the requirements demanded by the law of convenience, else they would not have swung the doors in the manner

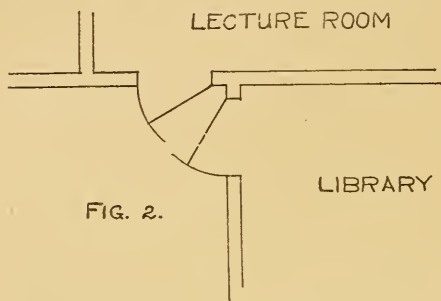


FIG. 2.

shown. How the doors could have been swung so as to meet the requirements of the law of common sense, is shown by Fig. 2.

No builder is justified in swinging doors in the manner shown by Fig. 1, even though shown so by the architect's plans. A blunder, such as this one, will leave more or less blame on everyone who has anything to do with it.

Base Nailing

(By H. H. Siegele.)

We are showing by the illustrations several methods of locating the studding for base nailing; all of which are good, but some are better in some ways than others.

Fig. 1 illustrates how the studding are located by sounding—that is, the

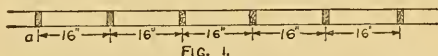


FIG. 1.

studding at a is located by hitting the wall with a hammer lightly, in order to ascertain the exact location of the studding by the sound—a method that is commonly used. However, sounding for every studding is not necessary—when the studding at a is located the rest of the studding can be found by measurements in the manner illustrated to the right of a, on the drawing.

Fig. 2 shows a method commonly used. Here the locations of the studding are marked before the plastering

is done. The mark is placed directly out from the center of the studding onto

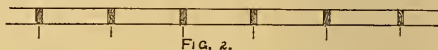


FIG. 2.

the rough floor with a dark crayon-pencil or a heavy lead-pencil. A scratch-all, too, will give good results.

Fig. 3 shows a method not so commonly used, but one that gives very satisfactory service. The marking here is done with a wood chisel—if the chisel is somewhat dull, the marks will show

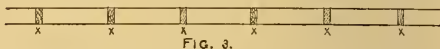


FIG. 3.

up more conspicuously. The marks, as indicated on the drawing, are crosses cut into the rough floor about two inches out from the studding.

Fig. 4 shows a method that is in some ways better than any of the methods already explained. Here a lath nail (or

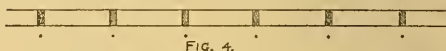


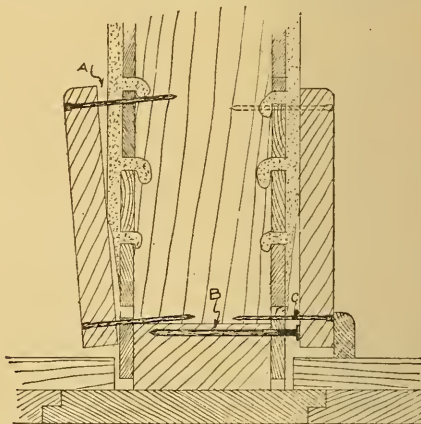
FIG. 4.

any small nail for that matter), is driven about two inches out from each studding—the head of the nail projecting slightly above the surface of the rough floor.

Blocking Out Base

(By H. H. Siegele.)

Few carpenters who have worked at the trade long enough to be classed as journeymen carpenters, have missed be-



ing confronted with the problem that we are illustrating herewith. We admit that the defects shown in the plastering should not be permitted; but, whether they should or should not be permitted,

occasionally the carpenter will find them just the same.

It will be found, by examining the drawing, that the plastering has been 'dubbed off' a few inches above the rough floor line. Where this is the case, when the base is nailed, the results are about what we are showing to the left on the drawing. The worst part of the results is pointed out with an indicator at A. How to overcome this, is shown to the right on the drawing, where a section of the base is shown in its proper

position. At B, we are showing a spike (16d or 20d) which has been driven in such a manner that the face of the head will be in perfect line with the surface of the plastering. The bottom finishing nail should be driven about as shown at C.

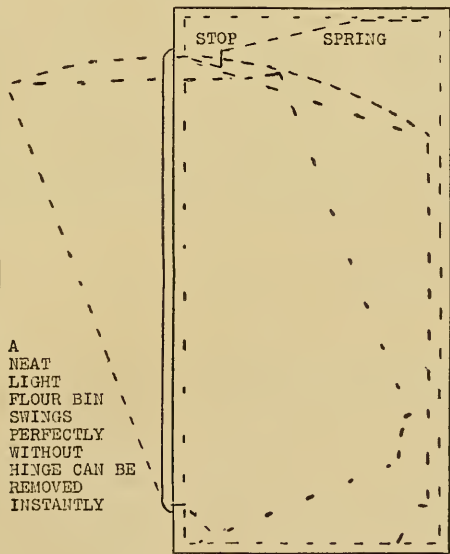
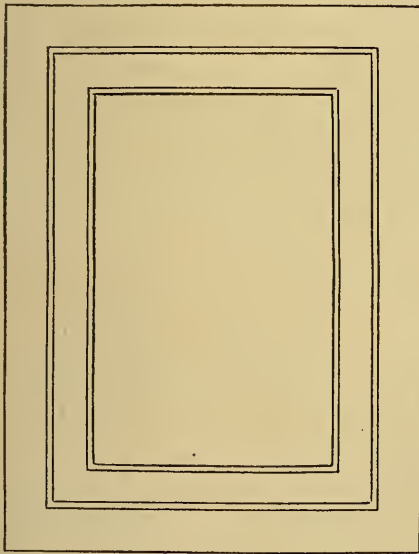
While we have used the base board to illustrate this quick way of blocking out, the thinking mechanic can readily see how this scheme can be utilized in many other places where blocking-out is necessary.

A Perfect Flour Bin (By Dwight L. Stoddard)

A perfect flour bin is of value to every home.

This drawing shows plainer than words, how simple, light, convenient and valuable a bin like this would be in every home, it can be built and placed near the floor and used by dipping the flour out of the top as they used to

out, press the spring at top that is used only as a stop and it can be removed instantly as there is no hinge or any other catches of any kind, in fact there is practically no way that it can get dirty, as it is closed up tight out of the dirt and dust at all times.

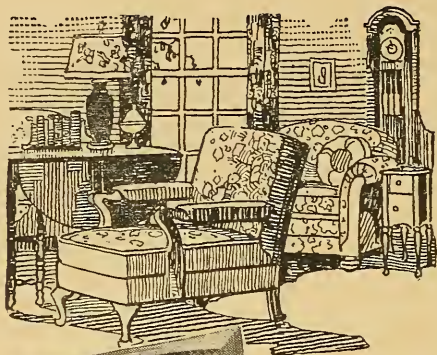


build them a few years ago, many different, clumsy and complicated ways, some ought to be ordered out by the Board of Health. This could be used as of old, but I think the majority of the housekeepers of today would much prefer to place it up on a shelf and hang the sifter on the bottom and then when they wanted flour all they have to do is to sift it out.

No use to open it at the top only to refill, any time one wanted to take it

A little study of the flour bin of today, as compared with the flour barrel in the back pantry of a few years ago makes one realize the progress made and we wonder what the results will be fifty years from now.

No one has done more to bring about all these grand improvements than the carpenter, and as he will always be looked upon as a leader it is up to him to be up-to-date at all times.



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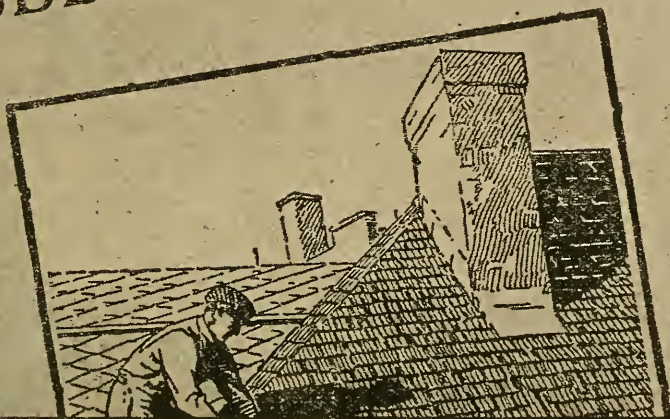
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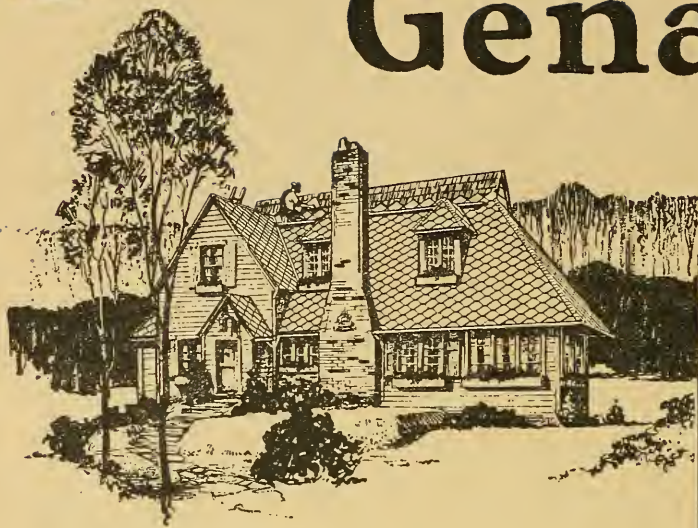
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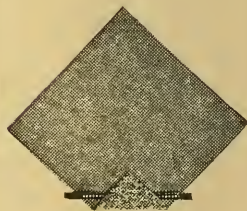
—right over the old shingles!

That's the message our two-page color advertisements in the Saturday Evening Post are carrying to more than ten million readers. And in line with this message to home owners is our message to you, Mr. Carpenter, that you can get and handle this re-roofing business—*right in addition to your present business!*

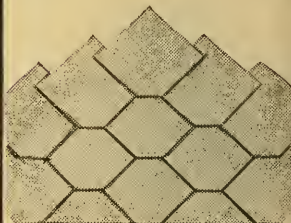
Every building with a wood shingle roof in your community—every new building being planned—is a market for a strong, weather-tight, fire-resisting Genasco Roof.

Genasco Latite Shingles are moderate in cost—yet distinctive and attractive. They are made of tough long-fibred rag felt heavily saturated and then coated with Trinidad Lake Asphalt Cement—a waterproofer *found in no other shingle or roofing.*

Write for details as to how you can get and handle this re-roofing business.



The turned-under corner of the Genasco Latite Shingle makes a double-thick butt. This gives to the completed roof a texture which entirely dispels the flat, monotonous appearance of the ordinary roof.



Note that the metal "key" which locks each shingle tightly to those underneath is entirely invisible on the completed roof. Note also the "Shadow Line" cast by the double-thick butts.

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Latite Shingles



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Trinidad Lake Asphalt—dug from the surface of Trinidad Lake with mattocks—was first used a quarter century ago in the manufacture of prepared roofing. Today it is the foundation of the great line of Genasco Roll Roofings and Shingles. Other products in the Genasco line follow. A complete list and full information gladly mailed on request.

**Genasco Asphalt Putty
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Made of the same high quality material as Genasco Latite Shingles—including the famous "Sealbac" feature. Supplied in three colors—red, green and blue-black. Strip shingles furnished in red, green, blue-black and multicolor.



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A successful and economical base for the application of Portland Cement and Magnesite Stucco. Cannot sag or bulge—is wind-proof, waterproof, and vermin proof. Made of high-grade felt thoroughly saturated and coated with asphalt into which granules of calcite are imbedded.

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I need YOU with 100 firms BEGGING ME to send them more DRAFTSMEN. Many offer to take BEGINNERS, at \$50 a WEEK. Graduates can start at \$90 and \$100! GET BUSY!



Drafting is the **RIG** field, men. Every industry you can name **BEGINS** with the draftsman. Without mechanical drawings—by the thousands—every shop in the land would be **STOPPED**.

In fact, it is the **SERIOUS SHORTAGE** of draftsmen that brings this offer. *I will furnish all instruments, supplies, even to the table, to those who start now!*

PAY AS YOU GO Don't give me the excuse that you have no ready money for this golden opportunity. I am not so interested in *cash*; I want your *application*. I want at least 200 men to start *right now*. I want them ready to recommend by Spring! We will get a flood of letters saying "send us draftsmen," from every sort of industrial and engineering concern, and we *must* make good.

The first week's pay envelope of many a Dobe-trained draftsman has held enough to cover the entire cost of the course! Most students learn evenings, keeping on with their old work until ready to step into somebody's drafting room. The first month equips you to take on simple drafting jobs on the side. It helps you learn; I gladly permit this.

Well-Paid Positions Every Way You Turn

A draftsman soon forgets the days when he used to wonder where to get a job. Instead, he asks "What line of work interests me most?" And "What part of the country suits me best?" Twenty of my graduates went to Florida this year; three are in Japan; last month one wrote me from Ceylon. And I wish we had the count of how many Dobe draftsmen have become chiefs!

Positions loom up almost as soon as you are enrolled in a Dobe class! We receive requests *daily* for junior men—for men only partly through our course. "We'll take a *beginner*," some concerns write us, "so long as he is a Dobe-trained man and has begun *right*!"

IT'S EASY and interesting to learn drafting. For drafting isn't "drawing"! You don't need any "talent." A draftsman uses *tools* for every line and every curve. You couldn't make them crooked if you tried! That's why drafting is so easily learned—and so interesting. *For you do everything by rule*. So, I guarantee to make *anyone* a finished draftsman; if you can read and write, you can learn this line. One of my students is 51 years old; another is just seventeen. *But they'll all be making a grown-up salary by Spring!*

WARNING! The special offer of tools is for immediate action. Don't expect me to hold it open indefinitely. **Clip the coupon now** for free book:

CHIEF DRAFTSMAN DOBE, Div. 16-93
1951 Lawrence Avenue
Chicago

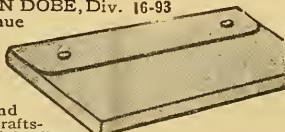
Special Tool Offer

Send me **FREE** and **POSTPAID** Successful Draftsmanship Book and material telling all about your home course, terms, etc.

Name.....Age.....

Address

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Quality Goes Up
Costs Go Down



Here's an Unusual Combination ACME Sanitary Steel Bath Room Cabinets

Acme Cabinets are heavier, stronger, and more beautifully finished and enameled, but are offered at prices that mean a material saving to the Contractor and Builder.

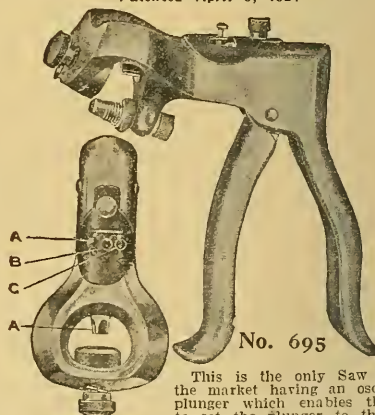
Heavier gauge metal, coved corners, high quality baked enamel finish, strong rustless hinges, clear crystal cut glass—these words and the picture but faintly express the quality and appearance of Acme Cabinets. A credit to any Builder. Write for details,

Morton Manufacturing Co.

5137 West Lake St. Chicago, Ill.

The Last Word in Saw Sets STEARNS "Pistol Grip" SAW SET with Oscillating Plunger

Patented April 8, 1924



This is the only Saw Set on the market having an oscillating plunger which enables the user to set the plunger to the pitch of the tooth, so that when setting a saw the plunger comes in contact with the tooth at the proper angle and does not interfere with any other, either ahead or back of the one being set. It is, therefore, the only Saw Set which makes it possible to set the teeth on both sides alike, thereby clearing the saw equally on both sides and preventing it from cutting or running to one side, as the carpenter usually calls it.

Hardened Anvil and Plunger. Finely tempered Steel Springs. Nickelplated Finish. Packed one in a box with Direction Sheet. Learn how to keep your saws in perfect condition by sending now for circular and price of this new saw tool.

E. C. STEARNS & CO. SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

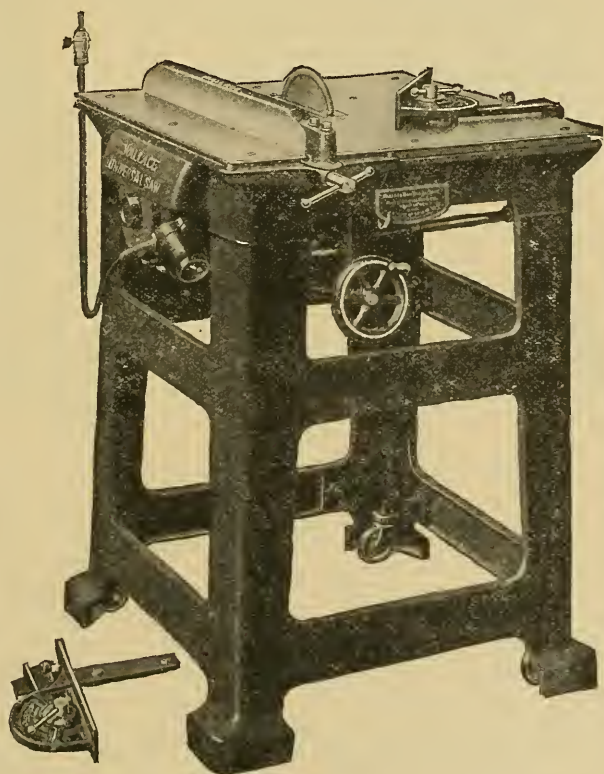
Wallace

PORTABLE MACHINES

Wallace 16" Band
Saw
Wallace Universal
Saw
Wallace Plain Saw
Wallace 6" Jointer
Wallace 4" Planer
Wallace 6" Lathe
Wonder Spindle
Sander
Wonder Disc Sander
Wallace Electric
Gluc Pot—Auto-
matic Heat Control

Announcing A new Model Wallace Portable Saw

This latest and greatly improved No. 8 Wallace Portable Saw can give you more profits, and speed production. Can be taken out on the job or used in your own basement to earn extra profits in spare time. Like all Wallace machines it is direct-motor-driven—no belts to slip and dissipate power. Takes its power from any light or power circuit. It is a modern efficient high speed machine capable of the most exacting and accurate work. It has: Air cooled motor—two cross cut fences adjustable to 90 degrees—arbor tilting saw (you tilt saw and not table)—8" saw raised or lowered for various depth cuts—cuts through 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " stock. Single phase or direct current $\frac{1}{2}$ horse power or three phase motor. Metal base on castors. Shutter saw guard above table and aluminum guard completely houses saw below table. Removable throat allows quick adjustments for dado heads and cope heads. Cuts 12 inches between rip or cross cut fence and saw blade. Table 25"x 25".



Write for Catalog—and full particulars of new model No. 8 Wallace Portable Saw.

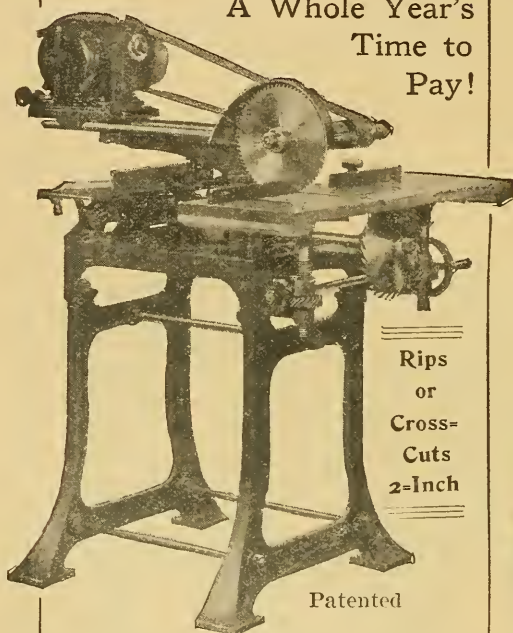
J. D. Wallace & Co.

154 S. California Ave.,
Chicago,
U. S. A.

**You can make
TWICE as much
money with
THE BEAVER**

WONDER WOODWORKER

**Start your own business!
A Whole Year's
Time to
Pay!**



**Rips
or
Cross-
Cuts
2-Inch**

Patented

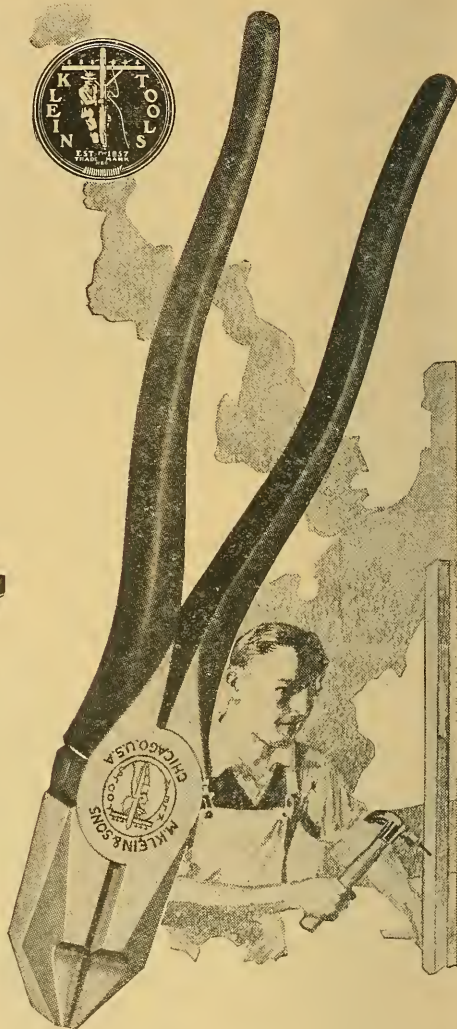
Actually costs you nothing, as you quickly pay for "The Beaver" with a small part of what it earns for you. Performs 23 wood-working operations—12 machines in one. Light, portable, practical, dependable, *guaranteed*.

Equipped with $\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. motor; full driving force of motor delivered to cutting tool. Just right for the shop; easy to take out on the job.

Let us tell you how highly carpenters regard "The Beaver". By no means an expense—a *very profitable investment*. Get the facts **TODAY** and start making more money.

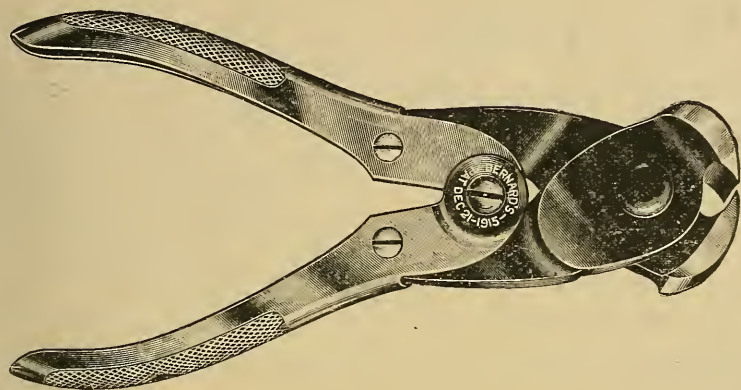
**Just send address, and we will
send you complete information.**

**HUTCHINSON MFG. CO.,
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A husky pair of Klein side-cutting pliers is one of the handiest tools in any carpenter's kit. They keep their keen cutting knives and strong jaws. Your hardware dealer carries them!

Mathias KLEIN & Sons
Established 1857 Chicago Ill USA



BERNARD TOOLS

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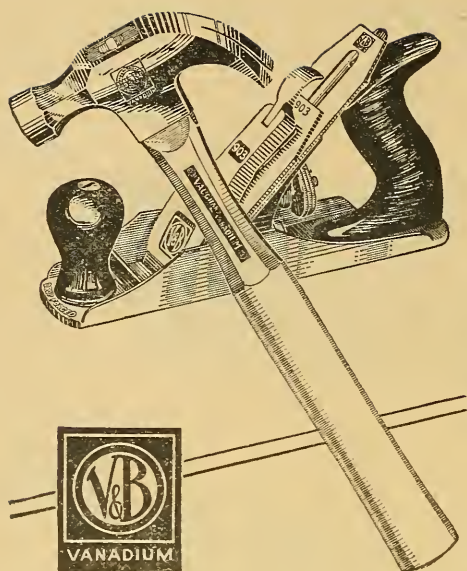
Whether it's a pair of Compound Leverage Pliers, an End Nipper or a pair of Dividers, your BERNARD tools are built to stay with you. Two generations of hardware dealers and mechanics can vouch for their strength and wearing qualities.

Compound Leverage makes BERNARD Nippers and Pliers do in one hand, the work of the ordinary two hand tool. The Dividers have a friction lock and spring adjustment.

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They're two thoroughbreds that will give you years of service.

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Makers of Fine Tools

2114 Carroll Ave. ~ Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.



These free books get the orders. 40 pages of interesting flooring facts.

Oak Flooring Jobs Will Make More Money for You

Call on prospects in your neighborhood, and take a copy of "The Story of Oak Floors" with you. Hundreds of homes need to be "toned-up" by laying Oak right over old worn floors. You can easily show the housewife what a saving there will be in housework with clean, bright Oak floors, how sanitary they are, permanent, and beautiful. Everything in the house will look better, newer, more up-to-date.

Oak Flooring is Not Expensive

The cost will be less per room than many articles of furniture. Quote cost by the room, not by the 1000 feet, and the figure will surprise your prospects. Any local lumber dealer will be glad to give you samples and prices of different grades. Figure the cost of laying yourself, and go after this profitable business.

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Wm. J. Benko of New Brunswick, N. J., got 6 jobs by distributing 10 books. You can do it, too. Mail this coupon for copies of this illustrated 24 page book, showing flooring finishes in color; and for other free literature telling you about measurements, standard grades, how to handle, lay, nail, scrape, and finish Oak floors.

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Please send me free literature: "The Story of Oak Floors" and "How and Where to Use Oak Floors."

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City State

CARPENTERS—Get into the Big Pay Field

Learn how you, a Carpenter, may step into Building Drafting and bigger opportunities. Read every word of the story below. It is of vital concern to you and your future success.

Building Draftsmen WANTED



\$9,000 in Four Months

"I have made \$9000 in four months on nine buildings" writes Wm. J. Petrasek, Chicago, Ill.

\$210 Per Month

"I am making \$210 per month as Architectural Draftsman. Thanks to Chicago Tech."

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\$6,000,000,000 in Building Train at Home for Big Money in This Fertile Field

Six Billion Dollars in one year! Think of it! Today Building is probably America's greatest and most profitable industry. Here is a field whose future is insured by the normal growth in population and the industrial expansion of our country. There is a big building shortage now and many competent observers predict that our largest cities will be practically rebuilt in the next ten years due to ever higher standards of living. Six Billion Dollars spent each year in building means fortunes for thousands who have the vision to grasp the opportunity open now to get in on the ground floor.

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Architectural or Building Draftsmen are needed everywhere. Get out of the low or moderate pay job. Step into a *real* job. You can do it with training in Architectural Drafting. Salaries are big because of the tremendous demand and the shortage of trained Building Draftsmen. Work is steady and you have a splendid chance to go into business for yourself. This is the opportunity offered to you by this old established school of Architecture and Building Construction. Step out of the \$40 a week class. Learn how to earn \$50 to \$100 a week—and later \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year as chief or superintendent.

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No need to quit your present job. Keep your present income and prepare for a bigger one. Our simple "Practice Plan Method" will qualify you quickly in your spare time. In to it has gone over 25 years of experience and the best knowledge of our large staff of architects and builders. It is simple, complete, resultful. Practical, successful builders guide you. Lessons in plain English. A common schooling is all you need. Get the facts now—today.

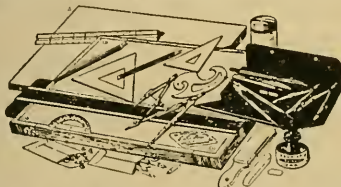
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Short Day or Evening Courses offered in Building Construction and Drafting in our Chicago School. Part time positions defray living expenses. 72-page "Blue Book" tells all. Ask for it if interested in coming to College to attend the College.

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Send me, without obligation, your Free Trial Lesson, Blue Prints and Book of Opportunity. I want to know how to become a Building Draftsman. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

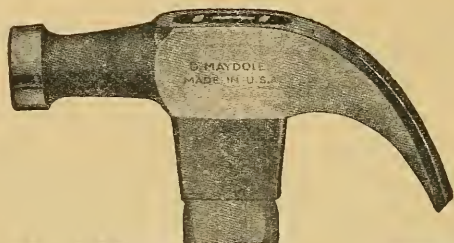
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You know



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Maydole is right**

The Maydole Hammer needs no patent "features" to help convince you that there is no finer hammer made.

Carpenters know that the makers of the Maydole have devoted the past eighty years to the art of combining press-forged tool steel and clear, second-growth, time-seasoned hickory into a real carpenter's hammer.

If there was any way to make the hammer stronger, tighter head to handle, or with a nicer "hang" Maydole would be first to do it. Unless you're content to work with tools that are not up to the highest standards, you'll want the genuine Maydole Hammer. Your dealer carries it.

Write for our useful Pocket Handbook 23 "A".

THE DAVID MAYDOLE HAMMER CO.
Norwich New York

**Maydole
Hammers**



SS28

YOU NEED A HUTHER DADO HEAD

The saw that makes intricate cutting and grooving simple.

This saw, developed from our own patents, consists of two outside cutters and a sufficient quantity of inside ones to perform the required cut. The outside cutters can be used singly or in pairs as required.

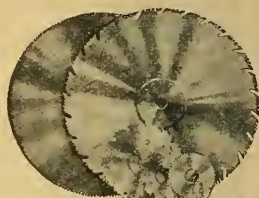
Every builder or contractor, wishing lock corners or any sort of grooving, will find his production costs lowered by this saw. Write for complete information and prices, or send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

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Makers of Better Saws for More than 50 Years.



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Dado Head



Hollow Ground Saw
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ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP



**ARE
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If you are not we have a proposition which will interest you.

Why not buy weatherstrip material from us and install it yourself and make the usual contractor's profit as well as your own wages.

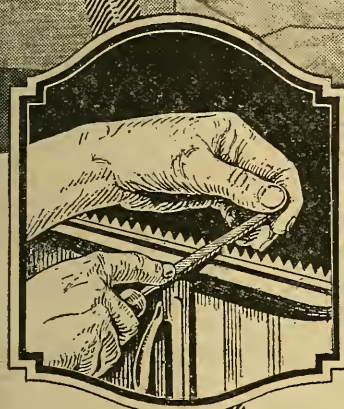
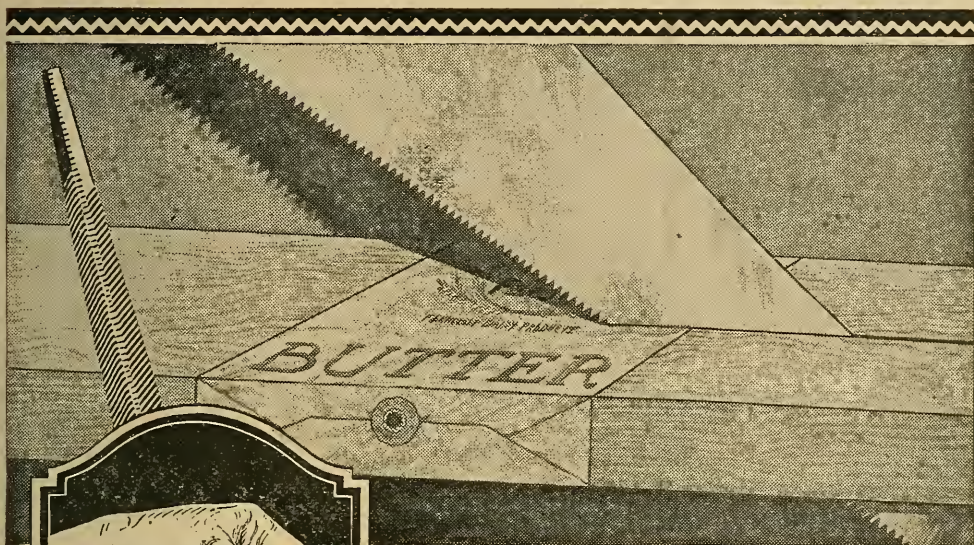
You can utilize your spare time and make big money.

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.
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ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.,
227 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Without obligation please send me samples and literature.

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CITY _____ STATE _____



Changing Wood to Butter with a **NICHOLSON** File

A little far fetched? Not at all, as a matter of fact. Take a tough piece of board—the toughest you can find—saw off a section with a dull saw. Then sharpen your saw's teeth with a NICHOLSON Saw File. Then saw off another section. The difference will amaze you. It will seem as if that wood had magically turned to butter.

As a professional tool user, you can appreciate the cutting qualities of NICHOLSON Files far more than the average layman. That's one reason we are so anxious to have you try them. Your hardware dealer can supply you.



—a File for
Every Purpose

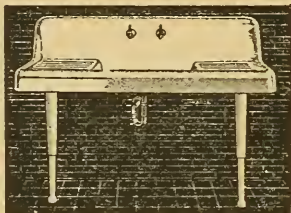
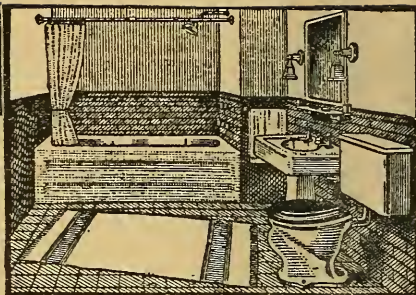
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Plumbing, Heating and Pneumatic Waterworks Supplies at Wholesale

Highest Grade Bath Room Outfits

Bathtub recess built in apron pattern 5 feet long, 30 in. wide with shower, washdown closet, highest grade porcelain tank, mahogany seat. Lavatory 20x24 inches. Nickel-plated fixtures with solid china index knobs, nickel-plated trap and supply pipes \$138.50. without shower \$126.50. Other complete outfits \$55.00 and up.



Double drain board apron sink 62 in. long. All in one piece with enameled legs, faucets and traps \$54.75. Other sinks \$15.00 and up.

**Save 20 to 40%
on all plumbing articles.**

All guaranteed plumbing and heating supplies. Get our catalog and prices before buying. Immediate shipment from our complete stock.

B. KAROL & SONS CO.
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Make A Year's Wages In 3 Months —

Without Working Overtime

Carpenters who have gone into the floor surfacing business are making four times as much as they made before. You can do the same this year if you start now.

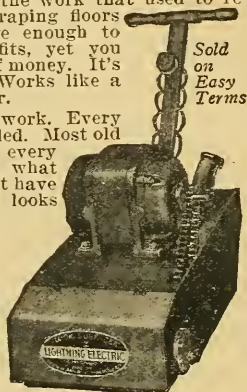
The *National Electric Floor Surfacing Machine* makes it easy for you to start in business for yourself. This machine, operated by one man, eats up the work that used to require 6 good men scraping floors by hand. You charge enough to make wonderful profits, yet you save customers a lot of money. It's absolutely dustless. Works like a good vacuum sweeper.

And there's plenty of work. Every new floor must be sanded. Most old floors need resanding every three years. Think what that means. You don't have to look for work—it looks for you.

Get out of the wage class and into the big money class. Let us tell you more about this opportunity—and why you need a "National Electric" to build good-will and a continuing business. We back up our statements with a 5 Day Free Trial and 5 Year Guarantee.

Write today for full particulars.

NATIONAL SANDING MACHINE CO.
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*Sold
on
Easy
Terms*

"IT DOES ITS WORK RIGHT"

That's What One Carpenter
Said About

BAYONNE

ROOF AND DECK CLOTH
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

We know it and we want you, the reader of this ad, to know it.

All we ask is that you send for Sample Book "T."

Do this and you will become a buyer and a booster for "BAYONNE."

For the roofs and floors of piazzas, sun parlors, etc.

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Lay Down The Tool Box MAKE BIG MONEY FLOOR SURFACING

The "American Universal" Way

The "American Universal" Way offers you the opportunity of a lifetime to get into something for yourself, to be your own boss, to build up a real business and make real money.

The **real** money in the building game goes to the contractors, builders and architects. The fellow with the tool box isn't considered when profits are handed out. He gets his wages—nothing more—and he gets that **only** when he works. "American Universal" Floor Surfacing contractors

MAKE \$25.00 TO \$40.00 A DAY

every working day in the year—**winter** and **summer**—month in and month out—and they make it in a pleasant, fascinating way without strikes, layoffs, or idle periods to worry them. The man who goes into Floor Surfacing with an

American Universal FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE

has a real business of his own. Every cent he earns is his, every effort he puts forth results in profit to himself—nobody else. He has plenty of work all the time. He can build and enlarge his business. He doesn't worry about poverty in his old age. He makes money enough in his big paying, ever increasing business to enjoy life, to buy himself and his family things they want and has money to save for old age and "rainy days."

Are you free from such worries? Can you have and enjoy the things you want? Are you preparing for old age? Lay down the tool box, stop working for wages and wasting precious time in layoffs, strikes and idleness.

BECOME A FLOOR SURFACING CONTRACTOR

right now and start on the road to prosperity, happiness and independence. We have helped hundreds of others get started, we'll gladly help you. We can point out scores of former carpenters, fellows just like you, who now have a big paying floor surfacing business of their own—making more money than they could ever make in wages, enjoying life as they never enjoyed it before. Why can't you do as well?

You need no special training. A small amount starts you with an American Universal Electrically Driven Machine and everything you need. We furnish you stationery, office forms, cards, advertising, help you get started, help you succeed. The "American Universal" does the work of six fast men, earns you six men's pay. It does perfect work—more beautiful work than any man can do by hand. Nearly every "American Universal" man has more than he can do. Now is the time to get into the floor surfacing game.

Send your name to us today for full particulars of our plan, our Free Trial Offer and other valuable information, all free. Write now—quick, today.

The American Floor Surfacing
Machine Company
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The
American
Floor Surfacing
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Sirs: Please send without obligation to me, complete information and literature on your proposition.

TEAR OFF HERE →
MAIL THIS NOW

Name.....

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2½ Tons Heats 5 Rooms!

"There is no heater to compare with the Bulldog. I burned 2½ tons of coal last winter and heated five rooms and bath."
—Walter Geary, Gloucester, Mass.

That's what the Bulldog does with coal! Here's what it does with about the lowest grade fuel you can think of! "I can run my Bulldog furnace steady for fourteen days in normal weather conditions on the actual cost of fifty cents." So writes F. R. Redetzke, of Cleveland, North Dakota, and he adds: "Hard to believe, is it? That's what some of our neighbors thought until I showed them! We have an unlimited amount of grain screenings in this country. That's the fuel I am using."



**BULLDOG
PIPELESS FURNACE**

If you are even thinking of a pipeless furnace, or any furnace, write for our free catalog. The Bulldog is one furnace you MUST investigate. Comes completely erected. Fits any height of basement and you install it yourself.

No Money Down

The Bulldog is sent for free inspection

Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments at our amazingly low price. Factory connections in both East and West. We ship from nearest point. Don't consider buying any furnace until you find out about the Bulldog. Write at once for our special offer and our free catalog together with the wonderful record of Bulldog success. Mail this coupon today.

Babson Bros.

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Co-operation is vital, all along the line, if wood construction is to withstand the attacks of the "substitute" interests.

Talk shingles at every opportunity. There is, as you will know, no satisfactory substitute for good red-cedar shingles, laid by a competent carpenter, using rust-resistive nails.

Your name, written plainly on the margin, will bring you valuable shingle literature.

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The Balanced Tool— GERMANTOWN MASTER BUILDER

Balance, weight, design, construction—all just right because 69 years of quality manufacture are in back of it.

At your local merchant or write for Master Builder catalog of Hammers and Hatchets.

Griffith Tool Works
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Three sizes

20 OZ.

16 OZ.

11 OZ.

ZOURI KEY-SET STORE FRONT CONSTRUCTION

By putting in a handsome Zouri Store Front, safely and quickly, you please the merchant. By pleasing him you get new orders. By filling them you get more customers. And so on. Profit results at every turn, time and labor is saved. breakage avoided and new business gained.

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THE MOST PROFITABLE TOOL IN YOUR KIT

Increase Your Earnings

You'll be the most expert man on the job

The Universal Mitre instantly and mechanically gives all angles accurately for all cuts for all rafters on any roof at any pitch; gives the length of all rafters at all rises up to 18"; also serves as square and mitre square. Pays for itself on every roof job. Anyone can use it. Can't wear out. Pronounced most useful tool in kit by all carpenters. Regular price \$10. Special introductory offer for limited time \$7.50. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned. Send for illustrated circular.

CLEVER TOOLS, INC.
286 E. 10th—Portland, Ore.



Here's an IMPORTANT Feature

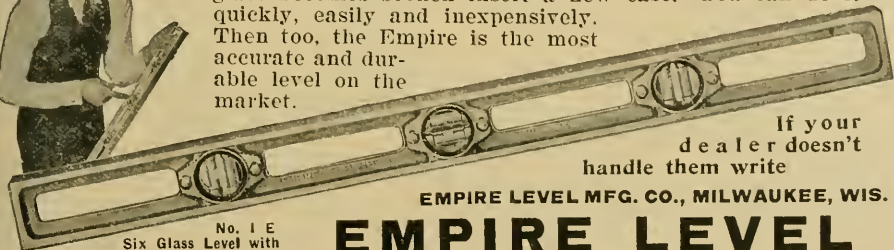
The cases of the Empire Level are interchangeable. If the glass becomes broken insert a new case. You can do it quickly, easily and inexpensively. Then too, the Empire is the most accurate and durable level on the market.

If your dealer doesn't handle them write

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

EMPIRE LEVEL

No. 1 E
Six Glass Level with
Interchangeable Vial Cases.





I wouldn't ask for a better hammer--

And if I did, I couldn't get it. There's 90 years of practical experience in hammer making and some almighty good material put into every Cheney Hammer.

You'll notice some of the difference as soon as you pick a Cheney up—but you won't get the full meaning of it until you've swung it for a full day.

There's the grip that seems to mold itself to your hand and relieve the strain on the fingers and forearm. There's balance—and no other hammer hangs quite like a Cheney. There's weight where weight belongs, a head that will neither batter nor chip and claws that grip and grip when you put a strain on the handle.

For real hammer value, ask for Cheney.



For an all-purpose vise ask your dealer to show you the Prentiss.



Get into the Floor Surfacing Business While the Field Is Fresh

\$40 to \$50 a day easily earned with an AUTOMATIC—



the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication — SKF Ball-bearings — Whitney Silent Chain — Roller Pressure Regulator — ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today — Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial. Part down — balance easy payments.

The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.

Wayvelli Chappell & Co.

38 Jackson St.
Dept. W
Waukegan, Ill.



A PRACTICAL TOOL FOR A PRACTICAL MECHANIC



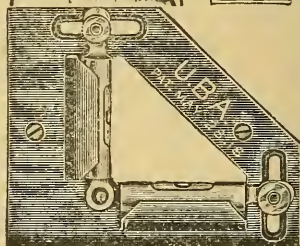
A Combination Straight Edge level and Plumb THAT IS Adjustable and Guaranteed to give the best of results to the user.

The UBA is the ideal Tool for Setting Door Jambs, Wall Plates, Girders, Porch Columns, Floor Joist, and Plumbing Inside and Outside Studs, Partitions, Grades and Pitches, Etc.

Rust Proof with Double marked Clear or Green Bulbs.

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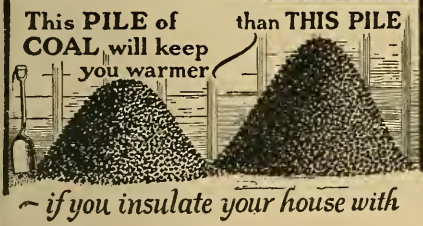
Price \$1.25 in the U. S. and Canada



Size 32x4"

UNION LEVEL MFG. CO.
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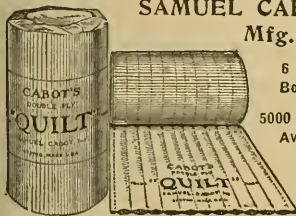
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Cabot's Heat Insulating "Quilt"

Your house gets cold in Winter because the heat escapes. Quilt stops this and keeps the house warm on the smallest amount of fuel. It will save about one-third of your coal bill—and will keep up this saving and make you comfortable as long as the house stands. Quilt is sanitary and permanent (will not get foul or rot, nor harbor insects or vermin); it is fire-resistant; flexible (can be used anywhere; and low in cost for material and labor.

Sample of Quilt sent free



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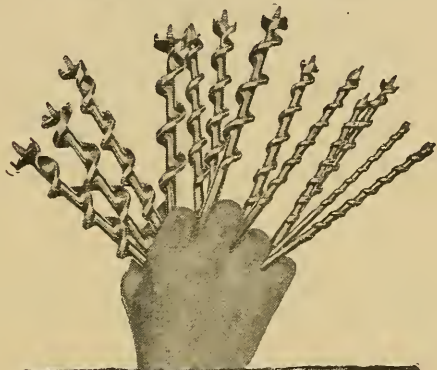
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Ave., Chicago

Mail
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coupon

Samuel Cabot, Inc., 6 Oliver St., Boston.
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Send me free sample Cabot's Quilt and
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YOU NEED ALL OF THESE BITS!



They will serve better and last longer if you buy them in a set and are careful to select Irwins.

There is an Irwin set that will give you a complete assortment of the needed sizes of auger bits—the best of woodboring equipment.

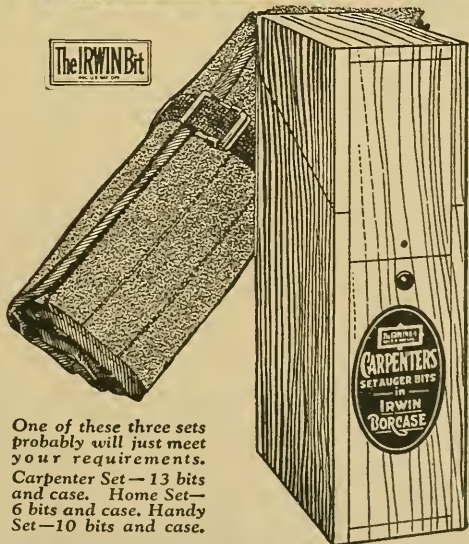
With such a set you save time by always having the size needed.

The case protects the bits against damage and loss, holds them quickly available for every job. A good set of bits is an economy.

Ask your hardware dealer to show you Irwin Bits in sets.

THE IRWIN AUGER BIT COMPANY
Wilmington, Ohio

The IRWIN Bit

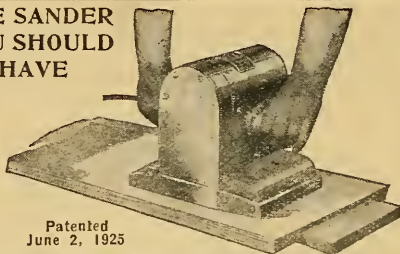


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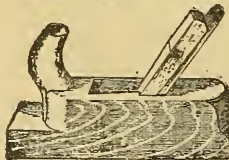
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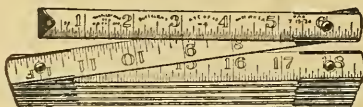
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FOR ACCURACY USE **AMERICAN** RULE PRODUCTS

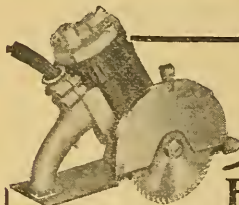
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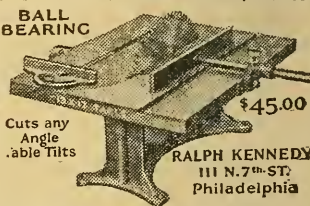
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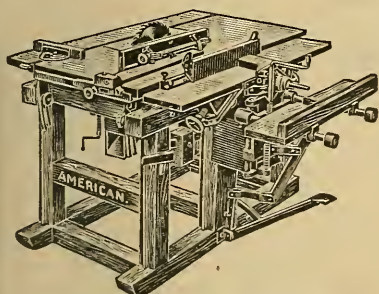


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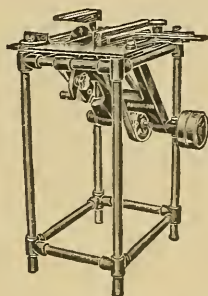


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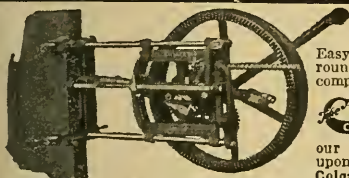
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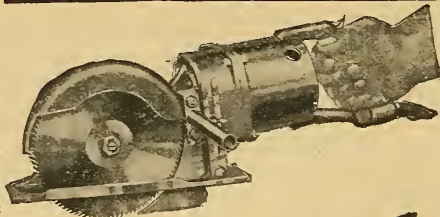
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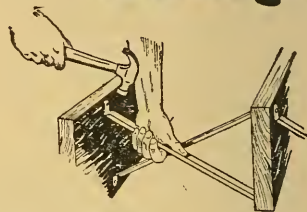
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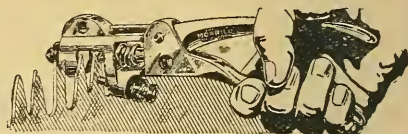
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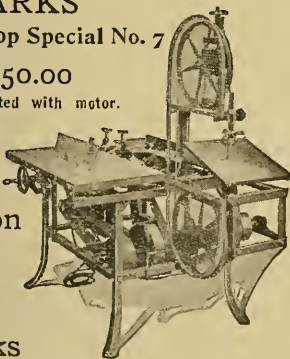
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"He said my face was more or less
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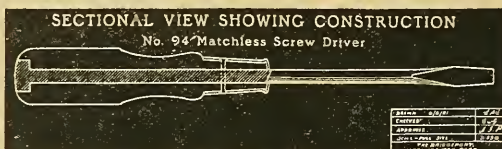
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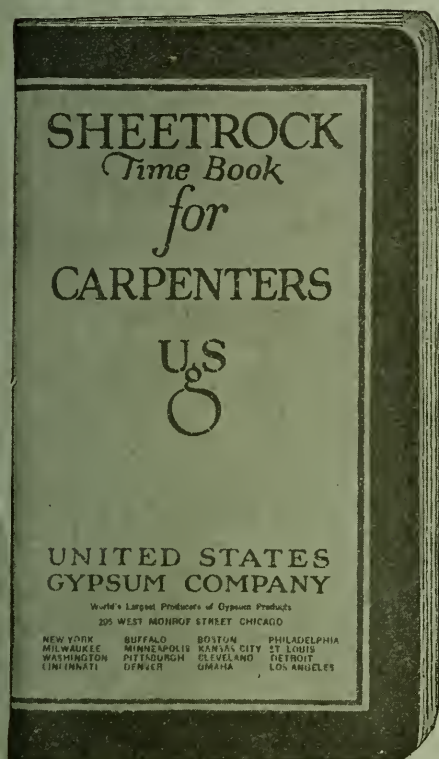


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Established 1857

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Home Office and Factory:
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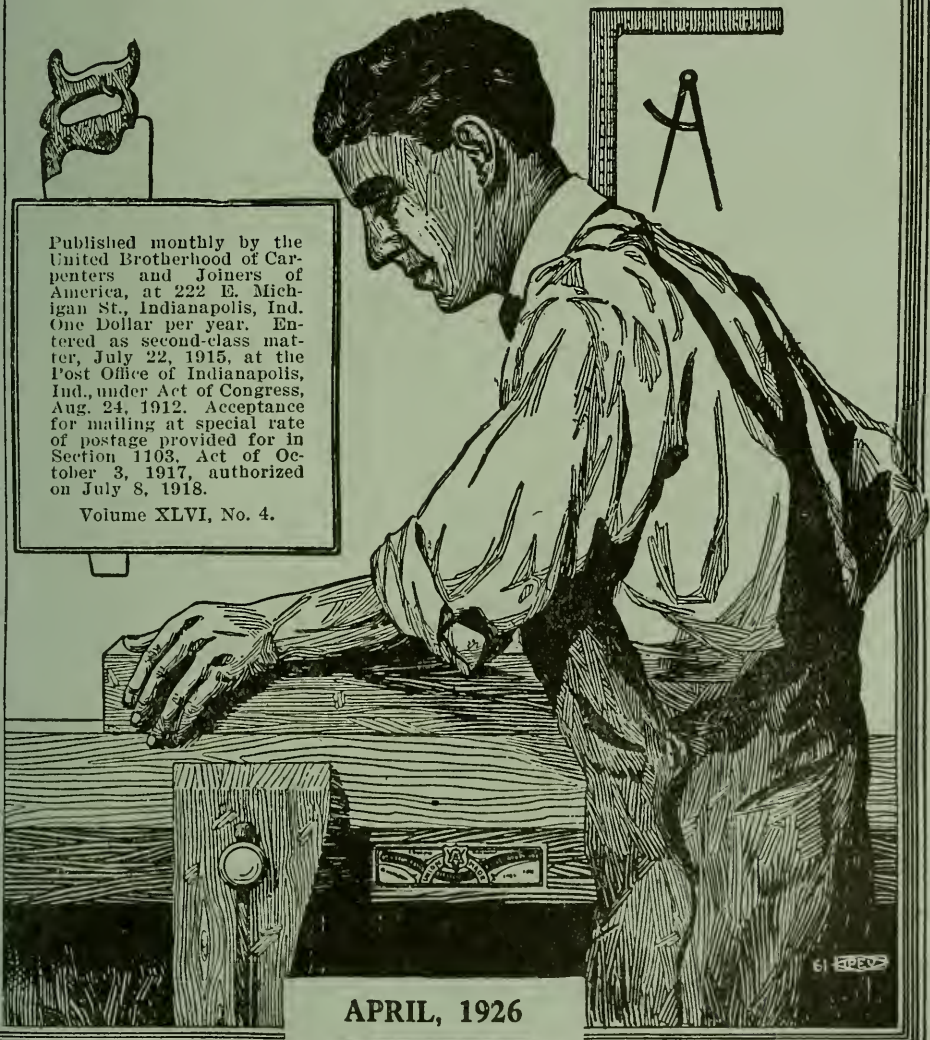
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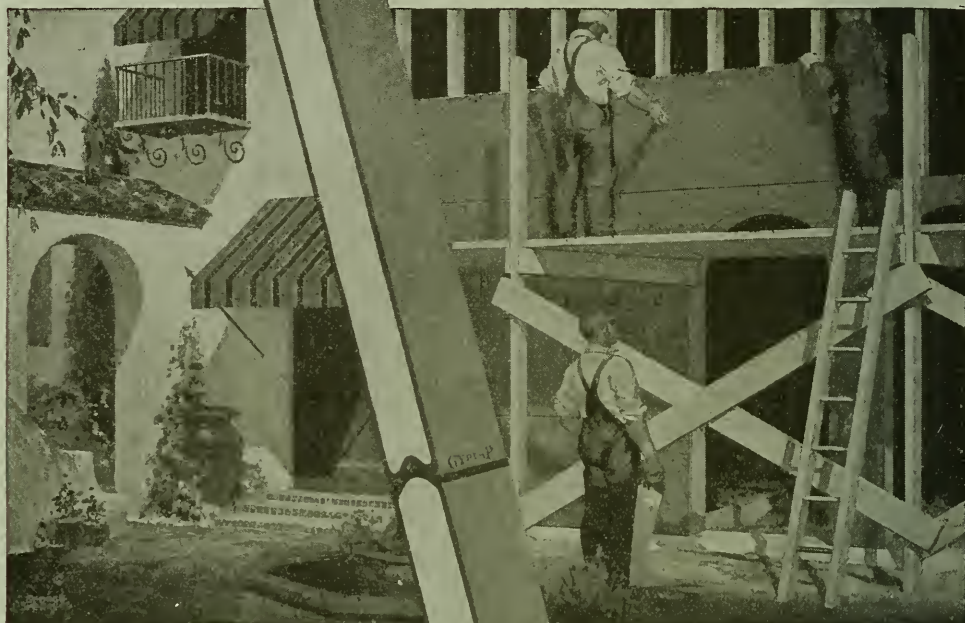


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Volume XLVI, No. 4.

APRIL, 1926

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Millers Falls Ratchet Brace
No. 772

Improved chuck with rectangular opening; holds bit shanks, round from $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " and No. 1 Morse taper shanks. Ball bearing head, full steel clad. Cocobolo head and handle. Handle has inserted metal rings. Exposed metal parts nickel-plated and buffed. 10 inch sweep—also made with 8 to 16 inch sweep.

To make *hard* work *easy*

THAT'S what fine tools do—and Millers Falls tools have made a name for ease of operation in heavy work.

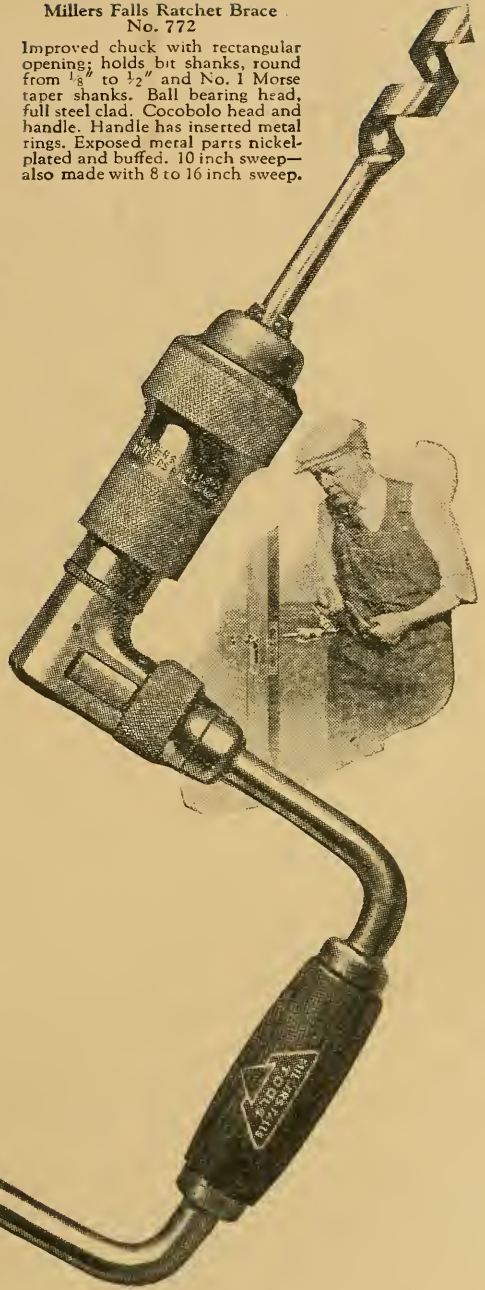
Of all Millers Falls lines, there is none more favored by carpenters than Millers Falls Braces.

For almost 60 years they have been leaders—and No. 772 (illustrated) is the pick of the line. Read the specifications—see the capacity of the improved chuck. Five styles—80 numbers—in the Millers Falls brace line. Bound to be one for your requirements.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY
Millers Falls, Mass.

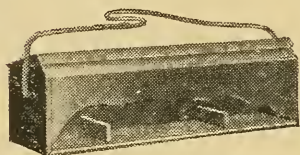
28 Warren Street
New York

9 So. Clinton Street
Chicago



The Kennedy "Carpenter's Tote Box"

**Durable
Easy
to Carry
Handy
to Use
Inexpensive**



K-32—32 x 8 x 10 1/4



The Kennedy All-Steel "Tote Box" was Designed by Carpenters

They suggested the convenient design—the wooden bottom with a rack for three saws and a place for a level and a square. Then it was built to conform to the Kennedy standard of construction that for the last fifteen years has so well served the man who carries tools. No wonder carpenters from all parts of the country say it's a big help—you'll say so, too.

In it you can carry to any place on the job all the tools you need—and when you have it in the tool house at night, you can lock it with a padlock.

The very low price is within reach of every carpenter. See it at your hardware store—or we will send you more information on request.

KENNEDY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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"AN ALL-STEEL KIT FOR EVERY NEED"

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Train at Home to **MAKE MORE MONEY** No Schooling Necessary

Learn how to read plans, lay out work and run jobs. Your spare time is enough. Wherever you may be—whatever your job—we can help you quickly to fill a higher place and have a bigger income. Age does not matter. Previous school training is not needed. This is a practical course for practical men, prepared by practical instructors who have been through every branch of the building game themselves. You owe it to yourself to find out how to make more money.

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Visit our Day or Evening School for Builders and see with your own eyes the work we do. 500 carpenters and builders attend each year. You can get the same training *at home*. Same lessons—same blue prints—same practical instructors—same successful results.

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Address

City State

Designed especially

STANLEY

No. 232

Aluminum Level

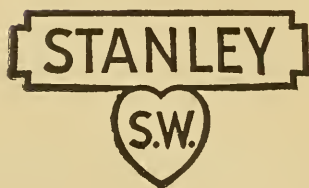
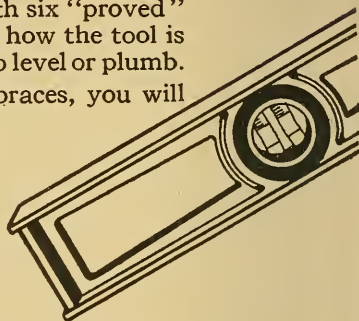
Stanley Aluminum Levels are particularly desirable for their extreme light weight.

The Stanley patented "Truss Construction" (shown in the picture) adds a particular ruggedness that greatly increases the life and accuracy of the tool. Stanley Levels are guaranteed against rusting and warping.

The Level shown here is fitted with six "proved" glasses, so arranged that, no matter how the tool is taken up, one or more are available to level or plumb.

As in the case of planes and bit braces, you will find the Stanley line of levels complete—a tool for every need.

Catalogue No. 34 will give you a picture of the complete Stanley line of wood working tools. We will gladly mail you a copy on request.

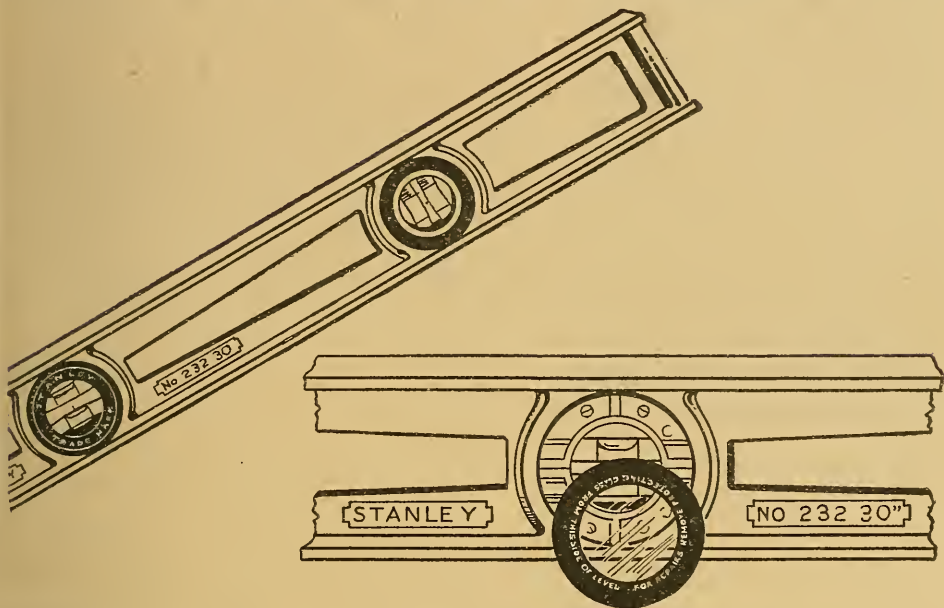


The illustration shows Stanley Aluminum Level No. 232. Note the six glasses. Also the rugged "truss construction." This level should be in every carpenter's kit. Four sizes: 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches. *Ask your dealer to show you one.*

STANLEY

The STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT

for the carpenter



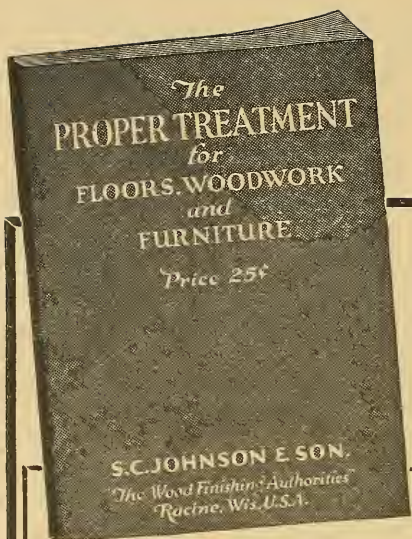
Each opening for level and plumb glasses is protected by heavy glass covers which keep out dirt and protect the bulbs. Glasses are easily removed. The cases holding the glasses are held by clamps screwed directly to the frame which prevents any distortion. A *perfected* tool in all points.



TOOLS

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CITY & STATE.....

Partial view of the Columbia Tool Steel Company, Chicago Heights, Ill. To further test Ambler Asbestos Corrugated Roofing, a strip 25 feet wide was exposed to the elements for a year on their building. At the end of the year, the strip was in excellent condition.



ATTENTION CARPENTERS AND CONTRACTORS

Increase your profits by calling the attention of local manufacturing plants to the experience of the Columbia Tool Steel Company, Chicago Heights, Illinois. Who—

First Tested for Two Years

AMBLER ASBESTOS CORRUGATED ROOFING

Then Covered Their Entire Plant



Beaker of Water With Corrugated In It.

Before the Columbia Tool Steel Company, Chicago Heights, Illinois, covered their plant with Ambler Asbestos Corrugated Roofing, they made a most exhaustive test. First, a strip of the roofing was put into a vessel of water and soaked for three months. Then it was taken out, and a man weighing 175 pounds stood on it to see if, after being watersoaked, it would stand pressure. The Ambler Asbestos Roofing showed no signs of wear, nor did the weight of the man affect it.

COULD ANY TEST BE MORE SEVERE?

The roofing has been on now for over two years. It is in as good condition as the day it was first installed even though it is subject to a large amount of steam, water and heat.

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ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE & SHEATHING COMPANY

AMBLER, PENNA.

Branch Offices in Principal Cities.



Then a man weighing 175 pounds stood on it. But intense weight did not break it.

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CORRUGATED ROOFING AND SHEATHING



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FOR THE MAN WHO PREFERS A BLUE CARPENTER'S
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The Best Denim Ever Put Into an Overall



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you do not think that Headlight Carpenters
Overalls are better, more convenient and will
outwear any other overall made, I will give
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A WRITTEN GUARANTEE WITH
EACH. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
THEM.

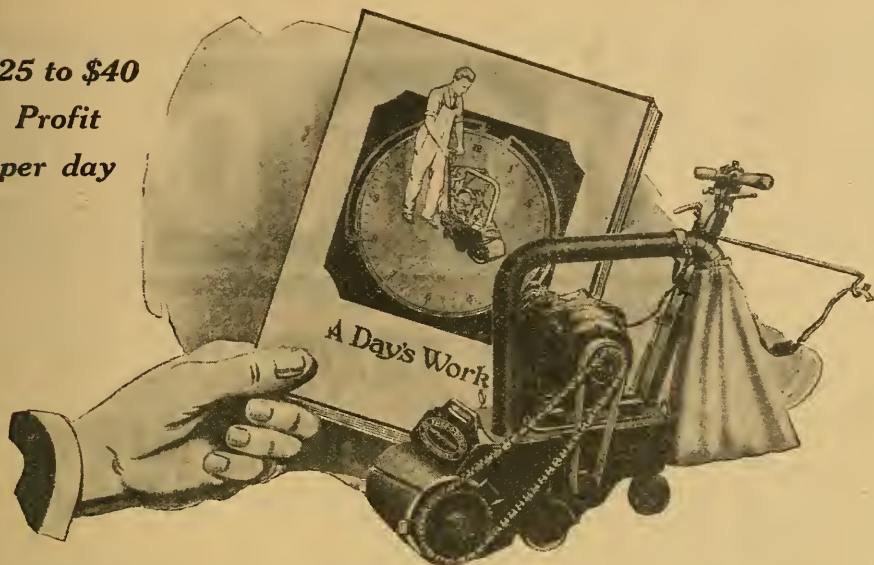
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supporting weight of a heavy man.



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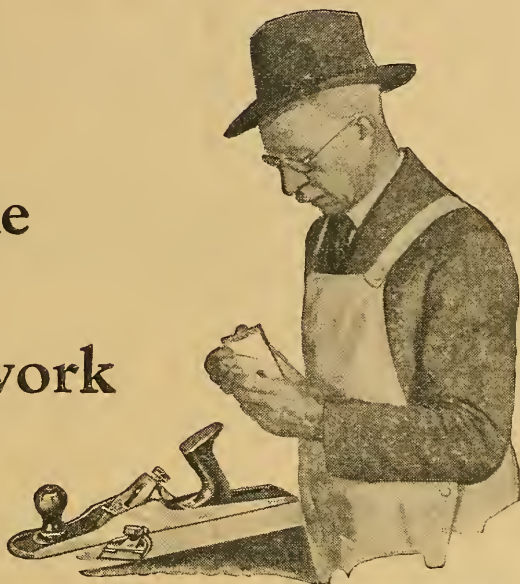
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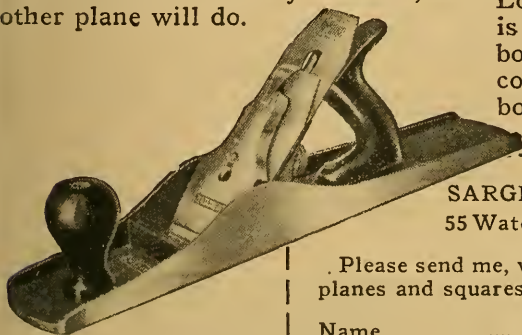
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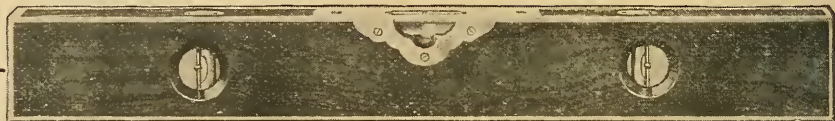
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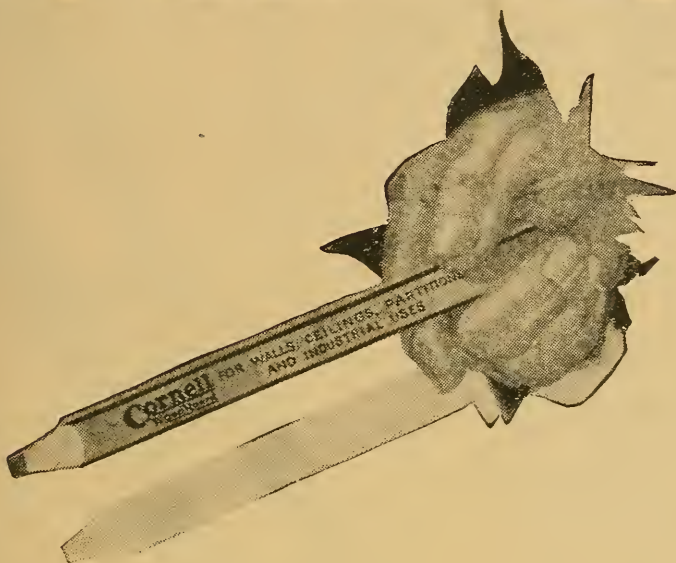
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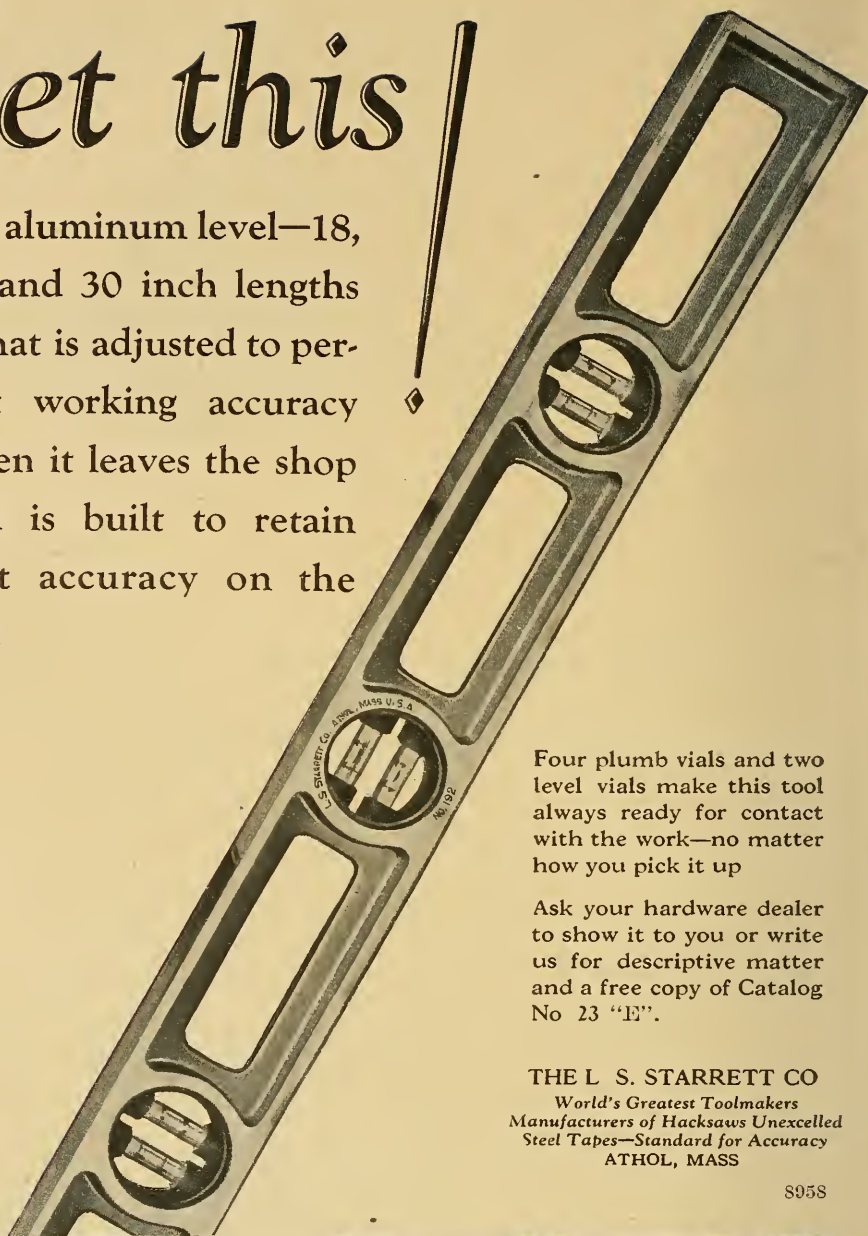
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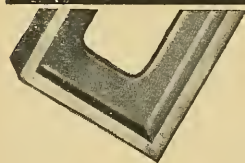
Four plumb vials and two level vials make this tool always ready for contact with the work—no matter how you pick it up

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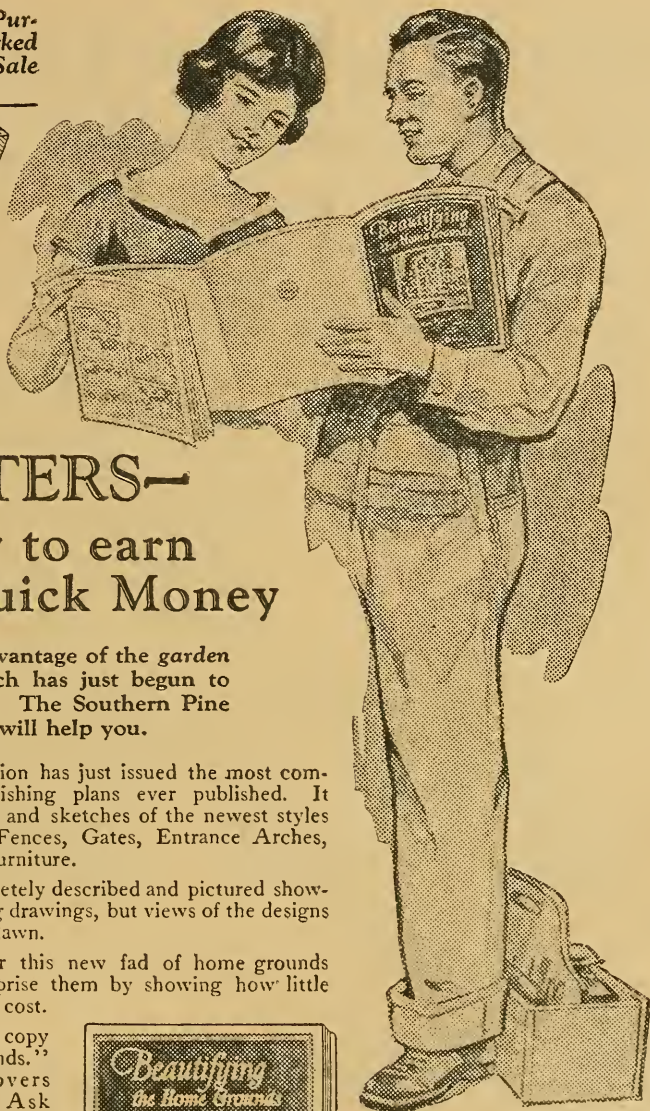
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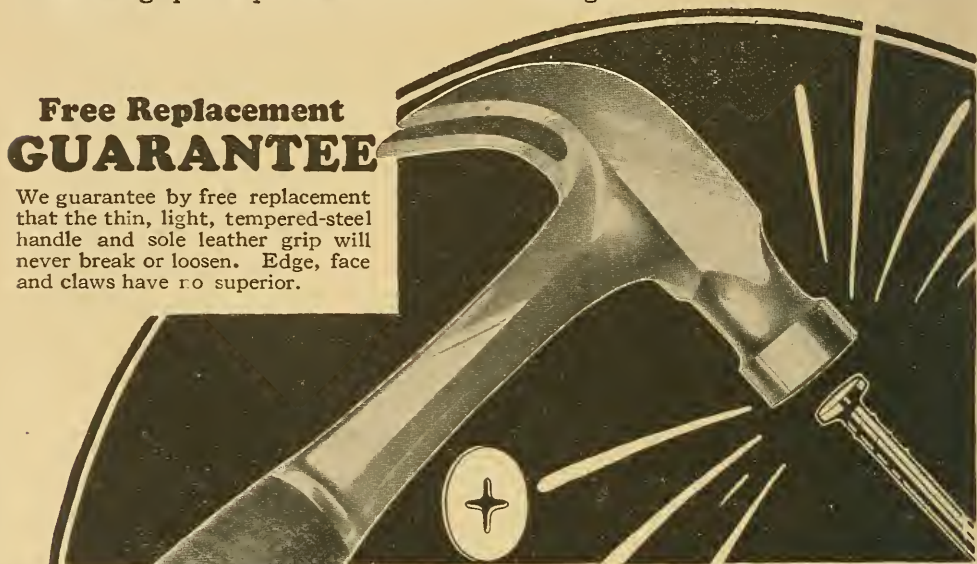
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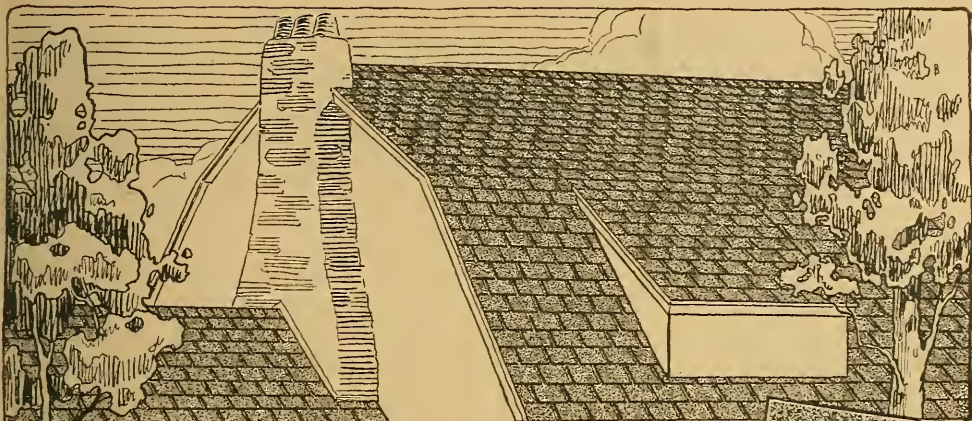
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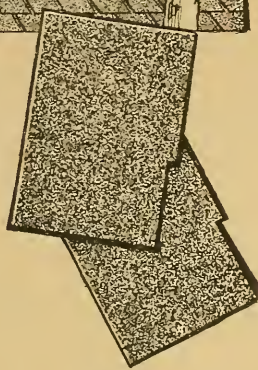
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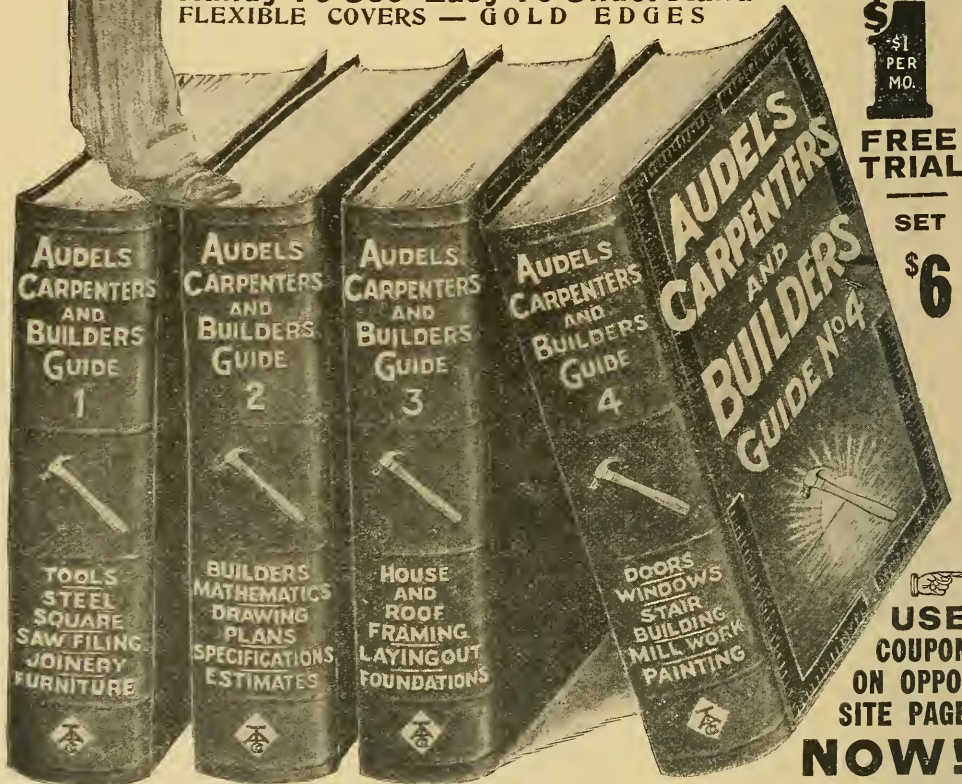
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Chapters in Guide—No. 1

- 1 Woods
- 2 Nails
- 3 Screws
- 4 Bolts
- 5 Work Bench
- 6 Carpenters' Tools
- 7 Grinding & Testing Tools
- 8 Marking Tools
- 9 Measuring Tools
- 10 Holding Tools
- 11 Toothed Cutting Tools
- 12 Saw Filing
- 13 Circular Saws
- 14 Band Saws
- 15 Saw Trouble
- 16 Sharp Edge Cutting Tools
- 17 Rough Facing Tools
- 18 Smooth Facing Tools
- 19 Boring Tools

Chapters in Guide—No. 2

- 20 Fastening Tools
- 21 Sharpening Tools
- 22 How to Sharpen Tools
- 23 How to use the Steel Square
- 24 Joints and Joining
- 25 Furniture Suggestions
- 26 Mathematics for Builders
- 27 Strength of Timbers
- 28 Surveying
- 29 Practical Drawing
- 30 How to Read Plans
- 31 Architectural Drawing
- 32 Specifications
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- 34 Building Suggestions

Chapters in Guide—No. 3

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- 36 Foundations
- 37 House Frames

Chapters in Guide—No. 4

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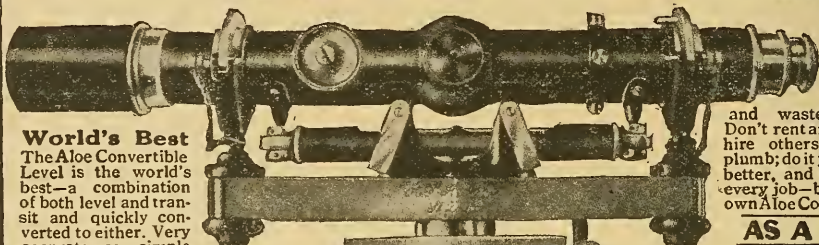
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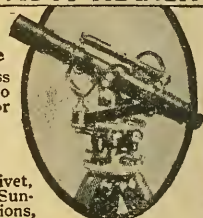
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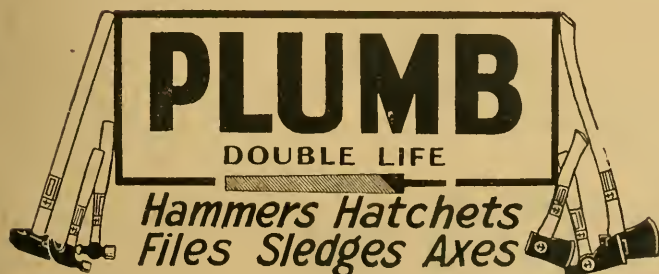
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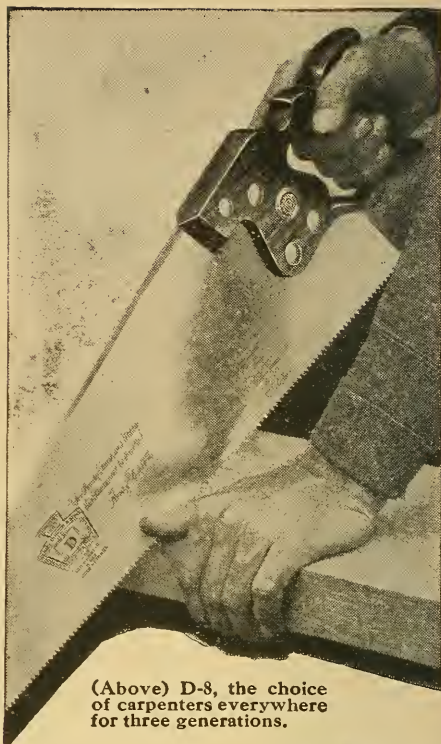
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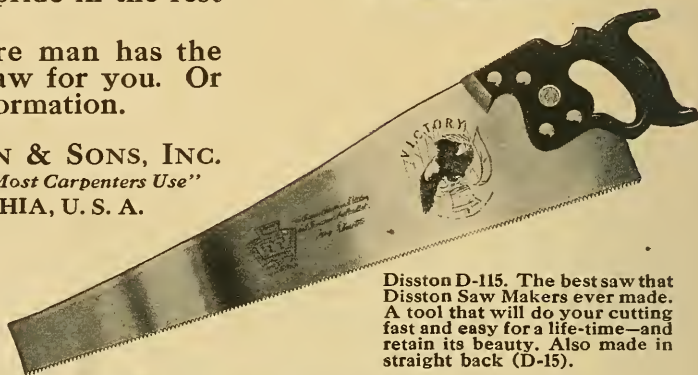
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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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NOTICE

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Were you ever on the job when there was something wrong?

When some neglectful workman failed to build it strong?

*Did you ever have to listen to the fellow who'd allow,
"You'll never know the difference a hundred years from now."*

*Don't it get you roiled when somebody else has said,
"It won't hurt your conscience after you are dead."
Some fellows don't consider in their quest for daily wage,*

Their work will be a monument to record this day and age.

Does it make you wonder that great buildings tumble down;

*Killing many people and disgracing the whole town?
It sure gets my patience when some 'hair-brain' asks me, how*

I'll ever know the difference a century from now.

Local Union No. 71.

—Wallace Reavis.

HOME FOR THE AGED



LAST winter Brother J. W. Hadsell, a member of L. U. No. 1148, Olympia, Wash., drove by auto through Texas to Florida and made a special trip to Lakeland to see the property for a home for our aged members. He says it is one of the finest pieces of land in Florida, that on inquiry he was informed it is very fertile soil, that about 250 acres are fruit bearing in the heart of the citrus belt and one of the beauty spots of his trip.

Lakeland itself is a fast growing city on the Dixie Highway with approximately two hundred new homes in course of construction.

Brother Roy L. Parks, Business Agent of the San Diego District Council, writes:

"Regarding the referendum vote taken by the Brotherhood to sell the property at Lakeland, Fla., which recently was secured to establish a home for aged members, some other such undertakings should be considered.

"The Loyal Order of Moose, established a home for their aged members at Moosehaven, Fla., on the St. Johns River. This is a newly established home and only goes to show just what can be done in cases of this kind. The establishment of this home at Moosehaven was, of course, opposed by some members of the Moose, just the same as some members of the Brotherhood are opposed to our establishing a home for our members in Florida. However, the home was established, and results speak for themselves.

"Moosehaven has been in existence only a short time and in that time it has shown that as an example to follow it is a good one. Taking it from a financial standpoint, it is a great success for the reason that as every one in this home is supposed to do something toward the upkeep of it the expense of maintenance practically is nothing. They are asked to do such work as they are able to do, for two reasons—first, because most men are in better health if they have something to do other than to just sit around; second, because if the mind is occu-

pied with something to interest it there is more contentment and much less of mental and physical unrest.

"The result shows that this home will be almost entirely self-sustaining during its existence. Also, men who have entered the home disgruntled with the world at large have discovered that after the worry of existence has been taken from their minds and they have started to work to assist in maintaining their own home they have found a peace of mind and body greater than they had known for many years. These men say themselves that they never want to leave the home, and a pension such as most organizations would be able to offer would not interest them at all.

"Moosehaven is only a little more than three years old, and in that time it has proved to every one who would take the trouble to investigate that it is a success in every way. It also has proved itself to be better than a pension system could ever be under the financing of workingmen. Also it has proved that such a home where a man is never asked to work except enough to keep himself physically and mentally alert and where if he is ill he knows proper attention will be given, will be enough of an inspiration to instill the spirit of helping to take care of himself and his home so as not to be any more of a burden than is necessary. The result is that such a home is not only nearly self-sustaining, but those men who are in such a home have better care, better health and will live in every way better than would be possible under a pension system such as is likely to be ever supported by any class of workingmen. In comparing the Moose Home at Moosehaven with a home established by the Brotherhood, one should of course stop to consider that they are very much alike for the reason that if you will consider the membership of the Loyal Order of Moose as a whole you will find that it is largely composed of ordinary workingmen. Also, as this is a fact it follows that the amount they could pay toward the support of such a home is limited, the same as it will be with the Brotherhood.

"Facts and figures to prove the state-

ments I have made are available to anyone taking the time to investigate the same.

"I hope that our membership will do all they possibly can to speed the work

of getting our own home for the aged members of the Brotherhood into operation in such a way that we will be able to take care of all such members as are entitled to the home."

BUSINESS IN 1926

PROSPECTS for business prosperity in 1926 are bright and will continue for some time to come, according to the opinions of leading business men in all walks of life. Forecasts made by them regard fundamental business conditions as sound. The Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation says:

"At present the demand for iron and steel products is large and growing in strength. Selling prices are improving somewhat and there is reason to expect they soon will yield to most manufacturers considerable profit.

"The petroleum industry has been in a very unsatisfactory condition for more than four years," said Henry L. Doherty, one of the leading independent producers in the country. "Prices have frequently been highly demoralized and none of the former recoveries of prices have carried any assurance to any thoughtful man that they were certain to be permanent.

"The outlook at present is more assuring than at any previous time in this period. Our principal troubles have come from the overproduction of domestic crude. Production of crude has remained practically stationary for three years.

"During this period our markets for higher priced products, principally gasoline, have grown immensely and probably beyond everybody's expectations. Gasoline consumption is now growing much faster than the growth of registered automobiles, due principally to the growing percentage of buses and trucks. The adoption of oil for house heating is now literally sweeping the country."

"There are many reasons to believe that the next year will see a continuance of the steady growth and development of the electric industry," said Sidney Z. Mitchell, President of the Electric Bond and Share Company. "The year just ended has established new

records in the amount of electricity generated and used in the United States, in the amount of capital invested and in the diversity of the uses to which electric power may be put.

"There is ample reason to expect that the first half of 1926 will be a period of general prosperity in which the automobile business should share," asserted Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., President of the General Motors Corporation.

"The momentum of business recovery since last summer will tend to keep business active during, at least the first part of 1926. Employment is large, prices are relatively stable, transportation facilities are ample and efficiently operated.

"Automobile buying during the last few months has been particularly good, partly as a result of the greater values offered by the new models and lower closed car prices; partly as a result of better agricultural purchasing power, and partly as a result of general increased prosperity.

"I expect the summer demand for automobiles to continue large. The volume of retail automobiles sales for the first half of 1926 is expected to exceed that of the first half of 1925 by a fair margin."

Chairman Alexander of the Board of Directors National Bank of Commerce of New York City said:

"Also important, from the standpoint of the business outlook, is the question of whether or not building and construction, real estate speculation, and the installment sales system have been unduly stimulated by low money rates. There is no question that there have been excesses in real estate speculation in many localities. It is unlikely that the year as a whole will show as great a gain over 1925 as did last year over its predecessor."

On the whole the indications point to a very busy and successful year in 1926.

THE MINERS AND ARBITRATION

(By John L. Lewis, President, United Mine Workers of America.)



HE United Mine Workers of America will, and do, arbitrate every dispute that arises under the provisions of a contract between operators and miners.

But the union does not and will not arbitrate the terms and conditions that are to go in a contract. This includes wages.

The mine workers believe it is the right and the duty of employer and employee to decide, without outside interference, the question of what is a satisfactory wage rate.

Courts have authority to construe, interpret and apply a contract, once the contract is in existence, but they have no authority or power to make a contract. Advocates of arbitration of wages say: "When two business men engage in a dispute they appeal to the courts, which arbitrate the dispute."

Yes, but the courts do not make contracts for them. The courts construe and interpret the provisions of their contract and decide who is right and who is wrong under its terms.

Arbitration of wages means arbitration of the right to earn a living. It means that a third person—an outsider—decides whether the worker and his family may live on a \$1,000 level or a \$2,000 level, because the outsider determines how much money the man may earn a year. No fair-minded person can defend such an unsound idea. Such a plan would give the outsider power to determine how much money the man might have to spend for food, clothing, shelter, fuel and the comforts of home

for his family and for the education of his children.

It would be just as unfair to take from the worker the right to decide for himself the wage for which he is willing to labor as to take from the merchant the right to decide the price for his merchandise.

Six hundred anthracite mine workers are killed each year and 25,000 to 30,000 are injured by accidents. The mine workers refuse to arbitrate the price for the awful risk of death or injury that they take.

It would be impossible to have a fair arbitration in the anthracite industry, even if the mine workers agreed. The books and records, all the facts of the industry, are the exclusive possession of the coal companies. The miners have none of these. Every fact in regard to investment, capitalization, production costs, royalties, high salaries of officers, selling prices, dividends, profits, efficiency or inefficiency of operation and management, and ability to pay a living wage, is hidden in the books of these companies. What chance would the miners have under such circumstances?

The miners were compelled by the President of the United States to arbitrate with these same anthracite companies in 1920. The miners demanded that the companies permit a full examination of their books. The companies fought for weeks against doing so, and they finally succeeded in keeping their books tightly closed so that the facts could not be known. These are the same companies who demanded in the strike just ended that the miners again arbitrate with them. Is it any wonder that the miners refuse to be burned twice by the same fire?

EDUCATION

(By T. W. McCullough.)



I am deeply interested in the subject of general education. I have in the last few years given a great deal of my time to the propagation of a law that would give Federal assistance and direction, not Federal control, to the general educational welfare and cul-

tural development of the people of the United States and I know from inquiries, from investigation and from experience where the great opposition to this beneficial proposal—that is, to my mind it is a beneficial proposal—because it proposes that the United States shall do for the public schools just what the United States is trying to do for the

highway—and I submit all fairness and in all candor that it is just as essential that the children of the United States have an untrammelled opportunity to have an education at the public expense as it is that the automobile owner shall have a highway on which he can travel from coast to coast in comfort.

"We boast of our public schools, of our magnificent institutions of learning that are supported from the general purse. But what is the fact? The selective draft developed the fact that among the men who were called upon to enter the army of the United States there were 6,800,000 illiterates. That astonished the people. Some people said, 'They are all foreign born.'

"No; they are not all foreign born."

"Then they come from the black districts of the South."

"No, they do not come from the black districts of the South."

"More than one-third of that 6,800,000 illiterates were native born white Americans; over 2,700,000 native born white Americans, born and raised in the shadow of the little red schoolhouse.

"It matters not how good their intent, how pure their heart, how sincere their purpose, they are undoubtedly a menace to us, because every ignorant man is a menace to an intelligent citizenship.

"Complaint is made from time to time about the heavy taxes that we pay in

this country, about the great cost of government, about our expenditures in all directions. I want to say that you cannot reduce the cost of government as long as you keep extending the government. The more government you have the more your government will cost you. There is only one way to reduce that, and that is to make your life such as will require less of government.

"Now the first place they start upon when they begin to talk about reduction in taxes is the immense sums of money we are paying to support the public schools. A very recent compilation, and one which I think is fairly accurate because it has been widely quoted and comes from a dependable source, shows that in 1923 the American people expended of their income three-fourths of one per cent to support the church, one and one-half per cent to support the public schools, nine per cent to support crime, twenty-one per cent for luxuries, and fourteen per cent for waste. Nine times as much money wasted as they spent for the support of public schools; six times as much money for the support of crime and criminals as went to the support of the public schools.

"If you are going to reduce your expenditures in any way I ask you to cut down your waste a little, cut down the money that goes for the expense of crime, and give a little more money to the public schools of the United States."

CHILD LABOR



At the last convention of the A. F. of L. one whole session was set apart for the discussion of child labor. The representatives of the organizations vitally involved, were given ample time to be heard. One of the best addresses given was by President Green, of the A. F. of L. He said:

"We all know of the experience in the different states and with the different state legislatures in our endeavors to persuade them to ratify the constitutional child labor amendment which was practically unanimously adopted by the Congress of the United States, and you, coming from the different states represented here, know the opposition you met. So it is well for us to take an invoice, to take stock of the situation, to

reshape our lines if that is necessary, and close up our ranks, to find out the way we can best succeed and follow it through until victory crowns our efforts.

"We were all disappointed with the response that came from the different state legislatures during the past year. Instead of finding sympathetically inclined members of the different state legislatures, we found that as a result of the circulation of vicious propaganda and indefensible falsehoods, members of the state legislatures were opposed to the adoption of child labor legislation. In some instances even members of state legislatures who had been elected upon a written pledge to support the amendment violated the pledge and refused to keep their word. In some states the political parties incorporated in their platforms planks and sections

pledging themselves, if elected and placed in power, to support the constitutional child labor amendment.

"What caused this change in public opinion? It was only a short time since Congress responded to what seemed to be an almost universal sentiment in favor of the adoption of a child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and labor rejoiced, the friends of the children were happy because we thought our victory was won, we thought our work was accomplished, we believed that, having succeeded in prevailing upon Congress to adopt the child labor amendment it would be an easy matter to prevail upon a sufficient number of states to ratify the constitutional amendment so that it would become a part of the organic law of the nation.

"This opposition to which I have referred was due to vicious propaganda circulated by the enemies of this constitutional amendment, by so-called manufacturers' associations, by Chambers of Commerce, by hostile employers in the textile industries of the nation, by those who profited from the exploitation of the child labor of the land.

"It had its effect among the farmers, it influenced many well meaning people, and inasmuch as many state legislatures reflect most keenly the sentiment of the agricultural districts, it was most difficult for the representatives of labor to persuade the farmers that they had been misled and misinformed. So that as a result of it some legislatures voted against the ratification of the child labor amendment, some were indifferent and did not vote at all, and in some sections our labor men, for strategic reasons, decided not to press the question until public sentiment had changed.

"There are two or three things in connection with this matter to which I want to refer briefly, and one is this: Inquiries have been made as to the present status of this child labor amendment. Some have asked this question: Can a state legislature which has already approved the child labor amendment change its vote? I am legally informed that a legislature that voted in the affirmative cannot change, so that the few states who have ratified this amendment by action of their legislators will stand as approving the child labor amendment.

"The other question is, can a state which voted against the child labor amendment change its vote and vote in the affirmative? The answer to that is yes, state legislatures which have passed upon this amendment and will meet again next winter or the following winter may, if they see fit, reverse their position and ratify the child labor amendment.

"Another inquiry: Is there a time limit which the constitutional amendment must be approved or rejected? Our information is that there is no time limit, that we have the future in which to work, that we can carry on this campaign indefinitely until we hope enough states will ratify this constitutional amendment so that it will be effective.

"Now what is the opposition of the farmers—and it is that opposition we must meet and overcome. The farmers have been told that if this constitutional amendment is adopted the farmer's son or the farmer's daughter under eighteen years of age will not be permitted to work on the farm or around the house, but instead will be compelled to remain idle until the age of eighteen years is reached.

"This is vicious propaganda, it is far from the truth, because after all the child labor amendment in no way whatsoever limits or prescribes the age at which children may be employed in the mills, mines and factories of our nation. It is an enabling act, merely conferring upon Congress the power to pass a child labor law that will compare favorably, if you please, with the child labor legislation already enacted by the advanced and progressive states. It gives Congress only the power, it confers upon Congress the authority. In itself it is not legislation, it is an enabling process, an enabling act, and Congress must necessarily respond to the requirements of this act by passing a statute providing for the employment of children in industry before child labor is regulated.

"Why, the income tax amendment to the Constitution of the United States merely conferred upon Congress the power to pass an income tax measure, Congress has the power to pass such legislation because the Federal Constitution was amended conferring upon Congress that power, but because the people conferred upon Congress the power to pass such legislation it did not necessarily mean that Congress in the

exercise of that power would pass an unreasonable income tax measure.

"Is there any difference between conferring upon Congress the power to pass an income tax law and the power to pass child labor legislation? If you vest Congress with the power to levy taxes, then can't you confer upon Congress the power to protect children and child life? If the Congress of the United States does not pass an act levying an income tax which may be regarded as unreasonable, have we not the right to believe that Congress, exercising its power under this constitutional amendment will, under no circumstances, pass a child labor law that is unreasonable? The situation is the same. It is a matter of power—power to pass an income tax law, power to pass a child labor statute.

"Congress, exercising its authority and its power, must respond to the reasonable requirements of the American people; otherwise, the people have it in their power to turn Congress out and put a new one in. So that that argument will not stand analysis, it cannot, it should not appeal to the intelligence of reasonable people.

"It is that drive, that vicious propaganda that has been circulated that must be cleared up by the representatives of the American Federation of Labor. Why is there a necessity of a national child labor law? The argument is put forth that it is too much power to vest in the Federal Government, that it belongs to the states, that the people are jealous of home rule, that they do not wish to lodge in the Federal Government the power to regulate the employment of children. Some have even gone so far as to say that if this constitutional amendment is adopted it will give Congress the power to come into the home and regulate the homes and lives of people, all of which is vicious, indefensible propaganda.

"Can Congress exercise any more power under the authority conferred upon it by other constitutional amendments than a power that is reasonable and just and fair? If it cannot in other instances, certainly it cannot in this instance. Why should it be pointed out that it is in this instance that Congress will abuse its power? Why do the opponents of child labor emphasize that Congress is not fit to deal upon this subject, but that it is fit to deal upon

all other questions affecting human happiness and human welfare?

"As a nation of people we have found that, with the development in industry and in industrial processes, the indistinct and almost indefinable state lines have been wiped out. In this day of rapid transportation, of wonderful industrial development, we find that we hardly know where the state line between Pennsylvania and New Jersey begins and ends. People are crossing and recrossing, working here and working there, and the goods manufactured in one state are being sold in other states. We know of many states that produce commodities which market practically all of those commodities outside of the state in which they are produced, and if we are a nation with this change in our modern way of living having taken place, even in our generation, then is it not but proper and right that we should meet, through uniform legislation, these rapid changes which have taken place?

"Here is one of the best answers, I think, to the inquiry, why is a national law needed? Because this is the only way in which the child labor problem in the United States can be effectively handled. As an example of how the state laws are abused, manufacturers in New York send work across the Hudson River to Jersey City and Newark, where children in tenements are employed. This is a violation of the laws of both New York and New Jersey, but the New Jersey authorities cannot prosecute these manufacturers because they are in New York, and the New York authorities are powerless because the work is actually done outside the boundaries of the state.

"Is there any better illustration of why a Federal child labor law should be passed than this? Can you conceive of any better reason—children coming across the Hudson River to work in New Jersey, and children in New Jersey coming across to work in New York, and the New Jersey authorities unable to prosecute the manufacturers in New York because they reside in New York, and vice versa.

"Carloads of children are taken from states where they are not permitted to work into other states where they may do various kinds of work. These are not isolated cases, but everyday occurrences. Child labor is not a problem of each separate state, isolated from its

neighbor, but it has become one in which two or more states are involved. Therefore, it is not a state question but a national one, and as such it must be dealt with by the Federal Government.

"The states today are willing to accept Federal aid in building their roads, in health measures, in pure food measures and various other problems. If this is so, why are the states so loth to accept Federal aid in dealing with their most far-reaching problem—that of child labor?"

"We need a national child labor law

for the reasons I have set forth and for other reasons. There are over 500,000 children of tender age employed in the mills and mines and factories of our nation, children that ought to be in school, children that ought to be permitted to live their young lives in happiness, children that ought to be given a chance to develop and become sturdy American citizens. Does the prosperity of America depend upon the exploitation of our children, and are we so inhuman as to stand by and see this exploitation go on?"

WORLD CONDITIONS

(Address By A. A. Purcell, Fraternal Delegate From British Trade Union Congress To A. F. of L. Convention.)

IN Britain we follow the progress of your movement with keen interest, and take pride in your growth and rejoice in your victories. In some respects you are closer to us than our brother workers on the Continent of Europe. We speak the same language—think and act in very much the same way. What your unions do here is more easily understood by us because there is not the great barrier of language to prevent us from reading your journals and completely comprehending the speeches of your representatives. I am sure we mutually influence each other to a far greater degree than is generally realized.

"I want our two great labor movements to come closer and still more closer together—to be linked together in steel-like bonds of friendship and solidarity, mutually helping, stimulating and inspiring each other, coming to each others' assistance in days of trial and difficulty, giving each other encouragement to tackle those formidable tasks with which we are confronted, engaged in a rivalry—if rivalry there need be—of organization, of the spread of ideas, of building up and strengthening our movement, and of big and noble human endeavor.

"I am sure I am expressing what every organized worker in Great Britain at this moment would desire me and urge me to express, when I say: Organized workers of America, do whatever is conceivably possible to make our two movements one in aim and purpose.

"If we are to be men of our own time we must become conscious of what is transpiring in our own time, and exercise our influence and do our work in accordance therewith. We must not let pride or prejudice blur our understanding. We must have open minds, clear judgment, and be quick to realize and appreciate to the full the new issues, questions and problems that are continuously arising.

"Things do not stand still. Things have not stood still with the world, or with any part of the world. The world is today a vastly different place to what it was even at the conclusion of the Great War.

"Science and industry—much of which owes its birth to America—now encircle the world in a mesh which is being drawn tighter and tighter. Our poor little planet is being made to shrink and shrink. You all know what the steamship and the oilship, the aeroplane and electric railways are doing. You all know what the cablegram and radiogram are doing. Geographical barriers are being swept aside, the barriers of race and creed are being broken down.

To cross the Atlantic or Pacific today is less difficult—is less troublesome and dangerous—than it was to cross an inland sea like the Mediterranean a century ago. You are informed here as to what is happening in London or Paris, Berlin, Calcutta or Peking, as quickly as to what is happening in Chicago or New York.

"There is an aspect of the international work of our movement which I

think calls for very serious consideration here in America. My attention was first drawn to it by the policy of our movement in Australia. For years, it has been the settled policy of the Australian labor movement to maintain a white Australia. Vigorous exclusion laws have been promulgated against Japanese, Indians and Kanakas to prevent them from entering Australia. The fundamental reason for this has been the determination of the workers there to prevent a lowering of their wage and living standards by the competition of cheap labor. The same policy has been pursued, so I understand, in California. I think I am right in saying that there has been considerable feeling about this matter, and that it is still a burning question. And, in regard to the United States generally, this question of immigration is a matter of grave concern.

"It is a fundamental urge, an insistent impulse, of capitalism to go to those places where labor is cheap and where the raw materials are immediately available. Capitalism, the trusts and combines, business men generally, know no frontiers. The capitalists are not concerned about maintaining race purity or the conservation of jobs for the workers of any one particular country. They are merely concerned about profits. Your American capitalist is not concerned whether his factory be in San Francisco or Tokio, so long as he can make the most out of it. If these foreign workers, working for very low wages, receiving cents where you would be receiving dollars, are working in a Tokio factory or a Shanghai factory, or a Bombay or Calcutta factory, they are none the less competitors to the wage earners of this country, just as if they had been working in San Francisco, Chicago or New York.

"I want you to let that fact sink deep into your minds, and to reflect upon it in relation to the enormous development of industrialism in Japan, India, China, South Africa and the other parts of the world where there are infinite reserves of poor workers—workers of the brown, yellow and black races—anxious and willing to be drawn into the industrial vortex.

"In India today there are twelve million wage earners, in the modern sense, working in mills, factories, workshops and mines, on railways and at the ports. And factories and mills are being set

up, mines are being sunk, railways are being built, at a very rapid rate. As with India, so with China, and the other parts of the world.

"What will the wage earners of America do to maintain their wage and living standards? What will they do against this menacing competition? What can they do by pursuing a policy of isolation, shutting themselves off from the world as though the world did not exist? How can the 750 millions of Indo-Chinese population isolate themselves?

"And here I want to say that the world is a battleground of conflicting industrialisms. America aspires to obtain the world market for her goods. Britain aspires to obtain the world markets for her goods. Japan, Germany, France, all the countries do the same, and the world market is woefully circumscribed, restricted. As things are the tendency must inevitably be for the world market to go to those countries where the raw materials are at hand, labor is underpaid, and the costs of production are low. And I say further, that the only hope for the future of American labor, and indeed the world's white race, is for the trade union movement, internationally, to raise the status of the workers in Asia and Africa, to assist them with trade union organization so that they may build up their own trade union organization, and through that means secure higher rates of pay and better working and living conditions. We must now realize that the economy of the world is not so highly developed, so technically efficient, and so extensive, that infinitely more can be produced than consumed. In Britain we have 12 per cent of our workers permanently unemployed. And our experts tell us that unemployment must grow increasingly worse. Not because our workers have lost any of their skill or capacity, not because they have suddenly been bereft of their ability to work. Nor is it because we have not in Britain the machinery, the plant, the technical apparatus for employing them. No, it is because the markets to which British manufactures were normally sent and sold, are now markets no longer. These places where we found those markets—India, South Africa, Australia, and so on—are now manufacturing, to a large degree, their own goods. Their industrialism has so developed that they in their turn are seeking for markets. In-

dustrialism is making such tremendous strides that it will not be long before a somewhat similar position to that of Britain obtains here in America. What are we wage earners, the people most concerned, going to do about it? We must find a way out for ourselves somehow, and to do that we will need all our organized strength, and all our corporate international intelligence."

"In Britain we have made enormous strides forward with our movement—not merely in a trade union sense, but with our political and co-operative organizations as well. Britain is a compact little

island and the difficulties of organization are not so many as you have in this great country. Our movement, in its different phases, is becoming more and more unified, becoming one in purpose and objective. I think some of our experiences will be valuable to you here in America—just as some of your experiences teach us many valuable lessons over there. Let us exchange experiences more frequently. Give us the opportunity of profiting more by those experiences.

"Good luck and continued prosperity to the American Federation of Labor!"

POSITION OF THE A. F. OF L. ON IMPORTANT MATTERS



RN reply to addresses of the Fraternal Delegates attending the Forty-fifth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. last October, President Green said in part:

"I might say to our fellow delegates that we here in our American labor movement rely upon the solid economic strength of the workers to work out our salvation and to elevate our living standards. We believe that the primary necessity of working people is to organize, to unite, to mobilize their economic strength and to subordinate every other method to the development of this common purpose. We have been taught to believe out of our experience of over a half century that the salvation of the worker lies within himself, and it is through the exercise of these powers that are inherent within him that he has so far in America advanced his living and economic standards.

"We were pleased indeed to observe that recently in Great Britain the principle for which the American labor movement has always stood was vindicated in most convincing fashion; for when the miners of Great Britain were attacked by hostile employers, when there was a concentrated attempt made by the pit owners to lower and drive down the living standards of the workers, it was the economic strength of the workers that saved them from degradation.

"They may have believed in the efficacy of political action—and we here in America fully appreciate the influ-

ence that may be exercised through political efforts—but we are forced to concede that in that hour of deepest need, in that remarkable crisis, it was not a strange philosophy that helped them, it was not the exercise of political strength, but it was the solidarity they displayed upon the economic field.

"So we believe more strongly than ever in the economic power of the workers; and it is the great principle that we are endeavoring to develop and strengthen and build up among the workers of America.

"There is a difference, it appears, in the point of view between the workers of Great Britain and the representatives of our labor movement here, and it is but natural that differences of opinion would develop. We believe in intelligent discontent; we want to encourage that everywhere and every place. We here in America are not always in accord; we have our differences of opinion and and we have strong, serious-minded men who contend vigorously for their beliefs and for their opinions; but we have certain well-recognized principles upon which we all stand in common accord.

"We in America do not believe that the best interests of the workers can be served by accepting reductions in wages or by lowering our standards of living. It seems that in Great Britain the employers of labor, following the war, prevailed upon the workers to believe that the only way they could capture the markets of the world was to accept reductions in wages. They forced reductions wherever they could, they argued with them

when argument seemed to have its influence, and as a result of it all the figures show that the workers of Great Britain have accepted reductions in wages in almost every line of industry amounting to many millions of pounds.

"Here in America we adopted a different policy. We do not believe that the markets of the world can be captured through the establishment of low wages and inhuman conditions of employment. We believe that if there is to be a reduction in the cost of commodity production it must be through the payment of high wages and through the increase of efficiency.

"How can prosperity prevail in any nation unless you place the great consuming mass of the people in a position to buy the things that are manufactured? To me it is a strange philosophy that would teach a working man that he must reduce his purchasing power, lower his consuming strength, and at the same time promote prosperity through accepting reductions in wages.

"So we have fought, and in some lines of industry where the men and women have been somewhat economically weak, stern fate has forced some reductions in wages, but among the bulk of the working people of America no reductions in wages have been sustained since the war. We have fought and fought, and even now we are fighting some place in America upon the economic field for the enjoyment of higher standards, increased wages, shorter hours, improved conditions of employment and the right to be free industrially and economically.

"As I speak to you now from this platform in response to the addresses of these fraternal delegates, 160,000 members of Organized Labor, the union to which I belong, are fighting in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, not against a reduction in wages but for an increase in wages that they feel they ought to have.

"As a result of the solidarity these men have shown and are showing every coal pit, small and great, in the anthracite region, is as silent as King Tut's tomb; and if I know anything about the fighting spirit of these men with whom I have lived all my life, who are my comrades and friends, it is my opinion that every pit will be as silent as death until the anthracite operators yield to our righteous demands.

"That is the kind of economic strength that is displayed by the workers; that is what we are trying to preach and develop and strengthen, for these men believe that it will not be by mere pretense, by declarations, by subscribing to some strange philosophy that they can rise in the social and economic scale; they know it will only be by the same method and along the same road that humanity has ever made progress since the day when Adam and Eve lived in the Garden of Eden, and that is through their own efforts along constructive lines.

"Our good friend, Brother Purcell, referred in a most eloquent way to this world unity movement, the joining together of the working men and women throughout the world in co-operation and co-ordination. The American Federation of Labor has never been unmindful of the situations throughout the entire world. Our sympathies go out to the working people of India, of China, of Asia, of Africa, of Europe, in every remote section of the earth.

"I recall that when the revolution developed in Russia the American labor movement sent congratulations to the working people of Russia, complimenting them upon their revolutionary action in overthrowing the power of Czarism and all it stood for. And we succeeded in having appointed upon a commission representing our Republic outstanding men of labor, so that on their trip to Russia at that crucial period of the world's history they could properly convey to the workers of Russia the real, humane, brotherly sentiments of the working people of America.

"Our people did this in most commendable fashion, and we hoped and believed that out of that revolution would come the establishment of a republic where democracy and freedom and justice would be the controlling factors in the lives of all the people.

"When recently riots and approximating revolutions developed in China, as the spokesman of the American Federation of Labor I addressed a letter to the President of the United States in which, in the name of the working people of the United States, we protested against the inhuman treatment accorded the Chinese working men and women and demanded in the name of labor that justice and fair dealing must be accorded to these people.

"For the people of India we have repeatedly expressed our sympathy with their hopes and aspirations for the exercise of freedom and liberty. I refer to these things in order that our friends may know that we are mindful at all times of the situation throughout the world, and we respond whenever the occasion calls for it in genuine fashion to the call of the oppressed from all quarters of the world. That is our purpose and that is our spirit.

"We realize that there are organizations, so-called, of labor that have sprung up in some nations of the world that preach a doctrine that is the very antithesis of the fundamental principles for which the American labor movement has always stood; and while we are willing to join with and co-operate with labor movements throughout the world that rest upon sound, fundamental principles of democracy and justice and righteousness and human liberty, we are not willing to pay the price that the sacrifice would demand by casting our lot with that class who would destroy us if they could.

"I want to be frank and kindly in all I say; but we in America know something about the teachings of communism and the control the Communist Party exercises over the so-called Russian Internationale. We know that here in America that influence emanating from Moscow is seeking, as it has always sought, not to co-operate with us but to capture and control us. They are frank in their declarations, they call the officers and the representatives of the American Federation of Labor "fakers, crooks and scabs." They declare frankly that they do not believe in collective bargaining; they call collective bargaining class collaboration. They do not see in any strike an opportunity to increase wages, to shorten hours, to improve the condition of employment of the workers, but they see in every strike an opportunity to promote revolution.

They assert that revolution is the only way the dictatorship of the proletariat can be established and our Republic overthrown.

"Well, the working people of America are very hard-headed, experienced people; they are not easily led by these strange utterances: they demand something substantial, and the American labor movement cannot satisfy the workers in America by telling them that they must wait for the enjoyment of economic rights, for the enjoyment of a high standard of life until a revolution occurs and this government is overthrown.

"The Trade Union Educational League here in America, which is the creature of the Communist Party, controlled and directed by a man who at one time was active in the trades union movement, frankly announces that its policy is to bore within the labor movement, to destroy it and substitute for our philosophy, the philosophy of Communism. We are not ready to accept that, and we wish that our friend who so kindly advised us and has offered us such frank suggestions might take back to the Russian Red Internationale this message, that the American labor movement will not affiliate with an organization that preaches that doctrine or stands for that philosophy.

"We long, we yearn for the opportunity to promote peace and good will throughout the world. Many times we have declared against militarism. We are for peace and for the promotion of peace, we are ready and anxious to join the representatives of trade union movements throughout the world in the promotion of peace and brotherhood and good will among all the nations of all mankind; and we are willing to join in these constructive movements that may have been established for the purpose of advancing in a practical way the economic and political welfare of all the peoples throughout the world."

HUGO A. MILLER, VETERAN LABOR LEADER DIES



HUGO A. Miller, Secretary-Treasurer of the German-American Typographia and fourth Vice-President of the International Typographical Union, died at the home of his daughter in Indianapolis

on February 19th, at the age of 69 years. Mr. Miller was a member of the German-American Typographia approximately fifty-three years.

He was born in Freiberg, Saxony, July 28, 1856. He attended public and high schools in Germany, entering the print-

ing trade at the age of fifteen, and came to America in June, 1873. In November of the same year he joined the German Typographia No. 7, New York, being perhaps the youngest member admitted.

Soon he began to take an active part in the affairs of his union. He represented the German-American Typographia at the second session of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, now the American Federation of Labor, in Cleveland in 1882, and also at the Washington convention in 1885, when it was decided to demand the eight-hour work day, beginning May 1, 1886.

In 1893, he represented the Typographia No. 7, New York, at the Chicago convention of the International Typographical Union, and has attended the annual conventions since that time. In 1894 the German-American Typographia decided, by referendum vote, to consolidate with the International Typographical Union, and, in order to aid in business transactions, the office of the Typographia was moved from New York to the headquarters of the International Typographical Union in Indianapolis.

Mr. Miller has been re-elected to the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the Typographia and Vice-President of the international organization every year without opposition. He also was editor of the official organ of the Typographia, the *Buchdrucker-Zeitung* (Printers' Gazette), which was started in 1873 in Philadelphia, and is now published semi-monthly in Indianapolis as the oldest existing trade union paper in the United States.

Hilton U. Brown, of the Indianapolis News, a director in the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which has relations with the International Typographical Union, on hearing of the death of Mr. Miller, said:

"Any member of the Publishers' Association who has sat on the International Typographical Arbitration Boards will remember Hugo Miller and will regret to learn of his death.

"He was a man of strong convictions, strong for his cause as he saw it, and always striving to be fair and just. He was a man of few words, of pronounced intelligence and real affection for his friends and co-workers."

LABOR AIDS IN REMOVING SOCIAL DISTRESS DUE TO ACCIDENTS, ILLNESS AND UNEMPLOYMENT



IN an address before the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation in New York City on December 30, 1925, President Green of the A. F. of L. said:

"Labor is especially interested in social problems because it suffers directly from social and industrial injustice.

"The working people must always rely upon their earning capacity for the acquisition of the necessities of life. This is their capital and when this is impaired through illness or disability their income must necessarily cease.

"It is the consciousness of this fact that fills the mind of the working man or woman, with a dependent family, with anxiety and apprehension. The wage earners know that so long as they are employed and so long as they enjoy health they can earn money and with their earnings they can meet, in a reasonable way, at least, the requirements

of the family budget. But during each day's work and throughout each day's experience they are constantly reminded of the fact that sickness may overtake them, that accidents may occur and that even death itself might cut them down.

"It is this constant, anxious, haunting fear of the future that is ever present in the hearts and minds of the workers.

"Society is interested in finding a social cure for this state of mind. If the cause may be removed or even if it may be modified a more tranquil and happy state of mind will prevail among working men and women.

"It is to the removal of the cause of social anxiety and social apprehension, resulting from sickness and incapacity among working people, that labor wishes to make its direct contribution. If we can find, through the application of social justice methods, a way by which the worker and his family may be cared for during periods of ill-

ness we will do much toward solving a most difficult social problem. If we can further the cause of workmen's compensation legislation so that there will be no waiting periods and so that adequate medical and hospital care is furnished injured workers, with adequate compensation, we will do much to relieve social distress. If we can find a way by which intermittent employment may be avoided and opportunity for employment can be made continuous we will correct one of our most distressing social ills.

"Through its support of workmen's compensation legislation, through the opportunity for insurance against sickness and death and through the educa-

tion and agitation which is being carried on against the evil of unemployment labor is contributing very substantially and in a most helpful way to the bringing about of an ultimate solution of these vexing social problems.

"The American Federation of Labor is most aggressively supporting a workmen's compensation law to apply to those employed in private industry in the District of Columbia and in co-operation with those directly interested in seeking to find a way by which the benefits of workmen's compensation may be extended and applied to the workers engaged in interstate commerce and those employed in the maritime service."

LOSS THROUGH ACCIDENTS LAST YEAR



R. Wm. H. Cameron, Managing Director of the National Safety Council reports that strike losses last year were of minor importance as compared with fatalities and accidents. He says:

"Our 1925 statistics show that during the year 87,000 men, women and children were killed in accidents on the streets, in the home and in industrial workshops. Of this number 21,000 were killed by automobiles, 25,000 fatally injured at work and 41,000 killed in public places other than the streets.

"Today our big problem is to convince employers that accident prevention work must be a major part of their program. We know that most of the fatalities in factories can be eliminated.

"Many agencies are aiding in the reduction of automobile and other accidents, but there has been no great movement to awaken industry to the terrible toll that accidents take every year.

"More than \$1,000,000,000 was charged off by industry to 300,000,000 productive working days lost in 1925."

New Use For a Voice

"I can see red roses bloomin'!" sang the street vocalist, inharmoniously, and he was about to begin the second verse when a carpenter's apprentice beckoned him to his side.

"I'll give you a penny," he said, "if you'll stay in this shed until I come back. I'm dying for a drink." And the songster assented.

Soon the apprentice reappeared and paid over the reward as he had promised.

"I s'pose," said the vocalist knowingly, "that my voice is about the same as your own, an' that you thought your boss wouldn't know the difference—eh?"

The other looked at him indignantly, and replied: "Your voice the same as mine! I should hope not. If you want to know, it's the same as the noise my saw makes, and I wanted the boss to think I was workin' hard!"—Ex.

All Played Safe

Sir Thomas Lipton tells a good story about people saving pennies at the expense of their fellows.

A popular village priest in France was to receive a barrel of wine for his personal use on his birthday. Each of the wine growers was to bring a bottle and empty it into the barrel.

On the appointed day peasant after peasant marched up, and plunging the nozzle through the bung hole poured in its gurgling contents. When the last contribution had been made, the priest drew from the barrel to drink the health of the donors. To his amazement, and the chagrin of the peasants, the glass contained but clear water. Each wine grower had assumed that all the others would bring wine.—Ex.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1926

The Union Label

WHEN the idea of a Union Label was first suggested as a means of designating a union made product, the tremendous possibilities it offered were immediately recognized, and since then its general use has grown and spread, in spite of incessant opposition.

The purpose of the Union Label is to designate a product made by union labor, manufactured under satisfactory conditions for which a fair wage is paid. It is demanded by the consumer as a discrimination between fair and unfair conditions of employment.

During recent years the American Federation of Labor established a Union Label Trades Department, and its activities and endeavors have shown surpris-

ing and satisfying results. The work of this department is as yet largely educational. It distributes literature, and collects and publishes the names of manufacturers whose products bear the Label; it thereby proves to be a great aid to the advocates of Organized Labor.

Systematic work is being done to establish its use on merchandise, and gradually the demand for it has grown. To supply this ever increasing demand, a movement has been started in several cities, to establish stores that handle only union made goods, especially in those cities where the merchants refuse to handle them. These stores have proven a vast benefit to the wage workers, and have forced the merchants to put the union labeled goods on his shelves in order to induce the consumer to return to his store.

As the number of manufacturers whose products bear the Union Label, becomes larger, it becomes easier, both for the merchant and the public, to obtain union made goods.

Every day the campaign for the Union Label is reaching out and conquering new fields. As the movement gains momentum, the demand for it becomes more and more insistent. There is a large and growing percentage of workers who never buy anything but goods and articles that bear the Union Label.

The next time you have occasion to ask for the Union Label, don't be misled by the merchant who replies that the article is manufactured under union conditions but does not bear the Label. If he can get away with such statements the Union Label and all it stands for will soon be destroyed. Remember that the Union Label is the only guarantee that an article is union made.

The Union Label is an assurance of good working conditions; a guarantee of skilled craftsmanship.

It is a certificate of sanitation, living wages and reasonable working hours.

But above and beyond these is the great fact that it represents free labor.

It is the emblem of peace.

Wages of Building Mechanics

THE United States Department of Labor announces that the average wage rates of the building tradesmen are higher now than at any other previous time. The rate of wages is now 133 per cent above the average wage in 1913. In 1924 the average was 124 per cent above the 1913 level. The rapid gain in the wages of the building mechanics is partly due to the tendency of all wages towards higher levels, and partly a result of the enormous building activity which has created a demand for the services of building workers.

The statement of the Department of Labor is well and good, but it fails to state the most important reason why wages have increased. While it is true that building mechanics are receiving more now than they did in 1913, the cost of living has kept pace with the wage increase, so in reality the mechanic is receiving little more than he did then.

It also fails to take into consideration that the construction industry is a seasonal occupation, and when a building mechanic averages 200 working days a year, he considers himself lucky. He must always save enough to carry him and his family over that period of idleness, which is invariably his lot. Building may slacken or cease during the winter months, but the mechanic's family must still be clothed and fed.

These are a few of the things that the Department has failed to take into consideration. If it hasn't, then it has neglected to include them in its report.

Building mechanics are far from being overpaid. On the contrary, compared to the service they render, and the amount of time they must remain idle, they are not receiving what they should.

Loan Companies Finance Many Homes

DURING 1925, the 12,000 building and loan associations of the United States, with eight and one-half million members and nearly \$5,000,000,000 in assets, loaned for the purchase or construction of new homes, about \$1,600,000,000, which it is estimated financed 450,000 American homes last year, declares C. Clinton James, President of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations.

The housing shortage created by the war, Mr. James said, has been alleviated to a certain extent, but it has not been fully met, and the building and loan associations are unable to fully supply the demands for loans for this purpose. There has been an increased demand for funds for residential building, which is the class of construction largely financed by these associations.

Some idea of the present scope of the building industry may be gained by a statement recently made by Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, in which he said:

"More than 11,000,000 of our people are dependent for their living upon the construction industry, and 22 per cent of all skilled and unskilled labor in the country is engaged in the building branch alone. Some 250,000 freight cars were required to handle materials in one year and entailed the services of a large force of operators. Our building bill is \$200 per year for every family in the United States, one of the recognized barometers of the country and an outstanding influence in our financial progress."

Trade Census

THE difference in building construction today and that of seventy-five years ago, is graphically shown in a tabulation published in the Monthly Labor Review, under the caption, "Trend of Occupation in the Population."

For instance, the use of steel for framing has accounted for the comparatively new trade of structural iron worker. This was shown separately as an occupation for the first time in the census returns for 1910. In 1920 there were 178 structural iron workers per million of population.

Only 81 plumbers per million inhabitants were employed in 1850, testifying to the small amount of plumbing in the dwellings of those days; almost 25 times that relative number were employed in 1920.

In 1920, 2,014 electricians per million of population were reported, compared with 667 in 1900, the first year in which a separate report was made, electric lights being unknown in 1850, and being but little used for forty years thereafter.

Notwithstanding changes in building construction, notably the present use of other materials than lumber in large industrial centers: carpenters and joiners have increased in almost the same proportion as the population during the 70-year period—1850 to 1920—but brick and stone masons, plasterers, and marble and stone cutters have decreased perceptibly when compared with population.

With the increased use of machinery, as might be expected, the principal woodworking shop crafts have decreased amazingly since 1850, including coach and wagon makers, wheelwrights, cooperage and cabinet makers, while machinists in the metal trades have increased to more than seven fold, per million of inhabitants, during the same period.

Anti-Trust Law Made Harmless By Supreme Court

IN a recent decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in the maple floor and cement cases, nothing is left to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act but the title.

The two cases involved the legality of so-called "open price" associations, or the right of business men to exchange price lists and other trade information. Opponents of these associations hold that they destroy competition and standardize prices. Defenders insist that they check over-production, stabilize industry, and check wasteful methods. In upholding these associations, the Supreme Court refused to regard price uniformity as evidence of an unlawful restraint of commerce. Hereafter, there must be a clearly defined purpose to increase prices or limit production before the anti-trust law is violated. The court takes the position that it is illegal for business men to combine for these purposes, but it is not illegal if they individually increase prices or limit production as a result of information they have received through their voluntary associations.

The decision practically leaves the anti-trust law toothless, as far as business is concerned. The Supreme Court has done what Congress has declined to do. The act has repeatedly been declared uneconomic, but Congress has refused to act.

The first effective blow the Supreme Court dealt the law was in the Standard Oil and tobacco trust cases, when the court, several years ago, ruled that the anti-trust act should be construed in the light of reason.

This was followed by the court's refusal to dissolve the steel trust, five years ago. In that case the court considered the effect its decision would have on business, and made the unusual statement that if the United States Steel Corporation were dissolved it might result in "a material disturbance" and "serious detriment to the foreign trade."

Immigration

ACCORDING to statistics compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board more unskilled laborers are leaving the country than entering it. Under the new Immigration Law employers can no longer get unlimited numbers of common laborers from abroad.

Unskilled laborers admitted from July 1, 1924, when the law went into effect, to April, 1925, numbered 27,908, compared with 97,886 admitted during the same period a year previous.

Only 242,965 immigrants were admitted during the first ten months of the law's operation, compared with 637,602 in the same period the previous year—a decrease of 62 per cent.

Farm laborers admitted number 13,352, while only 1,232 left this country.

The object of this law is to stabilize the growth of our population, and to give those out of employment a chance to secure work.

Take away the trade union and you take away the only hope the average workingman has of bettering his condition. A wage worker is not like a stock-juggling financier; he has no hopes of sudden wealth. Every dollar in his pay envelope must be earned by hard work. He is not generally speaking, like the bank clerk; he has little hopes of being picked out and promoted. The chance of the worker being made superintendent, at a salary of \$5,000 a year, is about as probable as his chance of being sent to Congress. He has nothing to sell except his labor, and no means of getting a higher price except through his trade union.

ARE YOU OUT-OF-DATE

LEADING authorities say: *Look Ahead! The practice of building without insulation is coming to an end, now that Celotex has made insulation practical.*

People are no longer satisfied with ordinary house construction. For no house can be comfortable all year 'round unless it contains some special insulating material to shut out heat and cold.

Now that Celotex Insulating Lumber has made it *practical* to build insulated houses at little or no extra cost, ordinary construction is fast going out-of-date. Use Celotex to build the kind of modern, comfortable homes people do want.

Naturally the man who has the reputation for building such houses will get the most work and the best jobs.

Easy to apply

Celotex is easy to apply. It is nailed, sawed and put on like wood lumber. Only with less bother—there are no short pieces or odd sizes. Every board is standard size, free from cracks, knot-holes and stain. That saves material. Celotex boards are easy to handle—yet they are stronger in wall sections than wood lumber.

There are many uses for Celotex besides as sheathing and under plaster. You can get some nice remodeling work by featuring Celotex for attic and basement lining to keep houses cool in summer, and warm in winter. It makes a good garage lining, too.

All lumber dealers can supply Celotex. Mail the coupon below for full information about Celotex and handy working drawings in specification book.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mills: New Orleans, La.

Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities

(See telephone books for addresses)

CELOTEX

INSULATING LUMBER

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, Dept. T-24
645 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please send more information about
Celotex and working drawings
in specification book.

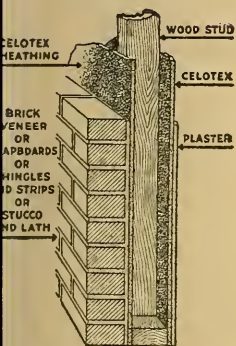
Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

The Carpenter, 4-26

BUILDING THE HOUSES?



How Celotex is used

Celotex is used in outside walls as sheathing, replacing wood lumber and eliminating the use of building paper. On inside walls plaster is applied directly to its surface. This eliminates the use of lath. Results: more comfort, greater strength and security, longer life and less upkeep expense.



Celotex Insulating Lumber used as sheathing and insulation in place of wood lumber and building paper. Residence of Mr. W. W. Stull, Fremont, O.

Official Information



**GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA**

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
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GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
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Second District, **W. T. ALLEN**
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Seventh District, **ARTHUR MARTEL**
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office, for the months of April, May and June, the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also are six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Notice

Brother M. H. Waltman, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 55, Denver, Colo., has asked us to inform all carpenters that trade conditions in that city and vicinity are very poor, at the present time. All carpenters are therefore advised to give Denver a wide berth.

* * *

Brother J. J. Votaw, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., has requested that the following notice be inserted in our Journal.

All carpenters are requested to stay away from Albuquerque, New Mexico. Pay no attention to the reports that there is plenty of work here. Forty per cent of the local men are walking the streets.

* * *

Brother W. E. Landrum, Business Agent of the Pensacola, Fla., District Council, asks us to inform all carpenters, that conditions are very poor in that vicinity. At the present time they are having a hard fight to overcome "open shop" conditions. All carpenters contemplating visiting that district are advised to communicate with J. E. Gryder, Secretary, Box 250, Pensacola, Fla.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following movements were acted upon by correspondence:

December 15, 1925.

Jacksonville, Texas, L. U. No. 1768.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour and the 44-hour week, effective February 15, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

December 30, 1925.

Sanford, Fla., L. U. No. 1751.—Movement for the 44-hour week, effective February 7, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Punta Gorda, Fla., L. U. No. 1794.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1 per hour, effective March 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Atchison, Kans., L. U. No. 1980.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective March 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

January 9, 1926.

Tipton, Ind., L. U. No. 358.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1 per hour, effective March 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

January 11, 1926.

Gainesville, Fla., L. U. No. 1278.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1 per hour and the eight-hour day, effective February 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

January 13, 1926.

Everett, Wash., L. U. No. 562.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$8 to \$9 per day, effective March 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

January 23, 1926.

Arkansas City, Kans., L. U. No. 1907.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective March 15, 1926. Official sanction granted.

March 9, 1926.

The regular quarterly session of the General Executive Board was called to order on the above date at General Office.

Albany, N. Y., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per day, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Bergen County, N. J., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.40 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Central Pennsylvania District Council.—Movement for the eight-hour day, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Cuyahoga County District Council, Cleveland, Ohio.—Movement for an increase in wages

from \$1.07½ to \$1.17½ per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Delaware County District Council, Chester, Pa.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Fox River Valley District Council, Neenah, Wis.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Fulton County District Council, Johnstown, N. Y.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., District Council.—Movement for same scale of wages, i. e., 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Jacksonville, Fla., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Kansas City, Mo., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Little Rock, Ark., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective March 15, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Miami Valley District Council, Dayton, Ohio.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.22 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Paterson, N. J., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.40 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Passaic, N. J., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.40 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Twin City, District Council, St. Paul, Minn.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.12½ per hour, effective May 3, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Wichita County District Council, Wichita Falls, Tex.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective April 10, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Will County, Ill., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.30 to \$1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Batavia, N. Y., L. U. No. 24. (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

New London, Conn., L. U. No. 30.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.15 per hour, effective May 3, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Hartford City, Conn., L. U. No. 43.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 17, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Knoxville, Tenn., L. U. No. 50.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1 per hour, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Ottawa, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 93.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

St. Joseph, Mo., L. U. No. 110.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Bridgeton, N. J., L. U. No. 121.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective April 15, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Canton, Ohio.—L. U. No. 143.—Movement for same scale of wages, \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Joliet, Ill., L. U. No. 174. (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Steubenville, Ohio, L. U. No. 186.—Movement for same scale of wages, \$1.37½ per hour; effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

York, Pa., L. U. No. 191.—Movement for same scale of wages, 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

North Adams, Mass., L. U. No. 193.—Movement for an increase in wages from 95c to \$1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Columbus, Ohio, L. U. No. 200.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.25 per

hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Galion, Ohio, L. U. No. 214.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Danville, Ill., L. U. No. 269.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the fund will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Augusta, Ga., L. U. No. 283.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Lockport, N. Y., L. U. No. 289.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Winona, Minn., L. U. No. 307.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., L. U. No. 322.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.15 per hour, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Beacon, N. Y., L. U. No. 323.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.06½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 12, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Winnipeg, Man., Can., L. U. No. 343.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Duluth, Minn., L. U. No. 361.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Elgin, Ill., L. U. No. 363.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Allentown, Pa., L. U. No. 368.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.15 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office, when movement is approved by the District Council.

Adams, Mass., L. U. No. 395.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

New Canaan, Conn., L. U. No. 409.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to

\$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Nyack, N. Y., L. U. No. 474.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$9 to \$10 per day, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Windsor, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 494.—Movement for an increase in wages from 95c to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Baker, Ore., L. U. No. 536.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Olean, N. Y., L. U. No. 546.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.10 per hour and the 44-hour week, effective May 15, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Bozeman, Mont., L. U. No. 557.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Pine Bluff, Ark., L. U. No. 576.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Lynn, Mass., L. U. No. 595.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Waco, Tex., L. U. No. 622.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective April 5, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Neenah, Wis., L. U. No. 630, (Shopmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 63c to 68c per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Jackson, Mich., L. U. No. 651.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Lebanon, Pa., L. U. No. 677.—Movement for the same scale of wages, 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Dubuque, Iowa, L. U. No. 678.—Movement for an increase in wages from 96½c to \$1 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Zanesville, Ohio, L. U. No. 716.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Quebec, Can., L. U. No. 730.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 55c per hour and the nine-hour day, effective May 15, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Decatur, Ill., L. U. No. 742.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.10 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Bakersfield, Cal., L. U. No. 743.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective April 8, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Superior, Wis., L. U. No. 755.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour and 44-hour week, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Norwalk, Conn., L. U. No. 746.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Shreveport, La., L. U. No. 764.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Sanction denied, as the provisions of Section 58 of our General Laws have not been complied with.

Ottumwa, Iowa, L. U. No. 767.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. No. 792.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Oil City, Pa., L. U. No. 830.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Janesville, Wis., L. U. No. 836.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Olney, Ill., L. U. No. 840.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Conneaut, Ohio, L. U. No. 863.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.15 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Wellsburg, W. Va., L. U. No. 893.—Movement for same scale of wages; \$1.37½ per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Crystal Lake, Ill., L. U. No. 896.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1 per hour and the 9-hour day, effective April 1, 1926. Owing to the fact that L. U. No. 896 has not been organized one year, the General Executive Board grants permission to seek better working conditions without financial aid.

Danbury, Conn., L. U. No. 927.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.15 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Falmouth, Mass., L. U. No. 937.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$7½c to \$1 per hour, and the 44-hour week, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Texas City, Tex., L. U. No. 973.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Parkersburg, W. Va., L. U. No. 899.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Petaluma, Cal., L. U. No. 981.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$8 to \$9 per day, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Cortland, N. Y., L. U. No. 1019.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Alliance, Ohio, L. U. No. 1023.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.15 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Plattsburg, N. Y., L. U. No. 1042.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$7 to \$8 per day, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Springfield, Mass., L. U. No. 1105. (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour and the 44-hour week, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Morris, Ill., L. U. No. 1161.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.10 per hour and the 44-hour week, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Pawhuska, Okla., L. U. No. 1178.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective April 12, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Charleston, W. Va., L. U. No. 1207.—Movement for same scale of wages, \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Emporia, Kans., L. U. No. 1224.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$7½c to \$1 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Ironwood, Mich., L. U. No. 1227.—Movement for the same scale of wages, 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

March 10, 1926.

Oneida, N. Y., L. U. No. 1243.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in

such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Chillicothe, Ohio, L. U. No. 1255.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Ft. Atkinson, Wis., L. U. No. 1310.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c and 70c to 65c and 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Owing to the fact that L. U. No. 1310 has not been organized one year, the General Executive Board grants permission to said Local Union to seek better working conditions without financial aid.

DeLand, Fla., L. U. No. 1328.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 4, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Portage, Wis., L. U. No. 1344.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective April 15, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Lewistown, Pa., L. U. No. 1362.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour and the 9-hour day, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

LaPorte, Ind., L. U. No. 1485.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.10 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Weirton, W. Va., L. U. No. 1574.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.37½ per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Wallingford, Conn., L. U. No. 1626.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$7½c to \$1 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Goshen, N. Y., L. U. No. 1662.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

North Bay, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 1740.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Peckville, Pa., L. U. No. 1678.—Movement for same scale of wages, \$1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Satisfactory settlement having been reached, no action necessary by the General Executive Board.

Calgary, Alta., Can., L. U. No. 1779.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Valparaiso, Ind., L. U. No. 1873.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Montesano, Wash., L. U. No. 1874.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

McComb, Ill., L. U. No. 1883.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Freeport, N. Y., L. U. No. 1921.—Movement an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.37½ per hour, effective May 15, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Lenoir City, Tenn., L. U. No. 1961.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective April 12, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Jersey City, N. J., L. U. No. 1985. (Sawyers and Box Makers.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 67c to \$1 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Norfolk, Conn., L. U. No. 2023.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Haverstraw, N. Y., L. U. No. 2372.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Xenia, Ohio, L. U. No. 2408.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Osawatimie, Kan., L. U. No. 2417.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Pembroke, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 2466.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour and the 9-hour day, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Waterbury, Conn., L. U. No. 260.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$8 to \$9 per day, effective April 15, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Syracuse, N. Y., District Council.—An appropriation of \$846 was made for the relief of men on strike.

(To be continued in the May issue.)

Local Union No. 914 Entertains

On February 11th, the members of L. U. No. 914, Augusta, Me., entertained their families and friends with a splendid program. The affair was attended by about 150 people.

The entertainment consisted of various musical selections, after which re-

freshments were served. Then followed an old fashion dance, which was enjoyed by everyone, but especially by the older folks, who don't get a chance to "strut their stuff" very often. Everyone present were agreed that L. U. No. 914 certainly knew how to provide a splendid entertainment.

Keep Driving Nails

When you get up Monday morning,
And you're feeling sort of sore,
About the things that happened,
Perhaps the week before,
Don't sit around a'grouching,
But grab your dinner pail,
Be on the job at eight o'clock,
And get to driving nails.

Just keep the job a moving,
And do the best you know,
For most of this life's failures,
All comes from being slow.
If you'll only keep a knocking
Like Old Abe split the rails,
The man that brings the bacon home,
Is the man who drives the nails.

And when the days are cloudy,
And there isn't any sun,
And the boss is Joking grouchy,
Cause but little has been done,
And the frost is on the sheeting,
And the staging has no rails,
Grin and say I like it and keep on driving
nails.

And other men seeing the work that you
have done,
Will whisper to the neighbors,
You are sure a good live one,
For the day is always shorter,
When you hurry up a bit,
Don't ever lay your hammer down,
Until it's time to quit,
And you'll always have a quarter
And a good, fat dinner pail,
If you only tend to business,
And keep on driving nails.

And when the week is ended and,
It figures forty-two,
Enough to pay the butcher
And a little left for you,
And you pass the corner loafer,
And show the guy your check,
You'll be eating top and chicken leg,
While he will chew the neck.

L. U. N. 635.

H. W. NICHOLS.

Keep your eye out for the Union Label every time you go out on a buying expedition and instruct your family, who are interested in unionism's war as you are interested, to do the same thing. The Label is a tremendously big agency of union progress and propaganda and ought not to be overlooked by anybody.

DEATH ROLL

JAMES CLAY MURPHY, L. U. No. 500, Butler, Pa.

CHARLES REMMICK, L. U. No. 1031, Dover, N. H.

Correspondence



A Suggestion From L. U. No. 73, St. Louis, Mo.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I don't see how we are ever going to pay a pension on 10 cents per month. Our Local, No. 73, thought it too small. Why not at least 25 cents? You cannot get something for nothing.

JAMES CRANGLE, Fin. Sec.
L. U. No. 73. St. Louis, Mo.

L. U. No. 1032, Holds Smoker

Editor, "The Carpenter":

L. U. No. 1032, Pontiac, Mich., held a rousing smoker and open meeting on Monday night, February 22nd, during which we wrote eleven applications and initiated seven new members.

There were about 135 carpenters present. Brother Wm. A. Alger was the principal speaker of the evening, and he delivered the best discourse on unionism that we have heard for some time.

L. U. No. 1032 is growing fast, having initiated over thirty new members in the past six months.

F. R. BAKER, Treas.
Pontiac, Mich. L. U. No. 1032.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 53

The Ladies' Auxiliary to Carpenters L. U. No. 1149 held an open meeting at Carpenters' Hall on Monday evening, February 22nd, for the purpose of obtaining new members for the Auxiliary, and the results were most gratifying.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. Mary Stewart. Mr. H. O. Cook, President of the E. C. C. D. C. of Miami, introduced the speakers.

Mrs. Klaus of the Miami Ladies' Auxiliary, opened the speeches of the evening with an interesting talk upon how to help obtain union goods by demanding the Union Label.

Mr. Barrett of Birmingham, Ala., told of the great help the Auxiliary was to the carpenters of that city, and said they insisted on Union Label wearing apparel.

Mr. W. O. Brammer, Sr., dwelt upon the fact that if the women who spent

80 per cent of the workmen's money, would insist on union goods, stores would soon carry only Union Label goods.

Mr. Robt. Wilson assured the Auxiliary that the carpenters would do all in their power to assist them in up-building their lodge.

Auxiliary No. 53, although only three weeks old, boasts a membership of 17, with a number on its waiting list.

The guests were entertained with a musical program while refreshments were served.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 53 meets every Monday evening in Carpenters' Hall, Grand Ave., and they extend an invitation to all carpenters' wives, sisters, daughters and mothers, to join with them and help make Coconut Grove Auxiliary the largest in the state.

ANNA E. FITCH, Rec. Secy.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 94

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Ladies' Auxiliary No. 94 of Miami, Fla., recently reorganized. We have been asleep, but now are awake. Although our number is small, we are taking new members in nearly every meeting. We meet every Friday evening. We have a good many live wires among our members. We have already appointed a sick and flower committee and each member gives a penny or so, as much as they wish, each evening to buy flowers for the sick. We are going to have a Christmas tree. All carpenters of L. U. No. 993 and their families as our guests, having candy and toys for the children, and refreshments for the older ones and a fine program. We are very anxious to help our brother carpenters all we can by demanding the Union Label and using Union Made goods only. We are counting strong on our Brotherhood in bringing out their wives, mothers, sisters and daughters to join our ranks.

MRS. HALBERT O. COOK, Pres.
Miami, Fla.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 145

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We have been organized since July 13, 1925, having 12 charter members.

Our membership at the present time is thirty-three, no very many, as there are about ninety-four carpenters in Arkansas City.

We are a small bunch, but a jolly one, always trying to interest others and get them to join us. We are always planning something to get together and be sociable. We have a flower fund and every one donates as much as they wish.

This is used to buy flowers for the sick and also when a death occurs in a member's family. We are proud of our Auxiliary.

Our motto is to keep on getting new members.

CORA MOORE, Fin. Sec.
Arkansas City, Kans.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 23

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 23 of St. Louis, Mo., takes great pleasure in meeting other Auxiliaries through "The Carpenter." We enjoy every word we get from them.

It is educational to every one of us to know what others are doing to promote the use of the Union Label.

We have a large field to work in, but a very difficult one. So many of our carpenters don't want their wives to take up this work, but we hope as they learn to know us better, and see the good we can do and how much we can help them, they will feel different toward the Ladies' Auxiliary and join us.

We meet the first and third Tuesday evenings of the month, at the new Carpenters' Home, on Grand and Cozens. We sure have a wonderful new home with the brothers.

I wish every Auxiliary could see our new home. We are having a membership contest with two teams, and the losers must entertain the winners.

We had a very good meeting March 2nd, had three candidates. After the meeting we served lunch, which was enjoyed by all.

We hope to meet often through "The Carpenter," wishing success to all Auxiliaries.

HEIRETTA HORMUTH CHAPLIN,
St. Louis, Mo.

Information Wanted

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Anthony Farrelly, of whom the accom-



panying photograph is a good likeness, kindly communicate with his sister, Mrs. Patrick Callahan, 790 Columbus Ave., New York City.

If I Had Thought

If I had thought of all the stormy days
That fill some lives that tread less favored
ways,
How little sunshine through their shadows
gleamed,
My own dull life had much the brighter
seemed:

If I had thought of all the eyes that weep
Through desolation, and still smiling keep,
That see so little pleasure, so much woe,
My own had laughed more often long ago;
If I had thought how leaden was the weight
Adversity lays at my kinsman's gate,
Of that great cross my next-door neighbor
bears,
My thanks had been more frequent in my
prayers:

If I had watched the woman o'er the way,
Workworn and old, who labors day by day,
Who has no rest, no joy to call her own,
My tasks, my heart, had much the lighter
grown.

—Ex.

Springfield, Mass., Record

There are 46 local organizations with an aggregate membership of over 10,000 affiliated with the Springfield, Mass., Central Labor Union, according to official figures made public by the organization.

The 10,000 members with their families make up 40,000 of the inhabitants of Springfield. The union funds amount to more than a quarter of a million dollars, while the payroll of union members totals \$20,069,000 annually. The average daily wage is in excess of eight dollars.

The history of the Springfield Central Labor Union dates back to the strike of tailors in 1887. At that time there were but seven unions of any consequence in Springfield. The tailors' strike made imperative a central labor organization, and the Springfield Central Labor Union was placed on its feet.

Chips *and* Shavings

A lot of people save money who waste their lives.

* * *

Making others happy is one way of making the best of it.

* * *

You have no idea how big the other fellow's troubles are.

* * *

Remember that two-thirds of promotion consists of motion.

* * *

All things come quicker to the man who meets them halfway.

* * *

Labor believes in law and order, but makes the other fellow live up to the same belief.

* * *

We are all inclined to give the man who agrees with us more credit than he probably deserves.

* * *

Unless you are in good standing, your membership in the Brotherhood is no good to yourself or anyone else.

* * *

State your grievances at the meeting of your Local Union and not on the street corner after the meeting is over.

* * *

The trade union movement does not need brilliant men as much as it does those who have common sense and ability.

* * *

The man who has \$500,000 knows why he wants a million, but cannot understand why the man who gets \$8 a day wants \$9.

* * *

The trade union movement is a standing challenge to that miserable old cynicism, "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

* * *

The history of the world proves conclusively that justice has never made substantial progress until the oppressed have become strong enough to enforce it.

* * *

If there were not so many workingmen who insist on going it alone, along the lines mapped out by the boss, all

workers would be getting far more than they get now.

* * *

It is not often that labor is treated with contempt where the men are 100 per cent organized and ready any minute to go to bat at the drop of the hat if it should become necessary.

* * *

The unionist who says: "I won't go to the union meeting tonight; they can get along without me all right," isn't a true trades-unionist. Where would our unions be if we all thought likewise?

* * *

The terms and conditions of labor against which workmen have justly objected, many of which it has become necessary to regulate by law in the interests of humanity—the long hours of labor, low wages, the sweat shop and child labor—were all developed under "open shop" conditions. It was the rampant and unrestricted injustice which existed under the "open shop" which led to the organization of the first trade unions in this country.

* * *

The success of the labor movement depends upon the loyalty of its members—this means complete support of all the obligations that membership in the union implies and requires. It means the utmost mutual support and reciprocation of all persons and constituent bodies.

* * *

The Standard Oil Trust was "dissolved" in 1912 by a decree of the United States Supreme Court. Recently it was officially announced that the Standard Oil Trust had broken all records for the size of dividends declared by distributing in 1925, 153 million dollars.

* * *

To promote your own welfare, do not overlook that of others. Remember that in this present world of ours no one man is invincible nor can one man be the architect of his own fortune only as far as it applies to his own personality. A man can, and should, by his personality, depict the true man, but his future welfare is dependent on those who are in the same walk of life.

Foreign Labor News



Austria.—Since November 1, 1925, the number of unemployed receiving relief has increased from 131,000 to 140,000. The increase is slight in Vienna, but is marked in the provinces, especially in the district of Linz where 3,300 were added since the above-named date.

Costa Rica.—An executive decree was recently issued prohibiting the entrance of coolies to Costa Rican territory. The decree defines a coolie as "an East Indian laborer who leaves his country under a labor contract."

Czechoslovakia.—The strike and lock-out in the North Bohemian textile industry, which affected 15,000 workers, has been satisfactorily settled by the granting of a total wage increase, for the year of nine per cent.

England.—Fred Bramley, General Secretary to the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress, died at Amsterdam, October 9, 1925. Bramley was a cabinet maker by trade and took a very active and conspicuous part in the work of the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association.

Australia.—The new workmen's compensation act of South Australia embraces within its provisions employees of every class, including domestic servants, clerks and pastoral and rural workers—all of whom were either wholly or partially excluded by the former act.

The minimum amount payable to dependents in the event of the death of a workman has been increased from 200 pounds to 400 pounds and the maximum from 400 pounds to 600 pounds.

The weekly compensation payment has been increased by adding to 50 per cent of the workmen's average weekly earnings the sum of 7 shillings 6 pence for each child who is dependent or mainly dependent.

These amendments were demanded by the organized labor movement of South Australia.

New South Wales.—The Labor Council of New South Wales has decided to proceed immediately with the erection of a radio broadcasting and receiving

station of 2,000 to 3,000 watts. It will be the most powerful station in the commonwealth, and will be capable of being used for either voice or code broadcasting.

Canada.—Canadian records for the year ending June 30, 1925, show that approximately 50 per cent less Canadians emigrated to the United States during that period in comparison with the previous twelve-month interim of 1924.

Nova Scotia.—The recent coal strike is said to have markedly stimulated emigration. Entire families, with from two to ten children, from the Sydney mines appear on the British waiting list for quota numbers; and approximately four per cent of the entire population has departed for the United States in seventeen months.

South Africa.—On the 22nd of August, 1924, the Governor General of South Africa exercised the power conferred upon him and issued regulations dealing with safety devices in woodworking machinery.

France.—It is said that labor dissensions have been reduced to a minimum in the gigantic French fishing industry, and that strikes among the trawler crews are unheard of as the result of a plan under which each worker shares in the money obtained from the catches.

Germany.—There are more than 650,000 unemployed workers in Germany receiving public relief.

Guatemala.—Permission to bring to Guatemala 1,000 European immigrants, of both sexes, was given by the Government of the Republic in a recent decree.

Spain.—The Cabinetmakers' Union of Madrid, resolved at its last meeting, to issue a strict prohibition of the acceptance of piece work. Members who disregard the decision will be suspended from all rights for three months.

Sweden.—The negotiations on the collective agreement, which were carried on between the Swedish employers in the saw-milling industry and the Swedish Sawmill Workers Union have ended in an agreement.

Craft Problems



Quick Construction

LESSON IV

(By H. H. Siegele.)

In our opening remarks of previous articles we have dealt with the qualifications of the man in charge of quick construction work—in this article we want to supplement what we have said relative to the man in charge of this class of work, by pointing out some of the qualifications of the men working under him. Those who have had experience in handling men, know that a systematic organization is almost impossible if the men employed are not more or less familiar with the work they are

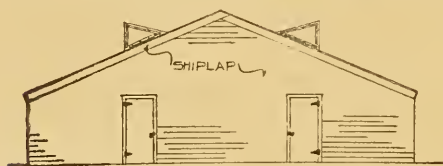


FIG. 18.

to do. For that reason we believe that, not only the apprentice should study the different classes of work that might fall to his lot, but every journeyman should keep his mind informed with the different classes of construction work.

A foreman feels somewhat justified in spending a little time with an apprentice, in order to get him to understand what he wants him to do; but when he tells a journeyman what to do, he is

An end view of the building we have been dealing with is shown by Fig. 18. Fig. 19 shows a side elevation of the building. The dormers, the drop-doors and the side entrance are conspicuously shown here. The roofing and how it is fastened on, is suggested by indicators. A detail explaining the fastening on of the roofing can be seen by referring to Fig. 22. How the roofing is held down at the gable-end, is indicated at a; at b, is shown how the laths are kept apart in order to permit the water to pass through, and also to prevent the laths from buckling. At c, we are showing how the diagonal laths should be nailed. The purpose of these laths is to keep the roofing from blistering when the wind is blowing. Notice that these laths are nailed at the ends only, thus preventing puncturing the roofing, excepting near the edges. The diagonal laths, as shown at the bottom of the drawing, are placed at intervals of about 8 feet. The number of nails (lath nails) to be used to each lath, is shown by the heavy dots.

Fig. 20 is a suggestion of some possibilities in enlarging tabernacles. This was suggested to us by a man who for a season erected tabernacles for a well-known evangelist. The plan of the building we have used as an example in these articles, is shown by the continuous lines. Should the demands require it, this building could easily be enlarged, on the one side to the dashed line shown at A, and on the other side to the dashed

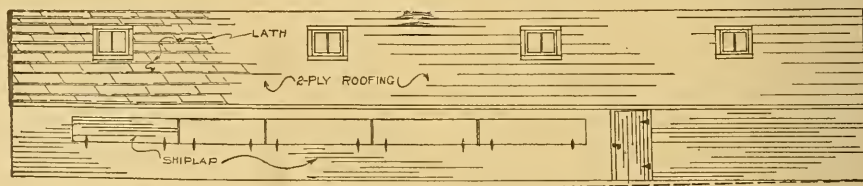


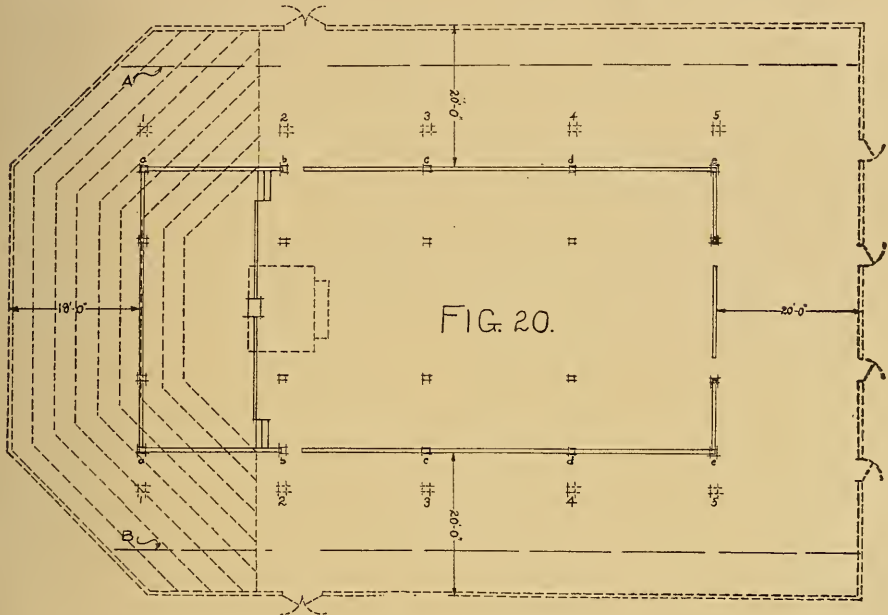
FIG. 19.

justified in feeling that a journeyman should know enough about the work to go ahead with it without having every detail of the work explained to him.

line shown at B. However, if enlarging is contemplated when the original building is erected, the height of the building should then be governed by the space

needed to give the roof the proper pitch, and at the same time have ample head-room next to the two side-walls. In case such a building is enlarged, posts would have to be placed at points marked a a, b b, c c, d d, and e e. Each line of posts to carry a purline. The en-

largement of such buildings is enlarged, they are invariably enlarged by sections; and the size of the sections should then be governed by the increased demand for room. The enlargements should always be made where they will give the greatest amount of service.



larging should be done by sections; the size of the section ought to be governed by the demands, or by the amount of help and material available. A better plan, though, where enlarging is contemplated, would be to bring the original

A choir loft is suggested to the left of the drawing by dotted lines. The choir loft is one of the main features of the whole building, especially, when the evangelistic work is done on a large scale. To the right of the choir loft,

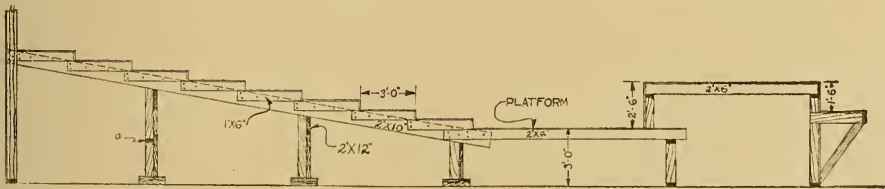


FIG. 21.

building to the points indicated by dotted lines marked, 1 1, 2 2, 3 3, 4 4, and 5 5. It would make enlarging much easier, if the posts and the purlines for these two lines would be placed when the original building is erected. The enlarging then would merely require the removing of the sides and extending the roof to the dotted lines, where the side wall would have to be located. When

we are showing, by dotted lines, an elevated speaker's platform. A section through the choir loft, platform and elevated speaker's platform, is shown by Fig. 21. Little explanation, other than what is given on the drawing is needed. At a, to the left of the drawing is shown an end-view of the supports under the choir loft. These supports are made of two 2"x4"s, and are set on

blocks to prevent them from sinking into the ground.

Hard and fast rules can not be laid down, relative to building tabernacles, because many of the important features, in most cases, must meet the wishes of those who are carrying on the work—some want one thing, and others want

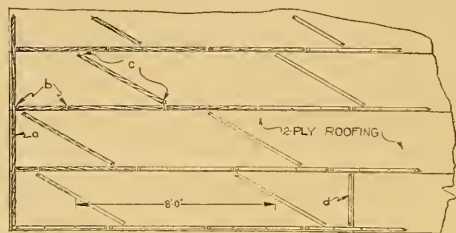


FIG. 22.

something else. Hardly ever do you find two men who conduct their work in the same manner, and for that reason different cases have different requirements. However, circumstances under which such buildings are put up, the audiences and the seating of the audiences are things that can hardly be governed by the wishes of any one. The amount of seating space needed per capita, to insure comfortable seating, can be figured anywhere between 18 and 20 inches. The seats should be spaced at about at about 3 feet from center to center. The exits should meet the requirements of the law, while other items not mentioned in these articles, should be governed by the laws of common sense.

Roof Framing

(By Roland Hill.)

We have heard old framers say, "You must be able to see the complete roof in your mind's eye" in order to frame it intelligently.

House plans show single sides, as, East, West, North and South, also front and rear, etc., then to justify the old timers claim we must be able to form a composite whole visualizing the finished framework.

In order to train the apprentice eye to enable him to see how these different angular sections will, when properly cut out and placed together show just what it will look like, we will continue the cut outs.

Dimensions, wall plates, 20' x 32'.

Pitch of roof, 10" per foot.

Run of rafters, 10' ($\frac{1}{2}$ width of building.)

Rise of roof, 8' 4".

Length of rafters, 13' $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Example—10" pitch to each foot of run, (run 10'). 10 x 10". 100 inches, reduced to feet, 8' 4", total rise.

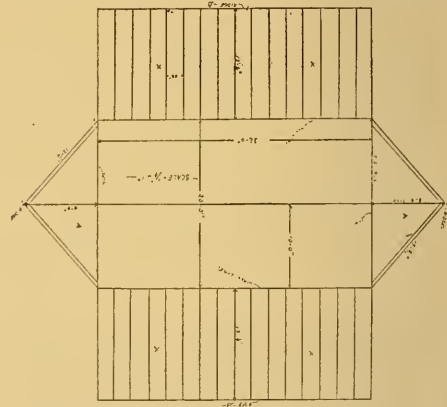
Thus we have 10 feet run and 8 feet and 4 inches rise. Lay square to straight edge at these figures, you will find rafter length to be 13' $\frac{1}{4}$ ". (No deduction for ridge.)

Lay out this plan on card board at $\frac{1}{4}$ " scale, with size 20 x 30 (5" x 8").

Gables

Extend ridge line past ends and mark off from wall line space of 8' 4" as per scale, this representing the rise of roof.

From this point draw rafter lines to each corner of outside wall lines, these



lines show the length of rafters and the actual pitch, also bevels to fit at plate and ridge. These being gable ends they will stand plumb in the foldup.

Common Rafters

This being a gable roof (straight) all the rafters are common and the same length, 13' $\frac{3}{4}$ " long measured on top edge.

Roof Sections X & X

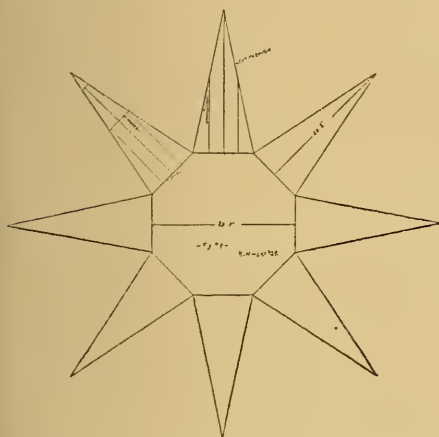
From wall lines lay off ridge lines B 13' $\frac{3}{4}$ ", this being the length of rafters, extend end wall lines to join ridge lines B & B. Space as desired for centers of rafters and then it is ready to cut out.

Cut completely through on all outside lines, your card then will look like this drawing, then lightly score on the 4 wall lines and fold backward so to bring all your markings on top of roof.

We are now of the opinion that the fold ups should precede steel square lessons as there is no simpler method of impressing the fundamentals of roof framing on the mind of the novice, be he young or old.

Fig. 4 is the complete layout for the foldup.

A piece of cardboard 16 inches square will do for this plan at a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch scale, but you can make it larger or smaller as you like. We show two methods for jack rafters, cutting side bevels is a big job for a steep roof, however, it is pre-



ferred by some and the side bevel is shown on one section.

Putting in headers at intervals is strong enough and a saving of labor. However, that is a matter for you to decide. We show the header method in another section.

When your drawing is completed, cut through cardboard on all outside lines, then lightly score on inside lines about one-half through cardboard and fold back so that all markings will be on the outside.

We ask our young brothers to take this up as soon as read and understood, just reading a craft problem won't get you through, but practice will.

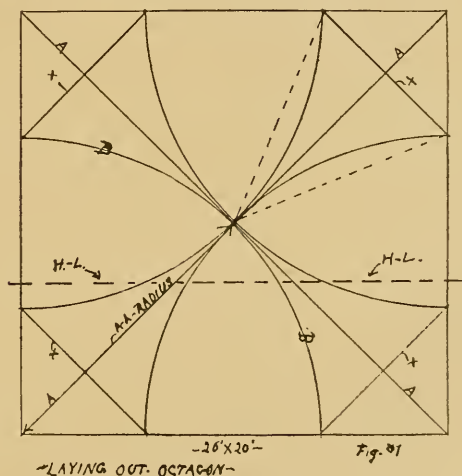
In framing an octagon tower we have made it a practice to cut all the hips the same length with a square plumbcut to fit against a short staff, two pieces of 2 x 4 spiked together, corners chopped off to present faces of rafter thicknesses then by nailing two opposite hips to this top staff you can raise this section, then two other opposites can be raised, nailed at bottoms, then the balance of hips can

be stuck up, nailed at bottoms, all without a scaffold.

We present in this lesson a very interesting study in an octagon tower foldup. The principal shown for laying out an octagon roof apply equally well on all forms in this shape, for instance, octagon bay window, flag staffs, flower beds, etc.

If the boss should say, "Bill, make a template for the mason for that bay window, and make it snappy." Well, there would be many Bills stuck right there.

One of the nice things about these little things is, they make you "Johnny on the spot," another thing, you don't have to get out your tab and pencil and go to figuring like you knew what you were doing. Stalling, the boys call it.



Get this Fig. No. 1 stored away in your noodle and forget about the figures until you come up against the job, you will find all the figures on the plan that you will need.

We don't say that this is the only way to lay out this figure, but it is the simplest and surest method for the apprentice who can enlarge his knowledge on this subject far easier from this foundation.

To show how this applies to the bay window proposition you will note dash line marked H-L (house line) Fig. No. 1. We refer to this again below.

For a tapering octagon flagstaff, say 6" at bottom and tapering to 4" at top, line off as per Fig. No. 1 against each end of timber, centering markings as to size given, snap chalk line through and dress to them.

Octagon Roof. Fig. No. 1

"An octagon is a plane figure of 8 sides and 8 angles."

Fig. No. 1 shows the method for laying out this lesson, and we will get all our level points therefrom.

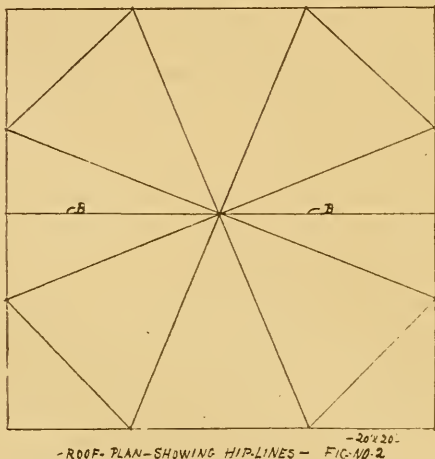
Draw a square 20 x 20 inches, the lesson shows 20 x 20 feet, your drawing will be at scale of 1 inch equals 1 foot. In measuring on your drawing 1-12" will equal 1 inch. Now draw lines A diagonally across square as shown, they will cross at exact center of 20 x 20" square.

With A-A radius, from corner to center strike segment B-B connecting lines of square. Repeat from each corner and you will then have the 8 points or corners for the octagon joining as at X-X-X-X. (Dash line H-L not to be considered.)

Fig. No. 2

Shows the hip lines on the level or floor plan and as indicated by dash lines on one section of Fig. No. 1.

While there will not be any common rafters in an octagon roof we must con-



sider one pair in order to establish the rise. Lines B-B indicate the commons and establish the RUN as 10 ft.

Fig. No. 3

This shows the elevation of roof, also the run and rise and the length of common rafter.

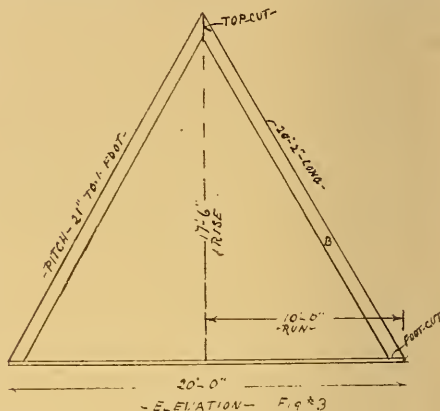
Roof rises 21" to the foot.

The run is 10 feet.

If it rises 21" to 1 foot of run, it would rise 10 times 21" in 10 feet of run, thus making the total rise 10 x 21"

equals 210 inches; 210 inches reduced to feet makes total length of rise 17' 6".

The diagonal of 10" and 17½" on your square is 20' 2", which is the



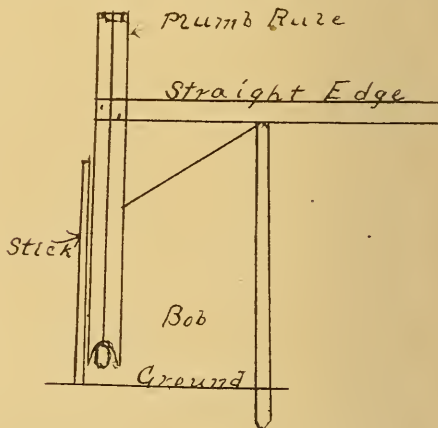
length of common, if we had to use them.

Keep your eye on that 20' 2" as you will need it for your foldup.

The foot cut and top plumb cut are shown and will be useful in framing the jack rafters.

How To Level With a Bob

Herewith is a rough sketch of how to level with a bob. All there is to it, is to make the plumb rule square with the straight edge, which is easy.



It can be swung around to level all corners on a building by one man more easily than two can with a level, and straight edge. I get a good idea out of "The Carpenter" occasionally and like to reciprocate.

F. W. McLEAN.

Shreveport, La.

L. U. No. 764.

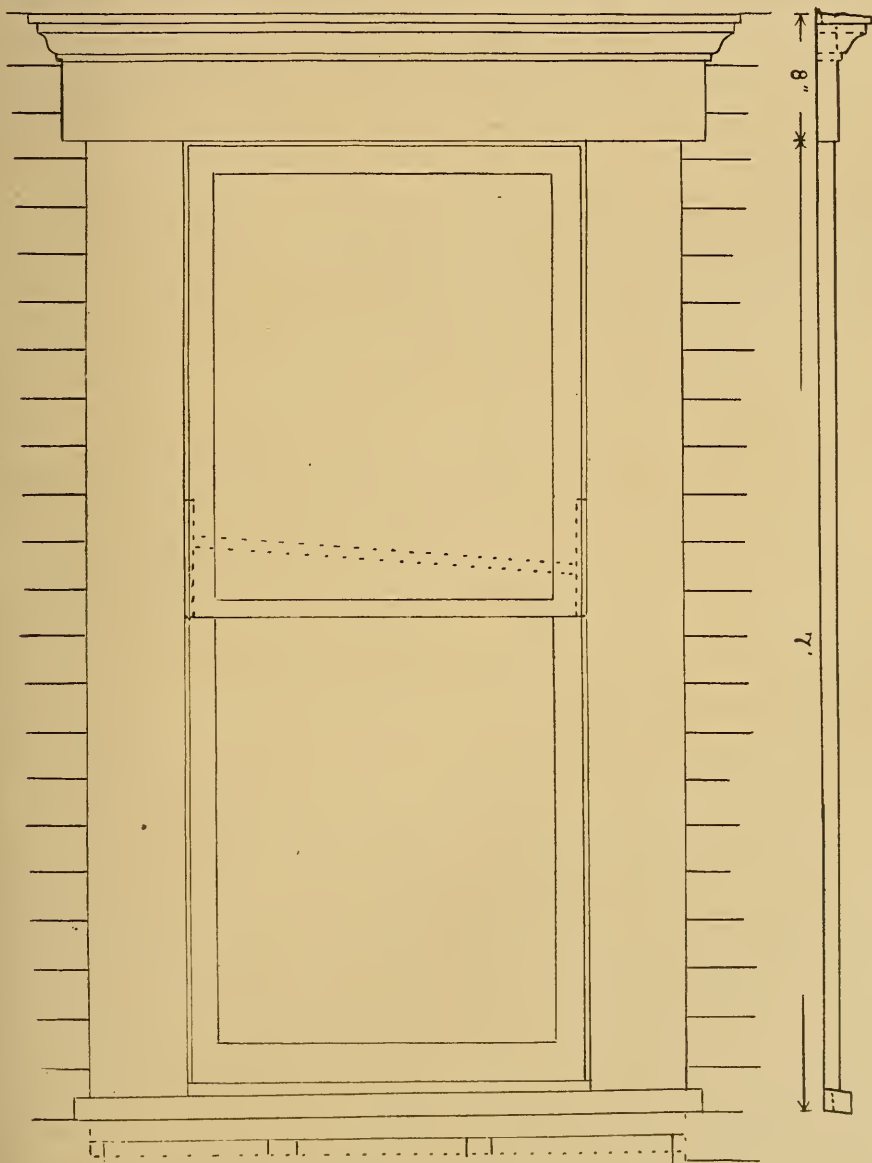
Cutting In a Window

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

Cutting in a window is a very common job. It is not very difficult and yet it is not one that we are anxious

is near an old one that is not a very bad way.

It used to be thought that the best and surest way was to get the exact measurements on the inside and cut the plastering out the size desired, then



for. Most any carpenter is willing to let it fall on the other fellow.

Some think the best way is to tear the siding all off and put it on again. I will admit that when the new opening

cut the outside the same, then put the frame in and with a good pocket knife or a very fine pointed pencil, mark carefully every piece of siding and saw it with a panel or back saw.

Really when the window is tacked to the exact place, plumbed and leveled and carefully marked and sawed to the line it surely ought to be a good job, yet sometimes it was not very good.

Now look at the illustration of the window I have made. I have found good results can be attained by simply getting the exact measurements of the entire length, then get your exact center and from that get your exact width top, center and bottom, with a level plumb

2x4 header, while below to get the 2x4 in it is best to saw one more siding than is needed for the window. If it is not too particular a job save that siding and put it back under the window as it will be a perfect fit, only the saw curfs out, if too loose better take the siding at the top and cut one to fit.

Now, by having this little play at the bottom, one can easily get the siding loose at the top, and shove the top of the frame into place, and then the rest



and straight edge, mark your siding, take extra care cutting the siding for the head if it seems to project an inch at each end, don't take it for granted, but measure each end separately. After getting the head marked out measure the entire head and see if it all agrees before cutting, take the returned crown mold off, and cut the cap as dotted line shows, also cut the sill as dotted line illustrates.

Cutting the sill this way is not only easier than it is to cut the siding out, but it is liable to be even a better job, for if it should move up or down a bit it would not make any particular difference this way while the other way it might almost ruin the entire job. If there is no lining it is a very easy job to saw the siding. The head both inside and out is large enough to cover the

of it. If there is any place that is a bit loose on account of the casings being sprung, a block on each casing, to keep from marring it, and a stick the right length (as illustrated by the dotted lines), drove tight will likely spread it to a perfect fit. If the plastering is old and cracked, it might be well to tack the casing carefully, practically in place while you remove the space where the window is going to be, with a little care even in a very poor building any one can generally avoid marring the wall paper.

The studding that you cut out for the opening goes back to each edge of the window casing, not only to nail the casing to, but the lath and siding as well.

Now, after telling how to put the window in let us look at the rest of the

drawings and realize what has to be contended with even before the right kind of a frame is ordered. Many old buildings have been built and rebuilt time and time again and possibly no two times exactly the same kind of construction. If you should measure an old jamb only a few feet from where the new window was going to be placed, you might not be sure that where you were going to cut would be the same construction, so be sure you are right before you go ahead.

An up-to-date stud with thin plaster the jamb wants to be only $4\frac{1}{4}$ " where the building has no outside lining and only lath and plaster on the inside, while a real 2x4 as in olden times and lining that was never dressed, or our earliest dressed stud $3\frac{3}{4}$ ", $\frac{7}{8}$ " lining on the outside patent lath and plaster on the inside, the jamb wants to be $5\frac{3}{4}$ ", of course, the same without outside lining would be just that much less. While the same only common lath would be 5 3-8.

An old house well built with lining on each side then a strip and lath and plaster and with a stud that was rather heavy the jamb would be as illustrated, $7\frac{1}{4}$ ". While some of the old timers who built in the cold north, plastered to keep the cold out and then a strip put on for a dead air space and then the real finished plastering on the inside, it might be even more. This only illustrates a small part of what we are liable to come in contact with when we are called upon to put in a window.

In Answer To Brother Cook

I read in "The Carpenter" of this month of Wm. R. Cook asking information on roof framing, also an answer by Brother Wray.

While Brother Wray's method is very good, I have another which I beg to submit.

My way of cutting rafters is to take the run of rafter on one blade of square, rise of roof on tongue, as this diagonal is length of rafter for one foot run. Apply the square to stud to be cut as many times as there are feet in half the width of building.

For example: If the building were 24 ft. wide and the roof had a rise of 9 in. to the foot or in other words 3-8 pitch, the length of rafter would be 15 in. per foot run, hence as the building under consideration is 24 ft. wide, half the

width would be 12 ft., as there are 15 in. to the foot run, and there are 12 ft. in half the width, there would be 12×15 equals 180 in. or 15 ft., length of rafter to outside plate line whatever would be desired for lookout to be added to length of rafter ready found.

Hip rafter for same roof would be 9" on tongue, 17" on blade 12 times. I use 17" because it is practical. 16.97 is the exact figures.

The jacks or cripples as some carpenters call them, are cut same as common rafters, top and seat cuts.

But the side cut to fit the hip has a different angle.

The length of common rafter on blade of square, the run on tongue, cut on length, will give proper cut in all cases.

For the above mentioned roof the cut would be 15" on blade, 12" on tongue cut on blade for side cut.

Length of jacks, the shortest one would be 30" or two spaces of 15" each, the second one would be two spaces longer or 60" each succeeding jack 30" longer.

Trusting this may be a benefit to some.

S. A. MITCHELL.

Evansville, Ind.

L. U. No. 90.

Answer To Brother Baker

The wooden brace referred to by Brother Clyde Baker, in the March issue of our Journal is an English brace. While this one may be a very old one, I have seen new ones brought here in 1882.

WM. McGUIRE,

Chicago, Ill.

L. U. No. 10.

Answer To Brother Carpenter

In regard to sizes of openings for doors and windows will say that the accepted rule for making rough openings in frame buildings is to add 10" to glass size for width and 11" for height, which gives plenty of room for window frame.

For example: Say we have a double hung window, glass size, 30"-28".

Glass is 30" wide side, styles of sash 2", jambs generally $\frac{7}{8}$ ". Pocket 2 1-8, which is ample.

Thus glass 30"; 2 side styles 2" equals 4"; 2 side jambs $\frac{7}{8}$ " equals $1\frac{3}{4}$ "; 2 side pockets 2 1-8" equals $4\frac{1}{4}$ ". Total 40".

Height 2 glass 28", 56"; bottom style, 3"; meeting rail, 1"; top rail, 2"; bot-

tom sill and sub-sill, 3"; top jamb, $\frac{7}{8}$ "; room to play, 1 1-8". Height of rough opening, 67".

To make window frames from glass size, say we have the same size sash, 30" x 28" and wish a frame for a double hung window.

Our measure is for the inside of the frame, thus our glass is 30" wide, to which we add the two side styles of the sash which are 2" each or 4" for the two, 30" plus 4" equals 34", which is the inside width of frame, height two glass 28" equals 56"; bottom style or rail, 3"; meeting rail where the two sash meet in middle, 1"; top rail, 2". Inside measure for height of frame, 62".

All stock sash are made practically the same in regard to the sizes of the styles regardless of what the glass size may be.

To frame openings for doors, say we have a 6' 6" x 2' 6" door. We will frame our opening about 4" higher and 3" or $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wider than the door size which gives us plenty of room for $\frac{7}{8}$ " jambs to be plumbed true and blocked out for an outside door. When using $1\frac{1}{2}$ " or $1\frac{3}{4}$ " jambs allow more.

A. E. WILLIAMS,
Washington, D. C. L. U. No. 132.

Information Supplied

In the March issue of our Journal I noticed an article entitled, "Figuring Lumber," by L. Perth, which was very good, but for a more rapid or shorter calculation, I wish to submit the following:

We first accept a board measure foot to equal 1 x 12 x 12 or 144 square inches. In figuring a bill of lumber to determine the number of feet in each part.

Thus, 40, 2 x 8, 16 ft. equals 853 plus feet board measure. Using the cancellation method, thus 40—2—8—16 canceled by 6—12 will equal 853 plus feet.

Second, 36, 2 x 6, 20 ft. by the same method, thus, 36—2—6—20 canceled by 12 equals 720 feet board measure.

Third, 60, 2 x 4, 12 canceled thus, 60—2—4—12 canceled by 12 equals 480 feet board measure.

In this way, the whole bill of each dimension is figured as easily as one stick.

In answer to Brother Carpenter of Vancouver, Wash.

The window openings in framing for windows using weights should be eleven

inches wider and twelve inches longer than actual glass measurements.

The inside or clear measure of frame should be 4 1-8 inches wider and 6 inches longer than the glass measurements, using the longest measure inside parting stop of frame. The most used slope in bottom is 3 to 24.

Door openings should be 3 inches wider and 3 inches higher than the size of the door.

THOS. J. ROBBERTSON.
Paris, Ark. L. U. No. 1628.

Rafter Information Wanted

Kindly have some one explain the following in "The Carpenter.":

If a building is 24 ft. 10 in. wide, how do you get the length of a hip or valley for same. I know how to get length for 12 ft. (half width of building) but don't know how to get the inches.

Yours truly,
Paterson, N. J. H. SMITH.

Blueprint Information Wanted

Will it be much trouble for you to answer a few questions in "The Carpenter" regarding blue prints?

First. How to prepare the paper, what kind of paint or ink should be used on the paper that takes effect from tracing list?

Second. How electric light should be used to take effect from tracing paper on blue paper?

Third. What should be the distance from the light to tracing paper to blue paper and time required on same?

Fourth. Where to get such ink or paint for the purpose required.

I believe that answers to these questions will be very valuable to a good many carpenters, especially apprentices, so believing that you will be able to find somebody to help answer these few questions, I'm thanking you in advance for all the trouble I'm giving you.

Yours truly,
A. ZALUK.
Brooklyn, N. Y. L. U. No. 2305.

A Correction

In the March issue of "The Carpenter" in the article entitled "Figuring Lumber" on page 50, the 10th line from the bottom of column should read: floor joist 23 ft. long instead of floor joist 20 ft. long.

Nails—The "Penny" System

(By L. Perth, L. U. No. 10.)

The "penny" system of designating nails originated in England.

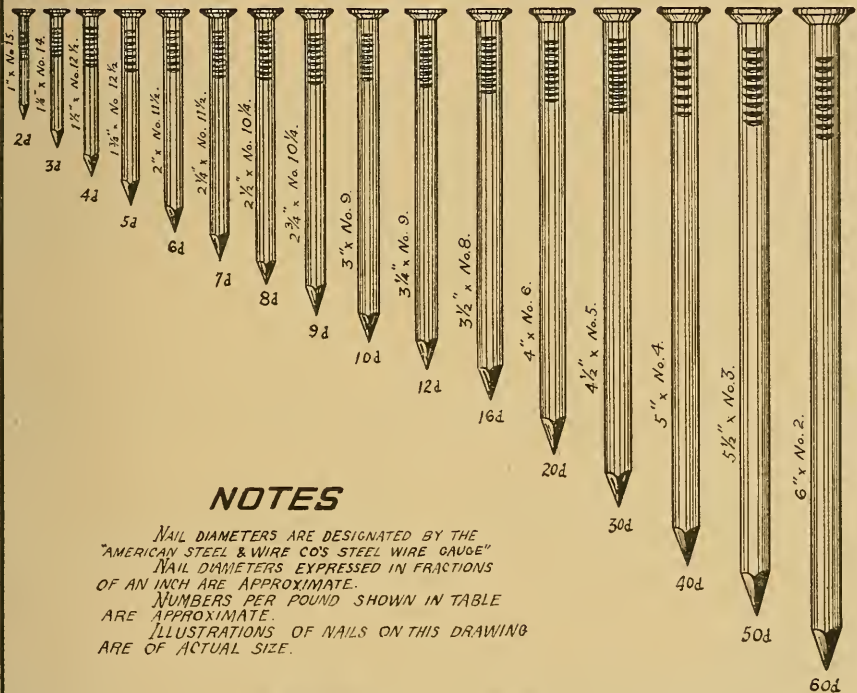
Two explanations are offered as to how this curious designation came about.

One is that four penny nails sold for

The abbreviation for penny is "d." which is the first letter of the Roman coin "Denarius."

The same abbreviation "d" in the early history of England was used for "pound" in weight.

It also is probable that "six pound," "eight pound," when hurriedly spoken,

**NOTES**

NAIL DIAMETERS ARE DESIGNATED BY THE "AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO'S STEEL WIRE GAUGE"

NAIL DIAMETERS EXPRESSED IN FRACTIONS OF AN INCH ARE APPROXIMATE.

NUMBERS PER POUND SHOWN IN TABLE ARE APPROXIMATE.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF NAILS ON THIS DRAWING ARE OF ACTUAL SIZE.

TABLE
OF COMMON WIRE NAILS

SIZE	LENGTH	GAUGE	DIAMT.	NUMBER TO 1 LB.	SIZE	LENGTH	GAUGE	DIAMT.	NUMBER TO 1 LB.
2d	1"	15	$\frac{5}{16}$ "	976	10d	3"	9	$\frac{9}{16}$ "	69
3d	1 1/4"	14	$\frac{3}{8}$ "	568	12d	3 1/4"	9	$\frac{9}{16}$ "	63
4d	1 1/2"	12 1/2	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	316	16d	3 1/2"	8	$\frac{5}{16}$ "	49
5d	1 3/4"	12 1/2	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	271	20d	4"	6	$\frac{3}{16}$ "	31
6d	2"	11 1/2	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	181	30d	4 1/2"	5	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	24
7d	2 1/4"	11 1/2	$\frac{7}{16}$ "	161	40d	5"	4	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	18
8d	2 1/2"	10 1/4	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	165	50d	5 1/2"	3	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	14
9d	2 3/4"	10 1/4	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	96	60d	6"	2	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	11

NAILS**COMMON WIRE NAILS**

JANUARY 13-1926
L. PERTH.

No. 1

four pence a hundred; six penny nails for six pence a hundred, and so on.

The other explanation, which is more probable, is that one thousand nails of a certain size weighed six pounds; of another a bit longer, the same number, weighed eight pounds; thence, eight pound nails, six pound nails.

became contracted to "six penny," "eight penny."

At any rate, the term "penny" or "d." persisted in the nail industry.

On the accompanying drawing actual sizes of common wire nails are shown. Lengths, diameters, gauge and number per pound may be found in table.

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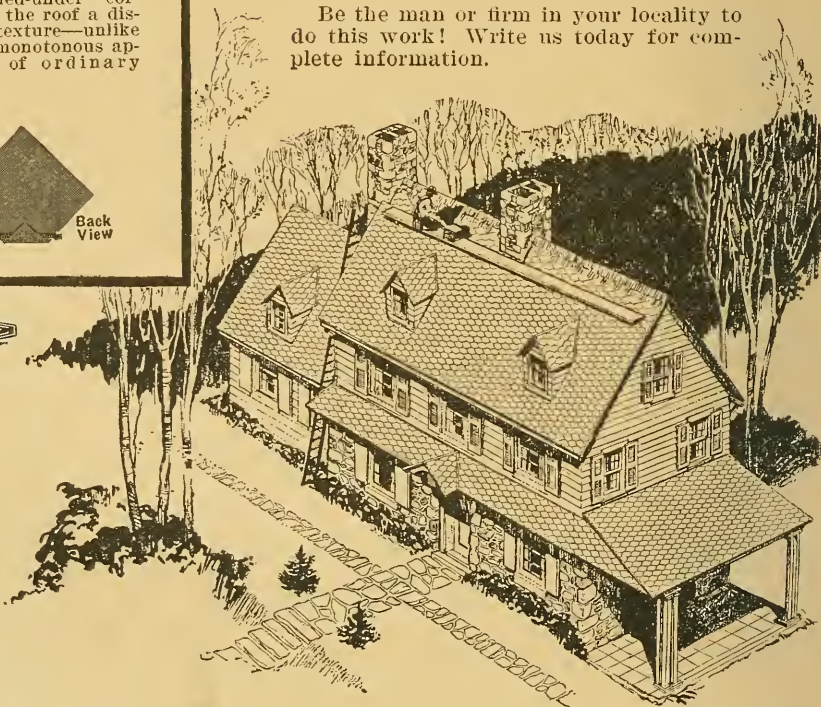
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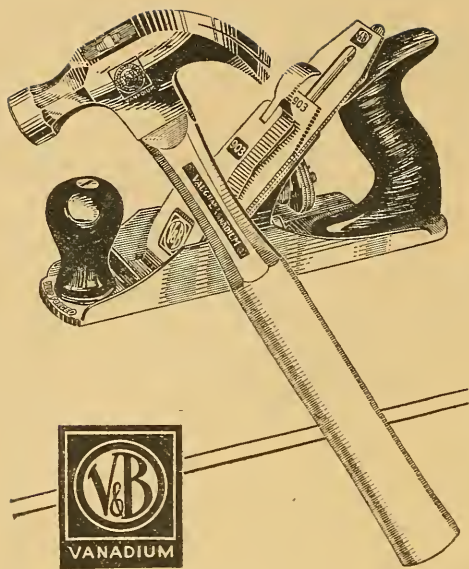
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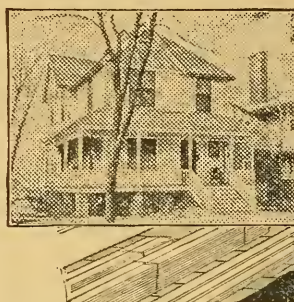
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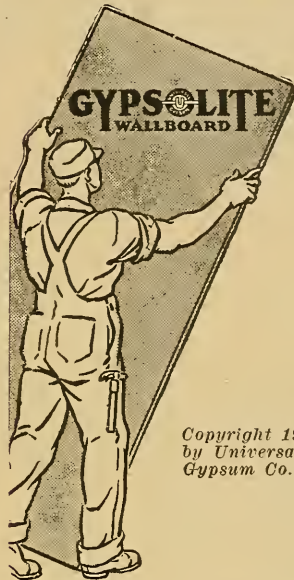
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Carpenters and builders save a lot of time in putting up Gypsolite, and obtain a finished job that does credit to their workmanship. No crumbled edges; no split core.

Gypsolite will not warp, crack nor shrink.

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Gypsolite may be shipped in straight or mixed cars, with Insulux, Plaster, and other gypsum products, from our three mills, located at Ft. Dodge, Ia., Akron, N. Y., and Rotan, Texas

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GYPSOLITE
WALLBOARD



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Strong for Maydole
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"No job is too tough for a Maydole. It'll stand any amount of punishment. And what a peach of a hang that hammer's got. You'd think it was made to order for you.

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The Maydole Hammer is backed by eighty-four years of specialization in fine hammers. Head is press-forged of tool steel tempered separately at each end. Handle is of clear, second growth hickory air-dried for years and put on to stay.

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Huther Bros. Cutter Head.

The knives are set with the use of a headless set screw. Flanged side plates strengthen the head and keep knives from twisting while being set. Hexagonal head machine bolts securely fasten the knives.

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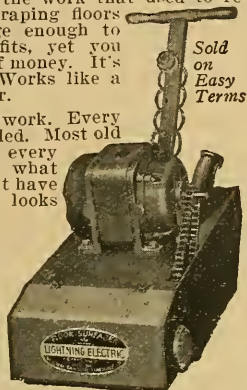
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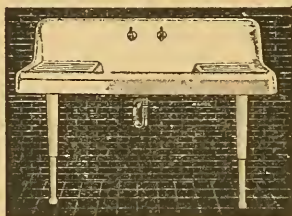
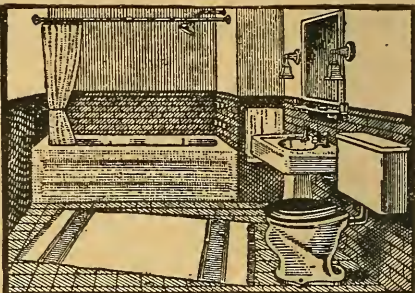
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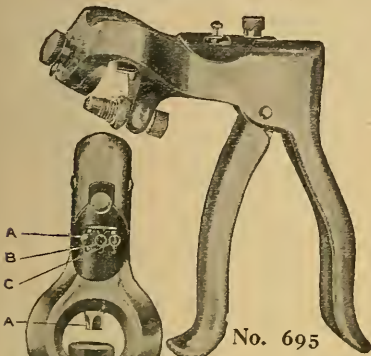
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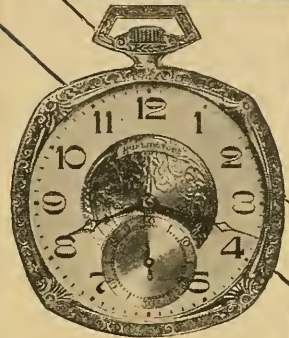
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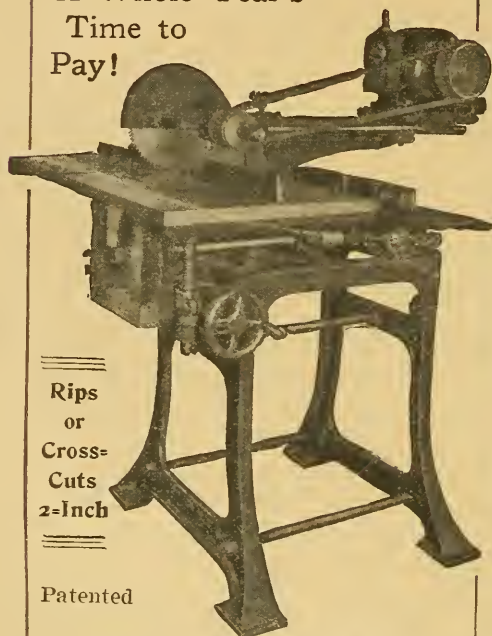
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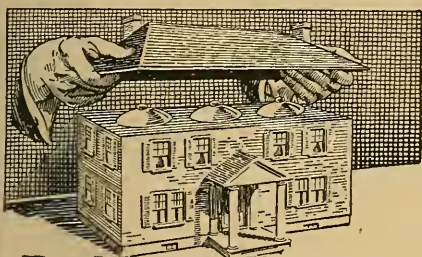
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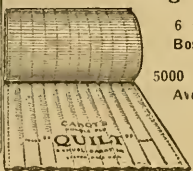
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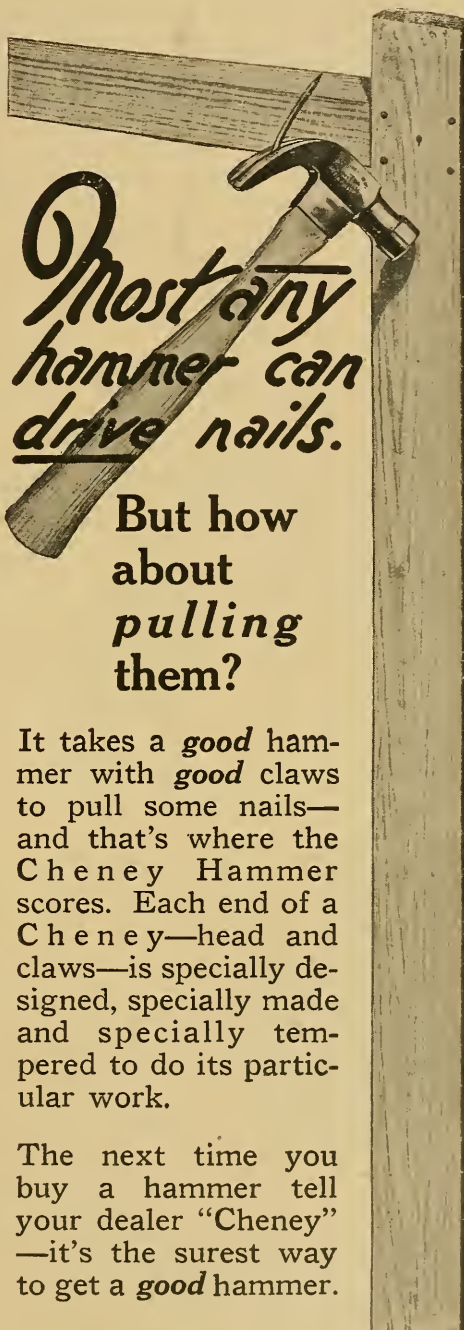
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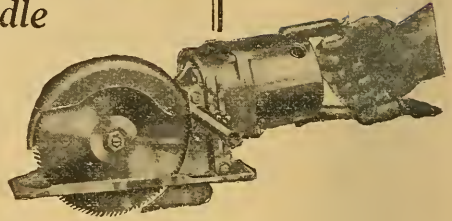
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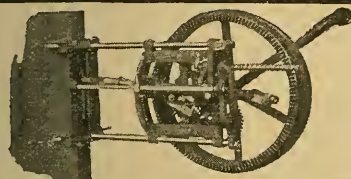
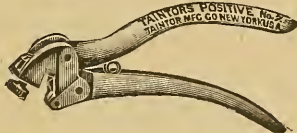


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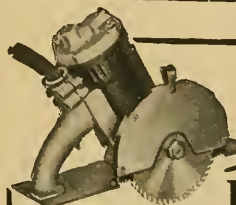
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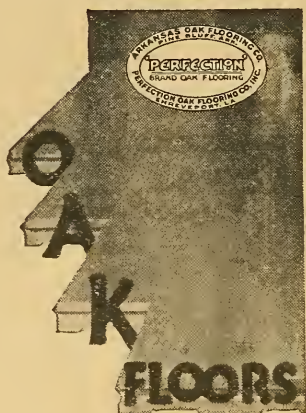
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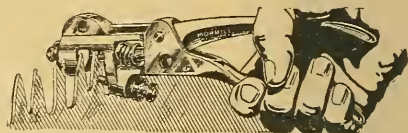
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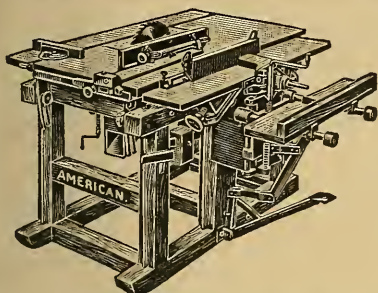
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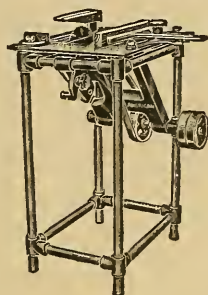
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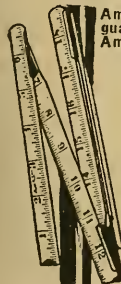
Every home, office building, church, school, apartment hotel, etc., is a prospect for this reliable metal weather strip. Write us today for our generous agency proposition.

Federal Metal Weather Strip Co.

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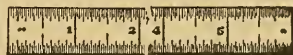
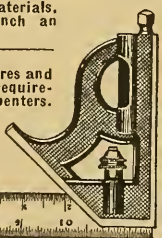
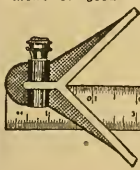
Chicago, Illinois

Use American Rule Products for Accuracy



American Rules are made of the finest materials, guaranteed to give satisfaction. Every inch an American.

Our very practical combination squares and levels carefully made to meet every requirement of good mechanics and carpenters.



You should be able to sell large quantities of our tempered steel scales—in stiff, flexible, and semi-flexible, in various lengths. Send for literature and attractive prices.

AMERICAN RULE MFG. CO., INC. 486 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Here's an IMPORTANT Feature

The cases of the Empire Level are interchangeable. If the glass becomes broken insert a new case. You can do it quickly, easily and inexpensively. Then too, the Empire is the most accurate and durable level on the market.



If your dealer doesn't handle them write

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

EMPIRE LEVEL

No. 1 E
Six Glass Level with
Interchangeable Vial Cases.

**An
Unusual
Value**

That's what Builders
say when we quote them
on

**ACME SANITARY
STEEL BATH
ROOM CABINETS**

Get our prices and specifications on cabinets before you place your order. The owner will like the way they look when installed, and you'll like the way they affect your profits.

We make all recessed type cabinets with or without open shelf at bottom, and also cabinets for surface mounting where it is impossible to make a recess in the wall. Write for prices and description.

Morton Manufacturing Company

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**Get into the Floor Surfacing Business
While the Field Is Fresh**

**\$40 to \$50 a day easily earned
with an AUTOMATIC—**



the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication—SKF Ball-bearings—Whitney Silent Chain—Roller Pressure Regulator—ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today—Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial.

**A YEAR TO
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The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.

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SAND'S^{WOOD AND}LEVELS^{ALUMINUM}

**STANDARD OF
PERFECTION AND
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Built for the artisan and
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**CARPENTERS
ALUMINUM LEVEL**



No. 24-24" 6 Glasses

Also make 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

SAND'S LEVELS TELL THE TRUTH

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.

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PARKS

Cabinet Shop Special No.
10 Circular saw, band saw,
jointer, motor, \$290
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**A
Complete
Parks
for
\$290!**



Nothing else to buy! Motor and accessories complete all ready to plug into nearest light socket and go to work.

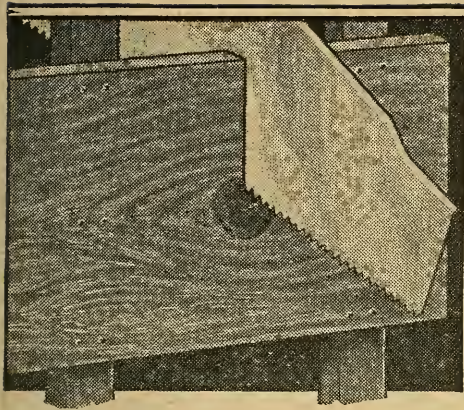
For the man who does "odd jobs" in his off time this Parks Cabinet Shop Special is a big money-maker. You can turn out as much as a four-man shop working by yourself. You can build your own business in spare time. Write for circular and the story of "One Man who Did It."

THE PARKS BALL BEARING MACHINE COMPANY

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PARKS
WOODWORKING MACHINES



What Happens When Your Saw Strikes This?

Nothing serious if you keep on hand a **BLACK DIAMOND Slim Taper File**.

It is a comparatively simple matter for you to re-condition the teeth of your saws with this reliable tool.

There's no judge of a file like a carpenter. That's why we want you to judge **BLACK DIAMOND** Files for yourself—and get them from hardware dealers.

G. & H. BARNETT Co.

1078 Frankford Ave.,
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Owned and Operated by
**NICHOLSON FILE
COMPANY**
Providence, R. I.



Salary increased 300% in few months

Chief draftsman of big company received big increase even before he had completed his course with the I. C. S.

"AT THE time I started my I. C. S. course I was working in a paper mill," writes A. J. Hutchins, Chief Draftsman for the American Strawboard Company.

"Before I had completed the course I was called upon to make drawings in one of the company's largest mills and was appointed Superintendent of Construction at an increased salary of 300 per cent."

Every mill brings letters from students of the International Correspondence Schools telling of increases in salary due to spare-time study.

Why don't you study too and prepare for a real job at a real salary? You can do it if you really try.

Just mark and mail the coupon and we will send you complete information about the I. C. S. drafting courses or any other course in which you are interested.

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Oldest and largest correspondence schools in the world
Without cost or obligation on my part, please tell me how I can qualify for the position or in the subject before which I have marked an X:

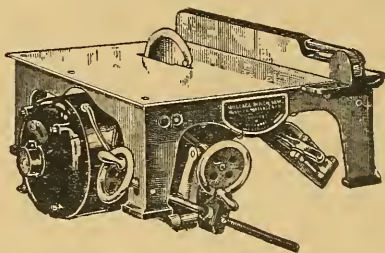
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Wallace
PORTABLE MACHINES

Wallace Universal Saw
Wallace Plain Saw
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Wonder Disc Sander
Wonder Spindle Sander
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Pot with automatic
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Increasing The Workman's Earnings

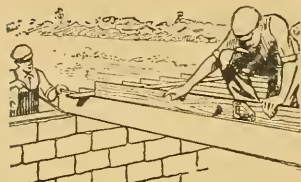
A Wallace Portable Machine can speed up progress on every construction job. It cuts costs and can give increased earning power. One of these highly efficient portable machines in your basement or shop can be used to do profitable spare time work.

All Wallace Machines are easily portable and can be taken to the job during the building season and used for extra work at home. Each machine is direct-motor-driven—no belts to slip and dissipate power and take their power from any light or power circuit.

Write for catalog and price list

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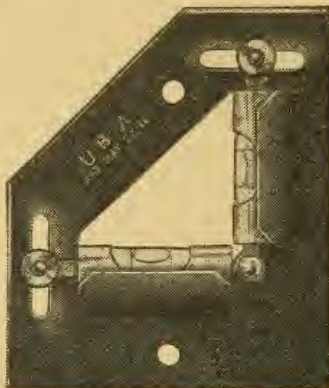


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The UBA

An Adjustable Combination Level And Plumb That Can Be Applied To Any Length Straight Edge Or Board. The Level With An Instant Adjustment And Immediate Results.

USE IT AND PROVE IT

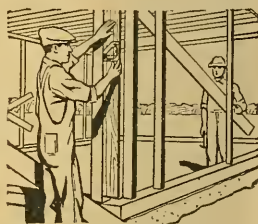


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Order Through Your Local Dealer Or Send Us Post Money Order And We Will Mail Direct To You. Mention Name Of Dealer. With Personal Checks Add 10c.

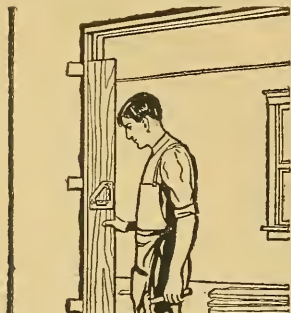
UNION LEVEL MFG. CO.
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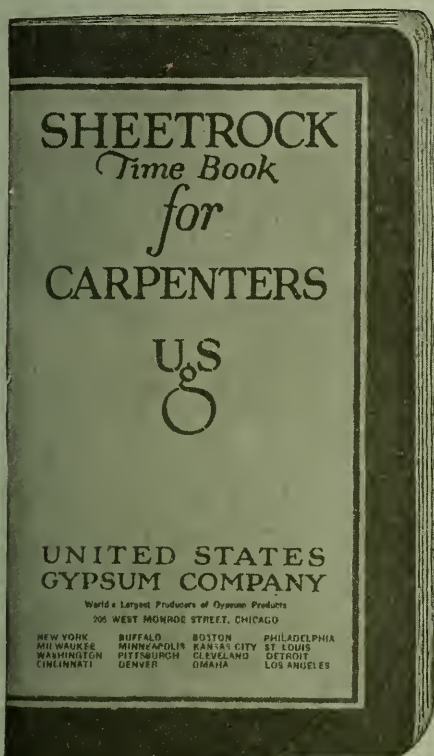
You Do Service To Yourself And Employer When You Put A UBA Into Action. The UBA Is Thoroughly And Rigidly Inspected To Maintain The High Standard Of Quality The Mechanic Insists On. Finished With Clear Or Green Double Marked Bulbs.



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So You Won't Forget to Remember



Put this book in your pocket — jot down your time every day and other things you don't want to forget. It will probably put money in your pocket, for it will "remember" when you might forget.

It has many pages of information you need — wage tables, lumber tables, capacity tables, tables of weights and measures. These help you to figure things up in short order.

There's one ready for you, if you're a carpenter or contractor. Just mail the coupon.

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick, 32 or 48 in. wide and 6 to 10 ft. long

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Mail this coupon today

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SHEETROCK

The FIREPROOF



WALLBOARD

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Dept. 4, 205 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Send my SHEETROCK Time Book to —

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Sheetrock is inspected and approved as an effective barrier to fire by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.



MR. HAPPY MAN SAYS--

“ATKINS SAWS
CUT Wood in Two
and Your Work in
Two At the Same
Time.”

*Atkins Saws are a Joy
to Own and a Pleasure
to Use.*

Enclose 35c for nail
apron — and ask for
“Saw Sense” and use-
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E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1897 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

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SILVER STEEL SAWS



The CARPENTER



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XLVI, No. 5.

MAY, 1926

You Can Always Depend on It



The big, broad units of Gyp-Lap always come to the job in standard dimensions and a standard thickness. Made of gypsum rock, they cannot warp, bulge or buckle, such as is the case so many times with inferior wood sheathing.

You'll find Gyp-Lap easy to handle, easy to fit around openings. It saws and nails like lumber. You'll do a better

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Gyp-Lap braces your studs better than wood, making a rigid, solid wall—the finest backing for clapboards, shingles, stucco or brick.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM CO
General Offices
205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois

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GYP - LAP

The FIREPROOF Sheathing

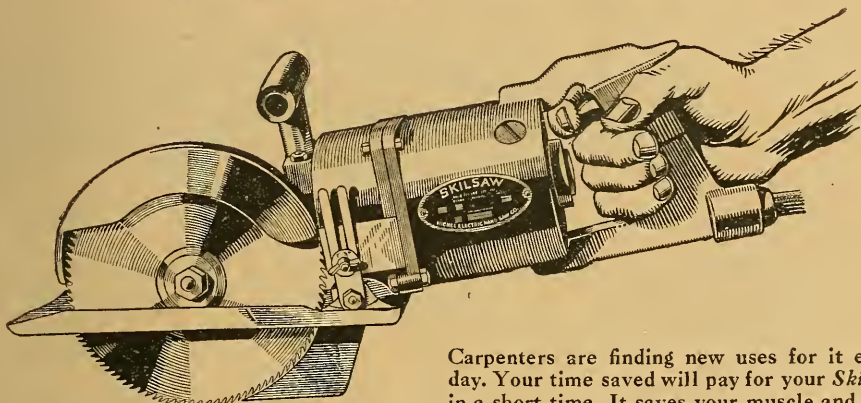
Mail this today!

United States Gypsum Company
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Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyp-Lap.

Name

Address

HERE'S *Electricity!* at your **SAW HANDLE**



Put *Skilsaw*, the new electric hand saw, in your hand and you'll cut six times the lumber you used to cut with the old hand saw—and still feel fresh and strong. You can take *Skilsaw* right to the job, turn on the juice and cut right to the line.

Skilsaw will cut joists, rafters, flooring, concrete forms, bridging and fire cuts on sleepers.

Carpenters are finding new uses for it every day. Your time saved will pay for your *Skilsaw* in a short time. It saves your muscle and your energy. Its unive^{rs}al motor works on either direct or alternating current.

Carpenters from Maine to California are using *Skilsaw*. Cut out and mail the coupon and receive a circular that will show you the greatest tool and time saver in the building industry.

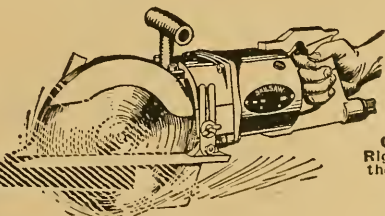
Do it now. *Michel Electric Hand Saw Co.*, 3818 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago.

SKILSAW

PUTS HORSE POWER AT THE SAW HANDLE



*Cuts rafters, joists,
studding, bridging*



*Cuts
Right to
the Line*

Still Fresh

I can cut out the rafters for an ordinary dwelling in less than an hour and still be fresh and feel like nailing them in place. It sure does save muscle.

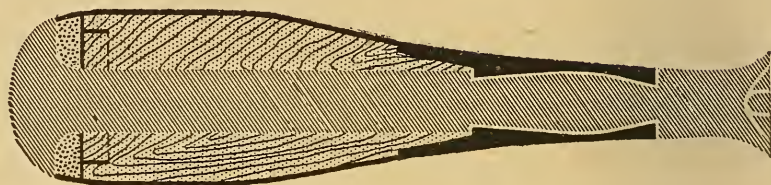
KARL T. ROHRER
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Michel Electric Hand Saw Co.
3818 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago

Send me your descriptive circular and price of *Skilsaw*. No obligation incurred.

STANLEY

"EVERLASTING" CHISELS



TAKE a good look at this cross-section of the Stanley "Everlasting" Chisel. Note, particularly, how a blow on the head is transmitted directly to the cutting edge.

This distinctive Stanley type of construction gives a maximum strength, durability and efficiency. It makes the chisel practically indestructible. The handle is of hickory. It is protected by a leather washer and a brass ring driven into the top. There is never a need to buy extra handles for the handle lasts the life of the chisel. The ferrule is machined of bar steel and is hot swaged on to the shank.

Stanley Chisels are made with bevel or square edges. Fine quality steel and careful heat treatment gives a blade that will take and hold a keen cutting edge.

Catalogue No. 34 shows the complete line of Stanley Tools of all types and sizes. A copy will be sent to any carpenter on request.

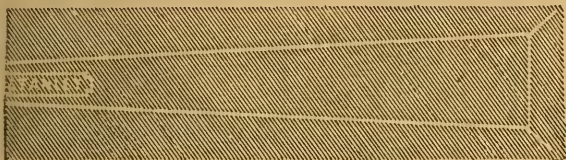
STANLEY



STANLEY

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT, New Britain, Conn.

have one-piece steel construction



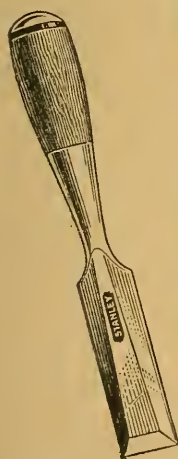
Sold separately and in sets

Stanley Bevel Edge Butt Chisel No. 50
Blades 3 inches long, sizes $\frac{1}{8}$ to 2 in.

Stanley Bevel Edge Pocket Chisel No.
40. Blades $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, sizes $\frac{1}{8}$ to
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Stanley Bevel Edge Firmer Chisel No.
20. Blades $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, sizes $\frac{1}{8}$ to
2 in.

No. 50



No. 20



No. 40

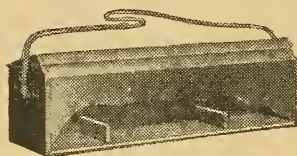


TOOLS

New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle

The Kennedy "Carpenter's Tote Box"

Durable
Easy
to Carry
Handy
to Use
Inexpensive



K-32—32 x 8 x 10 1/4



The Kennedy All-Steel "Tote Box" was Designed by Carpenters

They suggested the convenient design—the wooden bottom with a rack for three saws and a place for a level and a square. Then it was built to conform to the Kennedy standard of construction that for the last fifteen years has so well served the man who carries tools. No wonder carpenters from all parts of the country say it's a big help—you'll say so, too.

In it you can carry to any place on the job all the tools you need—and when you have it in the tool house at night, you can lock it with a padlock.

The very low price is within reach of every carpenter. See it at your hardware store—or we will send you more information on request.

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201 TYLER STREET • VAN WERT, OHIO



"AN ALL-STEEL KIT FOR EVERY NEED"

FREE

to Carpenters and Builders



Short Training Brings Him \$450 Per Month

"When I started as a student I was a foreman at \$8.00 a day. For the past four months I have averaged \$450 per month." R. H. Edney, Asheville, N. C.

\$9,000 in Four Months

"I have made \$9000 in four months on nine buildings" writes Wm. J. Petrasek, Chicago, Ill.

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Plan Reading—Estimating
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**NO PREVIOUS SCHOOLING
REQUIRED**

If You Live in or Near Chicago

Visit our School for Builders, open day or evening. 500 carpenters and builders attend each year. You can get the same training at home, by mail. Same plans; same lessons; same instructors. The Coupon brings all facts *Free*.

Yes, we'll send you these *real* Blue Print Plans. They're sent Free and Postpaid. Don't send a penny. Just mail the coupon. And with the plans we send a 24-page book on "How to Read Blue Prints." No charge for this either. We want to show every carpenter how easy it is to learn, in spare time, to

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Today a man must know plans and specifications in order to get ahead in building. He must know how to lay out work and run jobs. Guessing won't do, and skill at your trade is not enough. The big money goes to the man who *knows*.

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Dept. 539, 118 East 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

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The new fireproof sheathing that nails and saws like lumber

LIGHTWEIGHT and fireproof Gypsolite sheathing now replaces wood sheathing and building paper for exterior walls, thus permitting more rapid construction. It adds strength to the sidewalls, and will last as long as the building.

These large sturdy sheets, standard 4 x 8 ft. size, of uniform 1/2 in. thickness, are remarkably light in weight. They are quickly and economically put up for all classes of buildings, effecting a real saving in time and labor.

Processed to prevent moisture absorption, this ideal sheathing is used for exterior finish as a backing for stucco on frame buildings. Can also be used for roof sheathing, and as a backing for brick veneer. Can be nailed and sawed like ordinary lumber.

Better insulation

With its core of gypsum, containing thousands of dead air cells, the best non-conductor known, Gypsolite sheathing resists the passage of heat, cold, and sound. It is fireproof, and ratproof.

Gypsolite sheathing is 6 ways better

Fireproof; light in weight; greater strength; better insulation; less breakage; saws more easily. Use Gypsolite sheathing on your next job, recommended by architects and contractors the country over for fireproof construction. Sold by lumber and building supply dealers. Write us for illustrated literature and samples. Our construction engineers will supply you with technical information and assistance without obligation.



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CARPENTERS ATTENTION!

You can increase your profits from roofing business and furnish your customers with—*Fireproof, Rotproof, Weatherproof, Everlasting* roofs by using

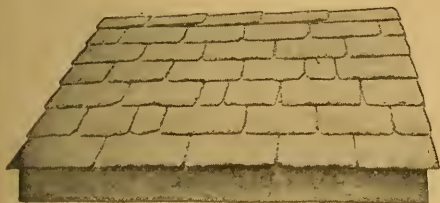
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Get our proposition on a car load with best trade price for your territory. We can furnish the diagonal, honeycomb or American styles in many permanent colors, including: Black, Grey, Tuscan Red, Brown, Green, etc.

Also the last word in—

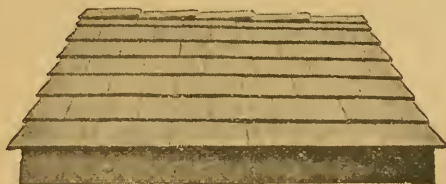
TAPERED AMBLER ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Specify "English Thatch"



for Roof of rough type
Tapered
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for Roof of Smooth type
Tapered
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Half inch butts, random widths, irregular courses

ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE & SHEATHING

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Asbestos Shingle, Slate and Sheathing
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Please send me full particulars about your fireproof Ambler Asbestos Shingles and directions for applying same.

☐ Send your book "The Safe Roof for the Family."

Name

Street or R. D.

City State.....

☐ Check here if you want a sample.

BRANCHES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

SIMONDS

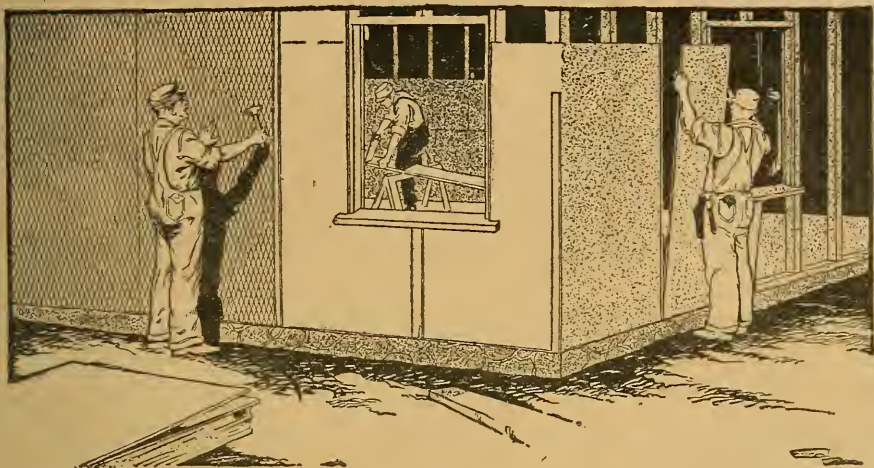
BLUE RIBBON HAND SAWS



“Edge-Holding,” that is the word that tells you a complete story when applied to Simonds Blue Ribbon Hand Saws. For quality of steel, hang and balance you will find no other Saw that equals a Simonds. They are Saws that cut smooth and easy. Try them yourself. Tell your dealer to show you Simonds Blue Ribbon Hand Saws.

SIMONDS SAW AND STEEL CO.

ESTABLISHED 1832 - FITCHBURG, MASS.



You tell 'em

When you hear that a house is to be built, with an added thought given to insulation, remember that Cornell is a splendid heat insulator.

To make that house snug and tight use Cornell outside the studding in the place of sheathing. Nail furring strips over Cornell. If it's a stucco house, fasten the metal lath to the furring strips.

Tell the builder about it, or if you are responsible for the job, put it on yourself.

Don't lay stucco over Cornell without metal-lath or other base. Neither you nor we want anybody to blame us if the cement cracks and falls off before the house is a year old.

Cornell is all-wood — every shred of it. Its resistance to heat (or cold) makes it an insulator of unusual merit.

Specify Cornell and use it. We'll send you samples gladly.

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Cornell
Wood Board

CORNELL WOOD PRODUCTS CO.

(C-6)

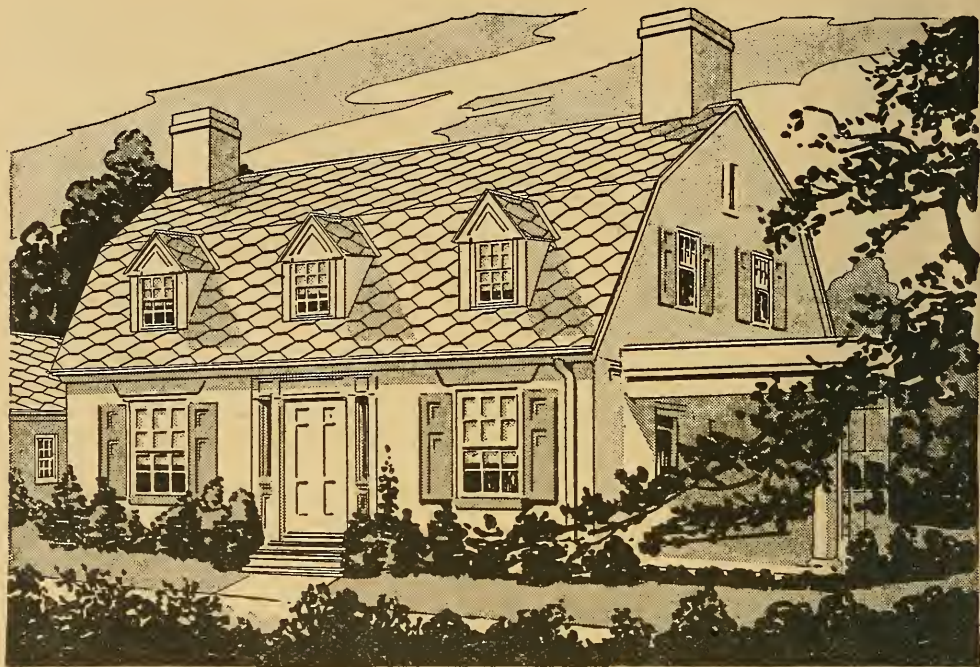
190 N. State Street, Chicago

Send me free samples of Cornell.

Name _____

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City _____ State _____

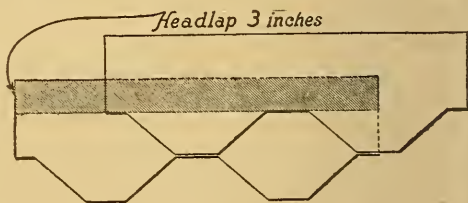


Roof With 4-Tone Hex Strips

WHEN you are considering a roofing or re-roofing job use Ruberoid 4-Tone Hex Strips.

These shingles have four tones of slate granules imbedded in each shingle. There are four different color shingles, ranging from a mellow brown to a purplish steel-blue. These shingles when laid in sequence give the home owner a roof of charm, perfect in balance of color—a roof *distinctive*, yet conservative and rich.

Ruberoid 4-Tone Hex Strips are pre-assorted. They are packed in bundles with definite instructions so that the roof will be laid properly in sequence of their color value. This makes laying a very simple job. They are packed two bundles to the square, weighing 165 to 175 pounds—43 strips to the bundle.



4-Tone Hex Strips are easily laid over old wood shingles. They have *50% more headlap* than the usual strip-shingle, and provide *three thicknesses where the wear is most severe*. Only three nails are required to the strip.

Use the coupon below. It will bring you full information regarding Ruberoid 4-Tone Hex Strips.

Chicago

The RUBEROID Co.
New York

Boston



*There is but one Ruberoid.
Look for the Man on the Label.*

The RUBEROID CO.
95 Madison Ave., New York

Carpenter

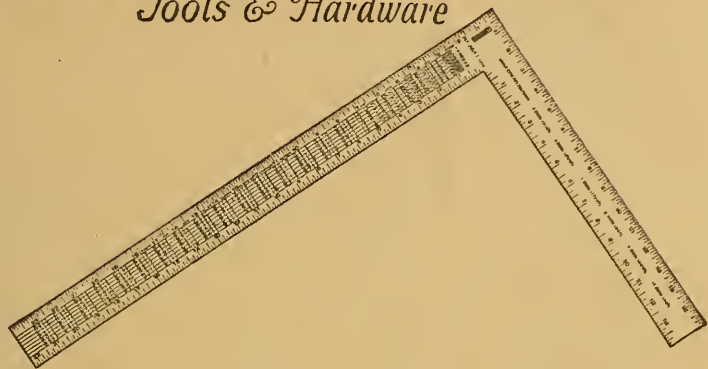
Gentlemen: Please send me samples and full information regarding Ruberoid 4-Tone Hex Strips.

Name.....

Address.....

SARGENT

Tools & Hardware



Let a Sargent Framing Square do your figuring for you

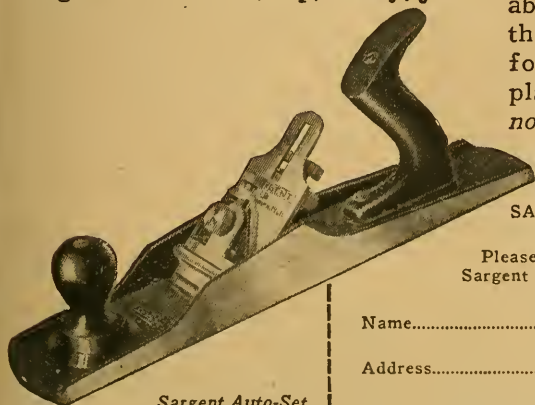
CALCULATIONS are unnecessary when you use a Sargent Framing Square. It is the only square made which requires no figuring by the carpenter. The necessary figures are all given in the plainly stamped rafter tables. They are for ordinary widths of buildings having roofs of common pitches. They have been most carefully and accurately prepared.

Only high-grade steel is used in Sargent squares. Carefully tested for trueness. Permanently marked. Lengths of common, hip, valley, jack

and cripple rafters are given; also all top, bottom and side cuts. Be sure to see these squares at your dealer's. Ask also to see the Sargent Take-Down Square—one of the most convenient tools ever made for the carpenter. It fits into the popular shoulder kit. Is easily taken apart or put together and is as true and complete as the one-piece type.

Sargent Planes

You'll find your favorite type in Sargent planes. With just the right weight, balance and finish. With an ability, too, to lighten your work that will please you beyond your fondest expectations. See Sargent planes at your dealer's and write us now for free descriptive booklets.



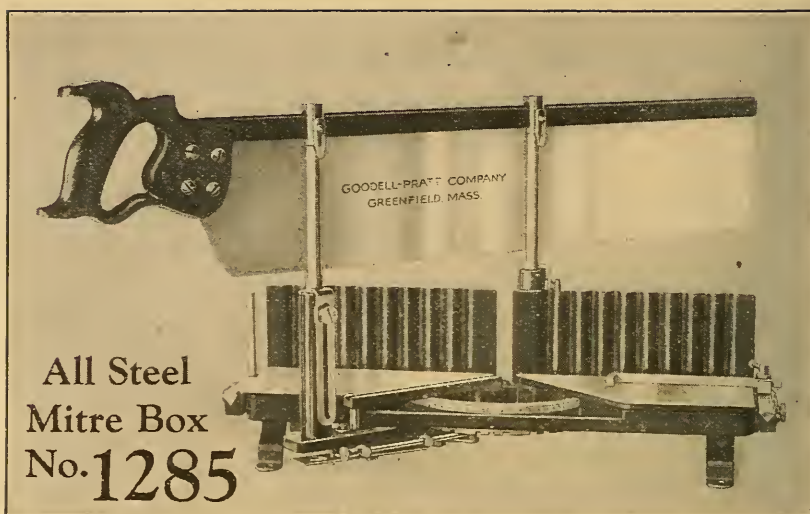
*Sargent Auto-Set
Bench Plane
No. 714*

SARGENT & COMPANY, *Manufacturers*
55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

Please send me, without cost, the booklets on
Sargent planes and squares.

Name.....

Address.....



Why figure your cutting angles?

*Let this all-steel mitre box do it
and save your time and trouble*

CARPENTERS find this Goodell-Pratt Mitre Box one of the most efficient tools they use. It figures cutting angles accurately every time. It is the only all-steel mitre box made. It is trussed and welded together like a steel bridge and won't bend or break. This tool costs you only \$27.50.

On this mitre box is a framing scale that reads both right and left from 90 degrees. If, for instance, you want to cut a rafter for a 3-foot rise in 12, you set the indicator on 3. The scale, together with the arc, graduated in degrees, on which all angles are indicated, makes it easy to cut at exactly the angle you want. This box

cuts at any angle between 45 and 90, right or left. An extra attachment enables you to cut at more acute angles.

The mitre box is equipped with a 28x5-inch back saw that can be locked at any angle. Steel bottom plates are scored to prevent slipping. Stops can be regulated to saw to any depth.

400-page book of tools FREE

Many other good tools specially for carpenters' use are shown and described in the Goodell-Pratt pocket-size catalog of 1500 Good Tools. There is a free copy for you. Just tell us where to send it.

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY
GREENFIELD, MASS., U. S. A.

Toolsmiths

Makers of Mr. Punch

GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS



When times are dull, why is it that one contractor has profitable work lined up for months ahead, while another complains that times are bad?

WHICH OF THESE TWO MEN WILL YOU BE?

WHETHER you are an independent builder, or in the employ of a contractor, your work doesn't need to have dull days.

We have a plan to help you avoid them—a plan that has been proved a success by hundreds of contractors in towns just like yours.

You know about Upson Board. It is harder, stiffer, nearly twice as strong as ordinary wallboards—the one board fittingly adapted for the finest work. Light, though strong, one

man can apply it even on ceilings.

It is thoroughly waterproofed, an excellent fire-retardant, and properly applied should neither warp nor bulge. Applied with Upson Self-Clinching Fasteners, it does away entirely with ugly nail marks in exposed panel surfaces—the one big objection to wallboard in the past. Good craftsmen know that good wallboard means Upson Board.

Ask us to tell you about the Upson Sure-Fire Plan for adding dollars to your income. Get the facts today. They have helped others make money; they can help you. Mail the coupon now!

THE 3 IN 1 BOARD

For Ceilings. Nothing better at any price. Not dangerously heavy—saves repairs—will not crack.

For Sheathing. Stiffens the framework—adds warmth—is less costly to apply.

For Insulating. Laboratory tests prove Extra-thick, Extra-strong ($\frac{1}{4}$ " Upson Board 10% better than plaster materials twice as thick.

UPSON BOARD

PROCESSED

The Upson Company
526 Upson Point, Lockport, N.Y.
Please send me samples of Upson Products and details of your Sure-Fire Plan to help me increase my earnings.

NAME

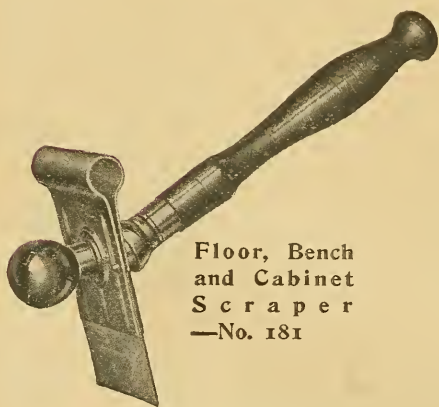
ADDRESS



Use this and save your skin

"See that universal joint in the head of the scraper? It certainly beats tying rags on a flock of sore knuckles."

A turn of the handle locks the blade of a Starrett Scraper at any desired angle. It's about the handiest tool for tight corners you ever picked up. Has eight sharp edges—any of 'em can be put into action in an instant—a comfortable hand rest and a hard-wood ball and handle. If you've been using an ordinary scraper ask your dealer to show you a Starrett—and you'll see the difference.



Floor, Bench
and Cabinet
Scraper
—No. 181

Write us for free copy of Catalog No. 23 "E".

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
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Use Starrett Tools



Say! Brother!

You use a Pencil all the time
Why not our Advertising Pencil?

Advertise our Label

We purchased high-grade pencils at a low price because we bought large quantities. We will supply you at cost price either round or flat bearing our label in colors.

Use and Distribute

These Fine High-Grade

Pencils

Round, 3 cents each, Box \$4.32

Flat, 4 cents each, Box \$5.76

One Gross to a Box

Order Some Today

Send Money With Order to

Frank Duffy, Gen. Sec.

Carpenters' Building

222 East Michigan Street

Indianapolis, Indiana

CARPENTERS

AUDELS ANSWERS

Audels Guides answer questions—solve problems. Here Are Some Of The Hundreds Of Subjects Covered:—

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A PRACTICAL AID TO GOOD WORKMANSHIP

The carpenter who likes his work and takes pride in his craft will find AUDEL'S CARPENTERS & BUILDERS GUIDES to be of lasting value. A complete, standard reference work for the journeyman. A step-by-step study course for the apprentice.

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Practical diagrams and easy explanations show you how to handle any carpentry job in the easiest, most economical, most approved and most modern manner. Highly recommended and endorsed by the trade.

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To earn more—learn more! Thousands of Carpenters have read over these Guides to their profit. A few of their letters:—

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D. Wilkinson, Ashburton, N. Z.

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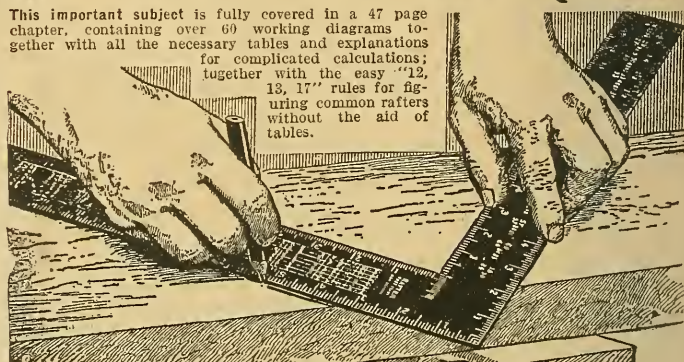
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HOW TO USE THE STEEL SQUARE

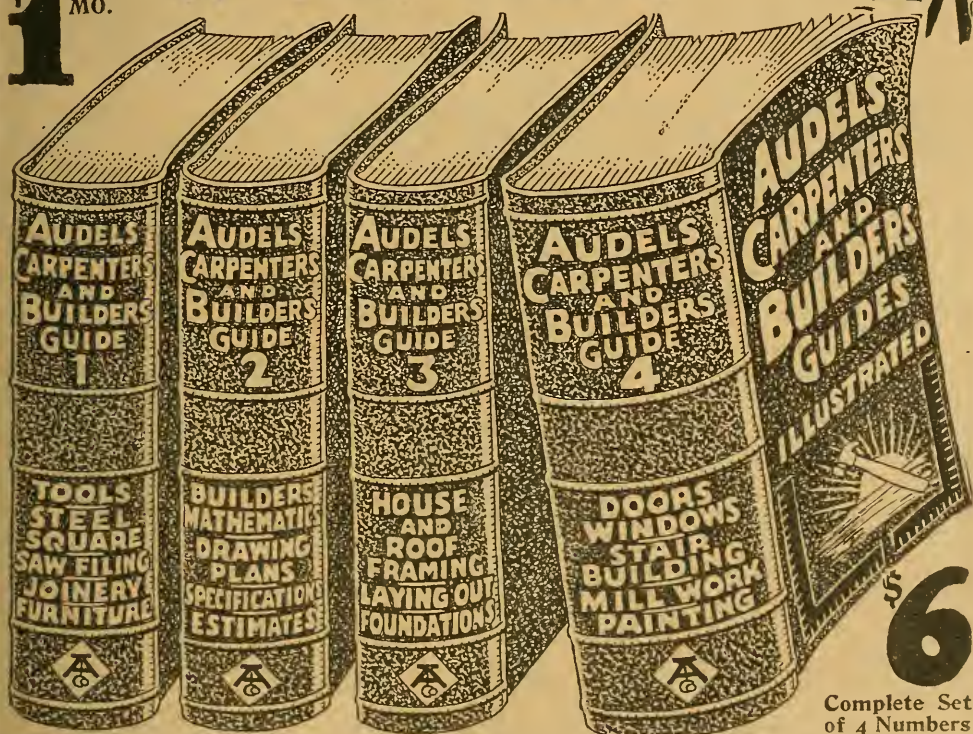
This important subject is fully covered in a 47 page chapter, containing over 60 working diagrams together with all the necessary tables and explanations for complicated calculations, together with the easy "12, 13, 17" rules for figuring common rafters without the aid of tables.



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THE STANDARD LIBRARY OF THE TRADE

\$1 PER
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Complete Set
of 4 Numbers

FREE TRIAL

Try these Guides out for a week. Read them over in the evening. Look up the job you are working on in the ready reference index. Carry a Guide along with you in your tool box or coat pocket. If after 7 days, you decide they are well worth the price to you and will prove a big help to you in your work—then start making the easy payments.

Our Guarantee

Examine any book published by us without charge. If you like it, keep it. If not, send it back. Pay us only if you are satisfied. No charge if you are not.

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65 W. 23rd St. New York, N. Y.

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No risk. You take no chances. Send now. Examine Free. Pay if Satisfied. Don't put it off! This coupon brings you the golden chance of advancement you have been looking for.

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COUPON**

THEO. AUDEL & CO.,
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Send me for free examination
AUDEL'S CARPENTERS AND
BUILDERS GUIDES, 4 NUMBERS.

If satisfactory I will send you \$1 within 7 days and \$1 monthly until \$6 is paid.

\$1
PER
MO.

Name

Address

Occupation

Employed by 5T58

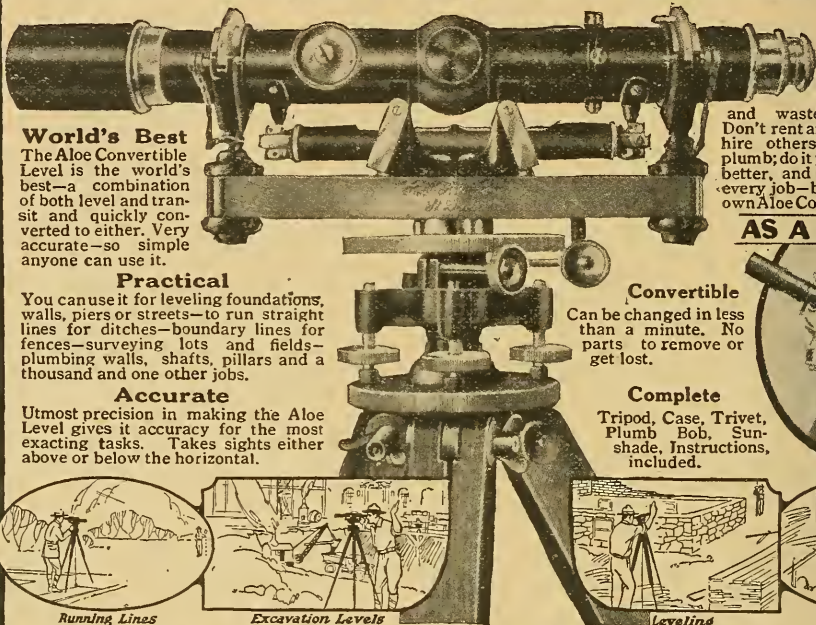
Level and Plumb Like the BIG BUILDERS Own Your Own—Make More Money

\$5.00
BRINGS IT TO YOU

This instrument will add immeasurably to your efficiency and put you in the big builder class—will do more to increase your business income and prestige than any investment you ever made.

FREE TRIAL

ALOE CONVERTIBLE LEVEL and TRANSIT-COMBINED



World's Best
The Aloe Convertible Level is the world's best—a combination of both level and transit and quickly converted to either. Very accurate—so simple anyone can use it.

Practical

You can use it for leveling foundations, walls, piers or streets—to run straight lines for ditches—boundary lines for fences—surveying lots and fields—plumbing walls, shafts, pillars and a thousand and one other jobs.

Accurate

Utmost precision in making the Aloe Level gives it accuracy for the most exacting tasks. Takes sights either above or below the horizontal.

Convertible

Can be changed in less than a minute. No parts to remove or get lost.

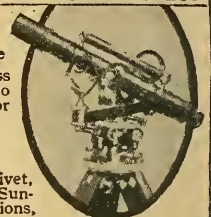
Complete

Tripod, Case, Trivet, Plumb Bob, Sunshade, Instructions, included.

Save Money
Discard old, inaccurate and wasteful methods.

Don't rent an instrument or hire others to level and plumb; do it yourself, faster, better, and save money on every job—by owning your own Aloe Convertible Level.

AS A TRANSIT



You Learn To Use It In An Hour

No technical knowledge needed—no experience necessary. With our plain and complete instruction book, included free, you can put the instrument to use at once. It is simple in construction and operation. You can go right out on the job and get results immediately. Will do more to bring you success than years of plodding.



FREE TRIAL—EASY TERMS

Just \$5.00 brings it to you complete—on 10 days' trial. If perfectly satisfied pay the balance in easy monthly installments. Use it while you pay. It earns money faster than the easy monthly payments come due.

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Be alert to this great opportunity! Don't let negligence rob you of this chance—it may be the turning point in your career. Fill in the Coupon, mail it NOW and get your Free copy of our booklet, "Be a Bigger Builder," that tells you how to increase your income and standing. Success comes to the energetic. In fairness to yourself—investigate.

A. S. ALOE CO. 1824 Olive St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

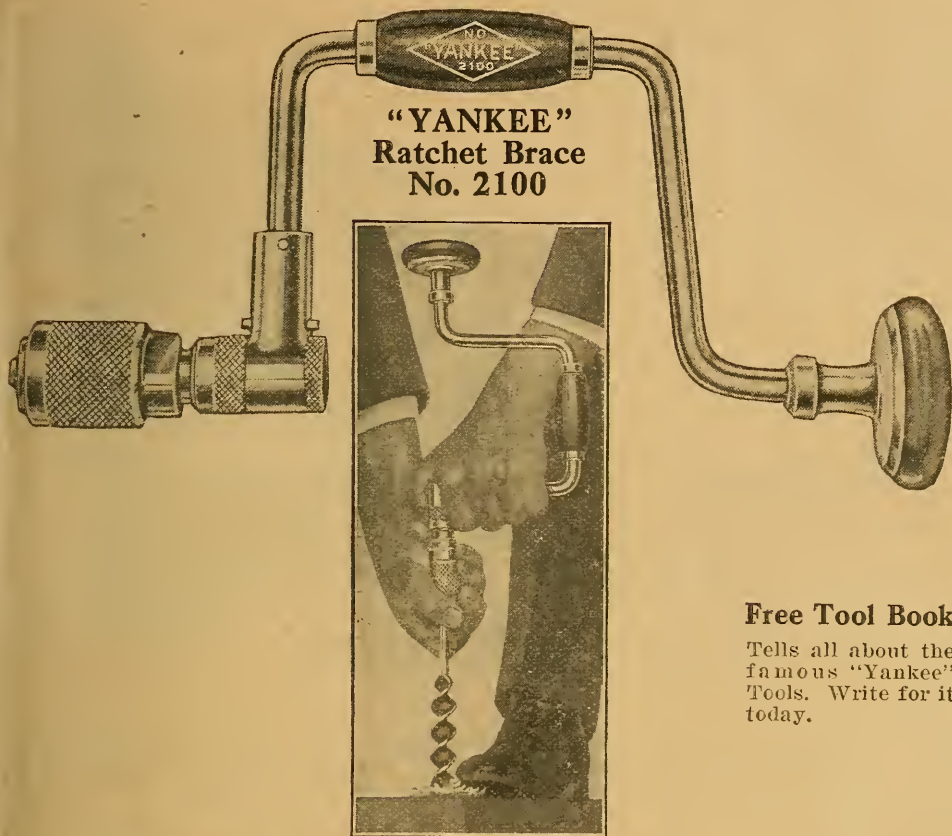
MAIL THIS COUPON

**A. S. ALOE CO., 1824 Olive St.,
St. Louis, Mo.**

Without obligation, send me your FREE book, "Be a Bigger Builder." Also full particulars about the Aloe Convertible Level and details of your easy payment plan.

Name.....

Address



**"YANKEE"
Ratchet Brace
No. 2100**

Free Tool Book

Tells all about the famous "Yankee" Tools. Write for it today.

Try This Test—Yourself

Put auger bit in the chuck of "Yankee" Brace No. 2100. Bore deep into tough wood. Then pull upward with all your strength. Bit will not come out of chuck.

For this new "Yankee" Bit-brace Chuck is the most efficient ever made. Ball bearing, quick centering, and accurate.

You can slip into it any shape bit (round, square, any taper) and the bit is there to stay until you wish to release it.

This wonderful "Yankee" Brace is made especially for the man who appreciates a superior tool. For the man who wants accuracy and efficiency. For the

man who knows that there is real economy in using the finest tool of its kind because it saves time and labor.

And this new "Yankee" has the famous "Yankee" Ratchet. Smooth as stem-wind of a watch, yet unbreakable. Dust-proof and moisture-proof. The handles are hard rubber and indestructible.

"Yankee" nickeled finish—the most durable known.

Some Other "Yankee" Tools

Plain Screw-drivers	Automatic Push Drills
Ratchet Screw-drivers	Ratchet Hand Drills
Push Braces	Vises, Removable Base

Dealers Everywhere Sell "Yankee" Tools

"Yankee" on the tool you buy means the utmost in quality, efficiency and durability

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

Make Better mechanics

What Price for Saw Perfection



What is it worth to you to have a saw the like of which very few men have ever owned—

A saw better than anything you've ever known for keenness, for temper, for spring and balance—

A saw that's through the cut while the other fellow is still sawing?

That saw is over at your hardware dealer's now. Waiting to save your time and strength.... to work in

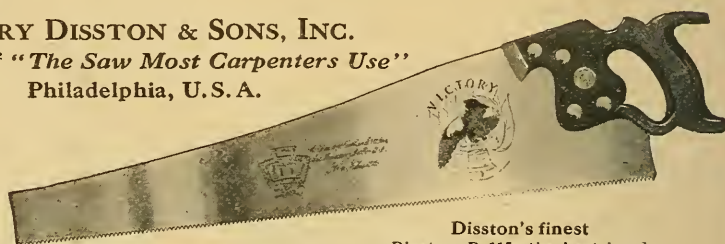
perfect time with your hand and arm.... doing better work and more of it.

Take this page to your dealer and ask to see the saw shown below—the D-115, Disston's Victory Saw.

Grasp the carved rosewood handle. Bend that live steel blade.

You pay more for the D-115, but you will have a saw you will prize above any other tool you ever owned.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.
Makers of "The Saw Most Carpenters Use"
Philadelphia, U. S. A.



DISSTON

Disston's finest
Disston D-115—the best hand saw Disston makes. For steel, temper, balance and finish the world offers nothing finer. The skill of 85 years of saw making produced it. Also made in straight-back (D-15).



THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.  51

Established in 1881
Vol. XLVI—No. 5.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1926

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Courage

*Courage is not just
To bare one's bosom
to the sabre-thrust,
Alone in daring.
Courage is to grieve
To have the hurt, and make
the world believe
You are not caring.
Courage does not lie
Alone in dying
for a cause. To die
Is only giving
Courage is to feel
The daily daggers
of relentless steel
And keep on living.*

—Selected.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE A. F. OF L. THINKS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS

IN an address delivered by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, at the Twenty-second Annual Dinner of the Pratt Institute Woodworking Alumni Association, Hotel Wolcott, 31st Street, near 5th Avenue, New York City, Saturday, March 20, 1926, he said:

"It is very interesting and pleasing to learn of the opportunity which Pratt Institute offers to those who desire to take a course in carpentry and woodworking. The service which this educational institution offers along this line is of inestimable value. I have been informed this school of science and technology arranges its schedule in such a way as to provide for evening classes. This enables young men to take advantage of an unusual opportunity to acquire a vocational training and a technical education without interference with their other duties.

"The Organized Labor movement of the country is deeply interested in all forms of vocational education. The worker who secures educational and vocational training in a trade school becomes a most efficient worker in his trade and calling. Trade unionists believe that efficient workers make efficient trade unionists. The cause of Organized Labor is advanced when the members of Organized Labor are known to be skilled and trained workmen. Organized Labor has always appraised education at its true value. It was one of the first among organized groups to advocate compulsory school attendance and the establishment of educational facilities for children. It demanded that a full and free opportunity be afforded all children of the United States to acquire an elementary education. It has been highly successful in its efforts in this direction because the educational opportunities throughout the United States have been steadily improved and enlarged. We want to further enlarge these opportunities so that educational facilities will be placed at the disposal of every child in the remotest section of our land and so that every child will be required to attend school until it reaches the age when it may safely engage in serviceable employment.

"Along with this idea of child education there developed in the minds of the membership of Organized Labor a desire to create an opportunity for adult education. This desire could not be realized in connection with our common school program. For that reason we were confronted with the serious question of finance and the necessity of finding a way through which our wishes and desires could be met. Happily this situation is being met in a most progressive way by the facilities and opportunities offered by this school of science and technology and by many other schools, colleges, universities and educational institutions throughout the land.

"The value of an academic training has been fully appreciated by most people. It was the general understanding that education was based wholly upon the completion of a classical course, a knowledge of mathematics, languages, history and the arts and sciences. Experience is a good teacher and it taught us that while the academic and classical courses were suited to the needs and minds of a large percentage of young people they did not meet the requirements of many students who manifested real genius along mechanical lines and showed an aptitude for vocational training.

"This appreciation of discrimination in determining the educational course of the student has grown until now many local elementary schools, institutes, universities and colleges include vocational education in their educational courses. The fact that the Federal Government created a Board for Vocational Training and Education is most convincing evidence of the great importance which the public places upon this character of education.

"The industrial development which has taken place throughout our land during the past twenty years is marvelous and stupendous. In every line and calling great progress has been made in the development of mechanical skill and in the introduction of power and machinery. In no line of industry is this progress more pronounced than in the building industry. This is manifested in our modern homes and is evident in an increasing degree in the huge, tall build-

ings which have been and now are being erected in many cities and communities throughout the land. In many industries mechanical devices, machinery and power have decreased the necessity of manual labor and have supplied and standardized service. The machine, in many instances, does the work that human hands formerly performed. In striking contrast with this development we find in the building industry the need for personal service is not diminished to any appreciable degree. In fact, the requirements of the modern building industry call for efficient service of the mind and the hand. Accuracy, skill and training of the highest degree are required from carpenters and building artisans engaged in doing work in the building industry. It is reasonable to conclude that future development in building and building construction will call for continued, increasing, efficient service from all those employed in that industry.

"While properly appreciating the value of mechanical skill, training and education there is another force which commands consideration because of the great influence it exercises in the lives of the workers. I refer to the spirit and power of trade unionism. The organization of workers has grown and expanded in comparison with the growth and expansion of building enterprises. All of the building trades organizations serve their respective memberships in a most helpful and efficient way. Through their efforts the wage rates have been maintained upon a basis commensurate with the requirements of the American standard of living.

"The conditions of employment have been made more humane and tolerable and the independence and freedom of the workers have been established and recognized. In all of this highly commendable work no organization has played a more important part than the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"I refer to this organization particularly because of the relationship which exists between it and those who have taken these special courses in carpentry and woodworking and because of the deep interest which this great organization has shown in this educational movement. It would be difficult indeed for any person to, rightfully appraise the work which the United Brotherhood of

Carpenters and Joiners of America has done. This organization has increased in members until today it has enrolled upon its records more than three hundred and fifty thousand members. This is a vast army of sterling, loyal, devoted trade unionists, unsurpassed in skill and unexcelled in workmanship. This organization, through its influence, has established a standard of excellency in individual service which calls forth the admiration of trade unionists, employers of labor and the American public.

"Not only has this organization, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, served in promoting the economic interests of its members but also it has given special attention to the social problems and the social needs of its members and their families. A short time ago it formulated plans for the care of the aged and incapacitated members. In conformity with these plans eighteen hundred acres of land were purchased in the State of Florida. Upon this land will be built homes wherein such members may live in comfort and receive the care which their condition renders necessary.

"In order to meet the wishes of those who are so deeply attached to their own homes and localities or who, because of the infirmities of age, wish to reside with relatives or friends, provisions have been made for the payment of fixed benefits in an amount equal to the amount which would be required to care for retired and incapacitated members living in the homes in Florida. This is a great humane service. It could not be rendered in any other way except through an organization composed of many members linked together by bonds of fraternity, fellowship and mutual interest. In this way the Organized Labor movement is rendering a service to humanity and to society, a service which fully justified its existence and deserves the support and commendation of all right-thinking people.

"It was my privilege and very great pleasure to visit this beautiful spot in the State of Florida where the climate is ideal and the surroundings are conducive to comfortable life and contentment. The hundreds of acres of orange groves and the luscious grape fruit which weighed down the branches of the trees, made this delightful spot a picture beautiful to behold. I was thrilled by the panorama which was spread before me.

As I surveyed the scene and viewed the ripening fruit hanging on the trees, the clear sky, the crystal lake, several miles in length and surrounded by tall majestic trees which wafted the refreshing breezes over the land, my heart swelled with pride and I was filled with admiration for the great organization which had undertaken this noble project in the interest of loyal members who had grown old in the service of carpentry and in the service of the trade union movement. I was proud of your organization and I was proud to know that it formed a part of the American Federation of Labor.

"It has been my good fortune to know personally and quite well the capable, efficient officers and leaders of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. These progressive, farsighted, courageous men originated and drafted the plan which provides for the care of the incapacitated, aged and disabled members of their union. They were stimulated in their efforts and inspired to action by the loyal and valuable support of the membership. I commend these men to you as worthy of your confidence and your esteem.

"It is a great honor to belong to an organization such as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of

America. It offers to young men who follow the occupation of carpentry a rare opportunity for self-development, for the enjoyment of cultural life and for association with others in a common bond of brotherhood. In this organization the individual can succeed in raising his standard of life and living and he can serve, in conjunction with his fellows, in improving and bettering the conditions and lives of other working men. Thus the individual enjoys the privilege of service, living a life of usefulness and helpfulness. Such devotion to the cause of humanity cheers the hearts of other men and strengthens the purpose of individuals to struggle for the enjoyment of the better things of life.

"I congratulate the young men who have completed the courses of study in carpentry and woodworking outlined and provided by the Pratt Institute and I take particular pleasure in meeting with you tonight and extending to you my very best wishes for your future success. May you be actively identified with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and may your membership in that renowned organization prove to be of great benefit to you and of great value to the many thousands of members who compose it."

THE STRIKE IN SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY



As we go to press our members in the Bay Counties District, San Francisco and vicinity, are out on strike in defense of our organization and against the "American Plan." The San Francisco Daily News tells the story very plainly in a recent issue. It is as follows:

"The union carpenters of the San Francisco bay region are challenging the so-called 'American Plan' by withdrawing from jobs where non-union carpenters are employed.

"In the hope of averting the threatened strife, The Daily News attempted, several weeks ago when news of the impending action first became known, to bring the workers and their employers together.

"The Daily News was not presuming to intervene as a mediator. It was this newspaper's conception of its duty to

the community that dictated that it do everything possible to prevent a struggle between capital and labor which, if prolonged, might result in the unemployment of a considerable number of workmen and also in retarding the building program.

"Investigation revealed, however, that arbitration or mediation was not possible, because the issue primarily is not one of wages, hours or shop conditions. It is a matter of principle. It involves the question of a fundamental right, the right of labor to bargain collectively.

"This right has been denied to the building mechanics of the bay region since 1921 by the promulgators of the 'American Plan.' And it is to reassert this right that the union carpenters are refusing to work on 'American Plan' jobs.

"The principle of collective bargaining is 100 per cent American. Long recognized as one of labor's inalienable

rights, it was written into the nation's traditions by President Wilson and his cabinet at the time of the World War. It has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court. It is as much American as the right of free speech. It is not only a right. It is an economic necessity.

"Collective bargaining is particularly a tradition in San Francisco. This region for years has been labor's Gibraltar. The right of labor to bargain collectively never was seriously questioned until 1921. For decades, while workers in eastern and southern sections were toiling under degrading conditions, labor in San Francisco has held its head high. The unusually high standard of living, the absence of slums and the high purchasing power of San Francisco workers are attributable solely to their organization in unions."

"Collective bargaining is being used today with fierce effectiveness by the very organizations that deny to labor the same right. The promulgators of the so-called 'American Plan' who have taken from the workers the right to deal collectively are, themselves, organized for collective bargaining on three fronts. First, there is the 'Industrial Association' that employs brains, political prestige and money in almost limitless abundance in its organized fights on union labor. Then there is the 'Builders' Exchange' standing behind the 'Industrial Association' and tightly organized for offense and defense through a combine of building material dealers. Finally, behind these two organizations are the banks. Will anyone deny that the banks, which set a 'union scale' of interest rates on deposits, which pay themselves 'union wages' in interest on loans, which protect their 'trade' by hard and fast rules—will anyone deny that they employ collective bargaining?"

"While these present a triple front of highly unionized force, does it not seem unfair for them to deny to workers the same right?"

"Yet this is the essence of the 'American Plan.' A barrage of high-sounding phrases cannot conceal the fact that the 'Industrial Association' will not deal, nor allow the employers to deal, with the accredited spokesmen of the labor unions as such. The association's 'impartial wage board,' which does not include an accredited representative of organized

labor, cannot even lend the color of fairness to its program. The plain truth is that the 'American Plan' is designed to crush unionism, to reduce the standard of living, to discourage self-respecting manhood and to turn to wreckage the historic victories that the workers have won by years of constant effort. Its aim is to substitute paternalism for collective bargaining.

"The 'American Plan' is not the California plan, nor the San Francisco plan. It is not native to our shores any more than is coolie labor or other tendencies that drag down our living standards.

"The intelligent contractors do not want the 'American Plan' for they realize that the best skilled labor is unionized labor.

"The far-seeing business men do not want it, for they realize that they must have a buying public of contented, well-paid workers, if they are to prosper themselves.

"The rank and file of the people do not want it, for they realize that as long as an un-American and unsound principle is festering in their midst, industrial peace is constantly threatened.

"It is to be regretted that the protest against the 'American Plan' must be accompanied by disruptive methods. Who is to blame for this is a question beside the point. The struggle is upon us. It is the duty of every San Franciscan to divest himself of prejudice and passion, to ignore the influences of paid propagandists and bitter partisans, and to try to understand the deeper issue involved. When he understands, then he should let his sympathies be guided by his understanding.

"Meantime, the active participants in this contest may well observe law and order, for by violence can neither advance his cause in public opinion. Peaceful means to an end, and none other should be employed by both, and one not less than the other.

"To enable readers to reach their own understanding of the issue, 'The Daily News', in the future as in the past, will present in its news columns the facts on both sides, as fairly and impartially as is humanly possible. Whatever opinions this newspaper has regarding the principle and the developments of the dispute will be expressed in the proper place, the columns set aside for editorials."

LAKELAND HOME SITE

(By Wm. Yager, L. U. No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio.)



BELIEVING that it might be interesting to the members of the Brotherhood to have someone, who at the beginning was opposed to the project of our Brotherhood establishing an old home, give a short description of the property as viewed by him, I submit the following:

After having been employed in West Palm Beach, Fla., for some time I decided to return to Cleveland, but concluded that before doing so I would visit Lakeland for the purpose of seeing the property acquired by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as a Home site for aged members of our organization.

I selected a most opportune time for my visit, as upon my arrival I met General President Hutcheson and he personally conducted me over the Brotherhood's holdings.

I was agreeably surprised with what I saw, Florida, being, as you know, a state having thousands of acres of citrus groves, and, while I do not want to create the impression that I saw all of them, of all I saw there were none better cared for than the Brotherhood

groves. They consist at the present of approximately 700 acres, from young trees newly set to full bearing.

The building site is a natural park, is thickly wooded with beautiful magnolia, live oak and pine trees and lies between what is known as Florida avenue and Providence road. Our Brotherhood has had built a good macadamized road across our property to connect with these roads. At the entrance at each end there is a large arch symbolic of our organization, bearing the inscription in raised letters "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." The spot where the main building will be erected is ideal, being ground which slopes gradually to the shore of Lake Gibson, the property of the Brotherhood having a frontage of three-quarters of a mile on this lake.

The holdings, as a whole, are most ideally situated for a Home for our aged members, and, after seeing the property as I did, I am of the opinion that there is not a member in the Brotherhood, but should feel proud of the fact that he is a member of an organization that is making arrangements to take care of its aged members as is being done by our Brotherhood.

FEDERAL COURT DECREE DISSOLVES BREAD TRUST



THE Federal District Court of Baltimore, on April 3rd, rendered a decision that dissolved the gigantic bread trust, headed by the Ward interests. The decree was one of the most sweeping ever promulgated in an anti-trust suit. Twenty-three million shares of corporate stock, valued at \$2,300,000,000 under Maryland corporation laws, were wiped out, and their charter was ordered forfeited to the state.

The decree brings victory to the Department of Justice, in its efforts to curb the baking combine.

The decision accomplishes the following:

The Ward Food Products Corporation, incorporated in Maryland last February with 20,000,000 shares of stock, as-

sessed under the Maryland law at a valuation of \$2,000,000,000, is dissolved and its charter surrendered to the state of Maryland.

Class A non-voting stock of the General Baking Corporation, a co-defendant with the Ward Food Products Corporation is reduced from 5,000,000 shares to 2,000,000 shares, the corporation being enjoined from issuing any of the outlawed 3,000,000 shares pending their actual cancellation.

Counsel is ordered to certify that William B. Ward has completely liquidated his holdings, set by the government auditors at 1,000,000 shares of capital voting stock, in the General Baking Corporation.

The number of directors of the General Baking Corporation is increased from three to seven.

The Ward Baking Corporation, the Continental Baking Corporation and the General Baking Corporation are enjoined from acquiring or holding each other's stock individually or severally or exercising control over each other in any manner.

All defendants, both corporate and individual, are enjoined from "doing any act or thing in furtherance" of the alleged combination, which the government describes as having been in violation of both the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust acts. The corporations, including all officers and employes, further are enjoined from entering any contract or agreement for the joint purchase of supplies, materials or equipment or for common prices or policies in marketing.

The corporate defendants are enjoined from acquiring directly or indirectly all or any part of the capital stock of any

other baking corporation engaged in interstate commerce where the effect would be substantially to limit competition.

William B. Ward, George G. Barber, and Paul H. Helms, described in the decree as the "triumvirate, controlling and directing the baking industry," are enjoined from acquiring or holding voting stock in more than one of the corporate defendants.

The government suit, a petition in equity, as originally filed, named the Ward Food Products Corporation, the Ward Baking Corporation, the Ward Baking Company, the General Baking Corporation, the General Baking Company, the Continental Baking Corporation and the United Bakeries Company, and William B. Ward, Howard B. Ward, William Deininger, Paul J. Helms, J. W. Rumbaugh, R. E. Peterson, George G. Barber and George S. Smith.

INDENTURED CHILDREN

(By United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Washington.)



CHILD indenture, a relic of 16th-century England, but still permitted by the statutes of the states of Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, and Wisconsin, in 20th-century America, is scored by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor in a report recently made public.

Indentured children in Wisconsin, one of the 12 states, were studied by the Children's Bureau at the request of Wisconsin authorities. The homes provided for a large proportion of the 827 children studied, who were indentured on written contracts by the State Public School at Sparta, Wis., under a law enacted in 1885, were in many cases actually detrimental to the children.

Many of the children, the Bureau found, worked virtually as unpaid servants in households or on farms, often deprived of schooling and recreation and sometimes cruelly treated. Five hundred and forty indenture homes in many parts of the state were visited by the Children's Bureau investigators who, after very careful and conservative weighing of the facts, judged 48 per cent of

the homes as actually detrimental to the children, 44 per cent as satisfactory and only 8 per cent as high grade.

The Bureau report cites cases in illustration of the conditions suffered by the indentured children. For instance, in one case a boy convalescing from pneumonia was placed out on contract to do farm work. In another case, a boy of 14 was indentured and stayed 10 months in a home doing chores, being considered too sick to attend school, was finally returned to the state school and then sent to a tuberculosis sanitarium, where he died. A girl of 14 who worked as nursemaid, cook, and laundress in her indenture home and attended school irregularly, was not sent to church or Sunday-School because, her foster mother said, "Her mind was distracted from her work enough at school as it was." A girl of 12 did housework, helped care for three children, prepared breakfast, milked 5 or 6 cows every evening and helped with the farm work but her foster father told the investigator that he would "never taken another child unless I can get one young enough, so that I can break 'em in to work." A boy if 9, indentured on a farm, did chores, carried wood and hoed; one day he left a gate open and was whipped so severely he ran away. Neighbors found

him hiding in an apple tree, his body black and blue.

The children were usually committed because of neglect, abandonment, the poverty or the immorality of parents, by county poor commissioners or judges, who were not equipped to investigate the cases or to apply measures for rehabilitating homes or for keeping the families together. When committed, the children were sent to the State Public School and were then indentured or placed out for adoption with little or no attempt to find the home that best met the needs of the child. Supervision after placement was inadequate, with only two agents to guard the welfare of the approximate 500 children scattered throughout the state, so that the children might and, in some cases did, wait months or years for a chance to com-

plain to the agent of cruelty or overwork.

The Children's Bureau study was completed, so far as the gathering of facts was concerned, in 1923. Wisconsin authorities have notified the Bureau that some improvements have been made. The law is still the same as in 1923, however, and according to the director of the juvenile division of the State Board of Control, sufficient appropriations have not yet been made to supply an adequate staff at the State Public School.

Recommendations of the Children's Bureau include abolition of indenture, a program for the prevention of child dependency and the break-up of homes, careful study of the individual child, and better investigation and supervision of homes in which children are placed.

EDUCATION WORK—STUDY—PLAY—PLAN

(By Victor Olander.)



WHAT is the work-study-play plan? If you want to get an answer to that you must corner a platoonist and seek to secure from him or her a definition of the word "work," as it is used in connection with that plan. In seeking information on the platoon system, I communicated with the United States Bureau of Education. I received a reply signed by a lady having the imposing title, "Specialist in Industrial and Economic Relations in Education." My inquiry to the United States Bureau of Education was directed to a subject affecting children under fourteen years of age, the application of the so-called platoon system to the elementary schools—and the reply came from a specialist in industrial and economic education! Why? Because of the meaning of the word "work" in the title "Work-Study-Play Plan."

In order to get a definition that might be clearly understood I have searched through the records—not content with the Chicago investigation, not content to go to Pittsburgh or Akron and there take a look at a group of children marching around in a platoon school—but I went back into the records seeking the origin of the plan. This so-called platoon plan is nothing more or less than

the Gary system, a name, however, that the platoonists seek to avoid. Go back to the report of 1916 when they were trying to inject the "work-study-play" plan, and there we find this illuminating statement. The caption of that part of the report reads, "Co-operative courses between school, manual training shop and the workmen employed on school repairs and construction work will develop naturally and economically." The report says in part:

"Boys may receive their credits for work done with workmen through a system of time-keeping and school credit checks which give the relative earning power of the various activities and provides additional vocational training opportunities. The school building department will find it advantageous to establish a shop in a central location for the sheet metal men, also for the electricians, the plumbers and any of the other workmen. Later it will be proven that a foundry, machine shop and pattern shop will add to the efficiency of the department from the point of getting the work done, so the educational opportunities are expended by ever-increased efficiency in the handling of this school repair and construction work."

That applies to an elementary school! That is a suggestion offered as affecting children under fourteen years of age!

The response of the citizens of New York nine years ago to that sort of thing was so vigorous that the platoonists were driven to cover.

Since then, while retaining the word "work" in connection with their plan they have sought in the introduction of this system in the few cities that have accepted it so far to cover that thing up, but the ultimate purpose is to bring it to life again.

We are playing with fire in delaying the securing for ourselves complete information as to what is transpiring in the public school system of the United States. The situation has become so dangerous that about a year and a half ago even the conservative National Educational Association, issued a nationwide warning.

Here is a brief extract from a circular of that organization sent out all over the country.

"A fight is on the country over to reduce school costs and school privileges. Nothing but an aroused public sentiment can avert the impending injury to the public school system." Now, then why the necessity of this sort of warning at this particular time? Because immediately following the war the reactionary forces in this country, the enemies of the public school sought to take advantage of the public resentment against the increase in taxes by arousing suspicion against the public school system.

In 1921 a meeting of some importance was held, and it was determined there that steps be taken to arouse the people of the United States against education by calling their attention to the costs in dollars and cents. The American Council on Education organized an inquiry on the financing of public schools. The financing of that inquiry was undertaken by the Carnegie Institute and the Rockefeller Foundation and other funds, shortly after the Carnegie Institute issued the report in which it is charged that our schools are being "overrun by a flood of pupils, many of whom would never have been admitted under reasonable conditions." That has special reference to the high school, of course. It is claimed on their part that the trouble is the admission of great numbers ill-fitted for higher education such as is given in the high school.

The inquiry commission which is being financed in part by that corporation, entered my own state and has published

a voluminous report intended to awe us as to the amount of money we are spending for the education of our children, and the report closes by telling us, in substance that we have an antiquated system of taxation in Illinois, that we have reached the educational tax limit in many parts of the state, and the only way to curtail expenses is to lop off some of the higher and more expensive schools, referring, of course, to the high schools.

The three proposals, the so-called platoon or Gary system, the intelligence test and the Junior High Schools are the classification schemes by which it is intended to separate the children into different groups, some of which are to be given the advantage of a higher education and others are to be turned into industry and commerce at an early age.

The junior high school has the same relation to a regular public school system as the switch has to the main line of a railroad. The switch need not be opened, it can remain closed and the line remain intact. It isn't a high school, it is an intermediate school, but it is used to split the system at a point where it is hoped to check the movement toward the high school. They tell us in honied language that in cities where they have adopted that system there is an increase in the pupils that go from the eighth and ninth grades into the high school. That is a misleading statement.

Last June in Chicago when an inquiry was sent to the pupils in the eighth grade as to the number that intended to go into the high school in September, over 90 per cent replied in the affirmative. And what is true in Chicago is true in every city in the United States without exception. Everywhere the demand for more and more high school education for the children of the working people has been growing apace.

Now, to investigate and determine what effect this intermediate school has upon the children, it is necessary to do more than to walk into some city and find a building that is called a junior high school, go in and look at the children, and ask a few questions of the teachers. You have got to determine its effect over a period of time, not so much its effect upon the children, because that is hard to define, but its effect upon the teachers. Let us make that inquiry in a city in the United States that has had junior high schools for ten years. The

system did not originate yesterday, it is not as new as some might believe.

I want to call your attention to this one item compiled by all the supervisors in that system. The language is something like this: "The pupils are separated into two general groups. Those in the superior group are encouraged to go on into the high school, those in the inferior group are urged to take up household and industrial work."

What is the significance of that? The words "superior" and "inferior" appear in the report. What is the significance?

It isn't so much that they have divided the children into two groups and found some inferior to the others, though I think the use of that word is unfortunate—but it is this philosophy that runs through it—that household work is fit only for those of inferior intelligence and therefore the brand of inferiority is placed upon the wives and mothers of our country who do the household work.

And then they say, too, the inferiors are fit only for the trades and occupations we are engaged in. Shall we sit still while they place that kind of brand upon those who have raised our children, and let them send the boys and girls back into the home with a sneer on their lips for their fathers and mothers. It is more than a question of technical education. The whole philosophy of our American life is at stake, and I say to you that not many months will go over your heads if you allow this to go on before you will find that the teaching of the Declaration of Independence will be prohibited in some of our schools, because they cannot teach that truth about American life and inject this poison at the same time.

All over the world educators have insisted that in order to get the best educational results there must be close personal contact between the teachers and the pupils. As a result of that we have insisted that a public school class of forty to fifty-five pupils is too large for the best educational results, for the reason that the teacher cannot give sufficient attention to the individual child. Under the platoon system the home room teacher has charge of from 80 to 90 children and the special teachers having one-half hour periods handle from 400 to 500 different children each day. What shall we say of a system that at the minimum doubles the number of

children for the home room teacher, and multiplies the number many times for the teacher in the special rooms.

If you go back to look up the descriptions of the Gary system, before they began to cover some of its purposes, you will find them telling you they marched the children to the halls as the classes changed in the special rooms by the open doors of the shop courses in order to attract their attention to that kind of work. And let me say that in the fifteen years they have been advertising it they have thus far, may it be said to the credit of school boards over the United States, succeeded in inducing only sixty-six school boards to even test out the plan. Most of the school boards have said no, because there isn't an educator in the United States who has earned the title of a progressive in his profession that has been willing to give his O. K. to that system.

Now as to "intelligence tests," in one city that has used those alleged tests in the elementary school for some period of time, the report shows that there were forty per cent of errors, that in forty per cent of the cases the intelligence test had been a wrong conclusion, that in forty per cent of the cases the children were admittedly branded wrongly. Now, you all know the power of suggestion upon yourselves, and surely you know what it would be on small children. A small child is told that he is rated X or Y or Z. The child rated highest naturally throws out his chest, raises his head and looks with scorn on the baby that is rated Z. Later when it is found a mistake has been made and the child that has been rated Z should have been rated higher, the little one cannot raise his head as he would have if he had been rated properly in the first place.

Let me now tell you about the report of the Research Division of the Chicago Board of Education applying the intelligence test to pupils in the Chicago high schools. They discovered, so they say, that the children who were taking the two years vocational courses were the lowest in intelligence, that those who were taking the four year courses were higher in intelligence, that those who were taking the four years technical course leading to college were in a still higher class and that those who were taking the four years academic courses leading to universities were the highest.

It is obvious, of course, that the main

reason for a boy or girl selecting a two-year vocational course is that the economic condition of the family will not permit the children to remain in school longer. Those who take the four-year vocational course do so because the financial circumstances of the family permits it. Those who are heading towards the colleges and universities are, in the main, able to continue their education because their families are better off financially than are the families of those who take the shorter courses. Thus it appears that the intelligence level which is, of course, determined by nature, and the economic and social levels parallel one another.

Each person, according to this sort of reasoning, is placed in his particular position in life, high or low, by a rigid natural law, against which it is useless to struggle! What utter nonsense.

That sort of report was sent broadcast out over the city of Chicago and we were asked to seriously accept it. They said similar results had been found through the army tests, although it is now well known that the army tests did not give intelligence levels but educational or informational levels. What is the philosophy that runs through all this? Is it strange to you? It is the Hindu caste system which asserts that every man is put into his occupation by a law of nature, a law of God. That is the arrangement of the caste system in India—the teamsters in the teamsters' caste, the miners in the miners' caste, the sailors in the sailors' caste and so on, and that is brought over to America under the title of an alleged psychology and inflicted upon our school children. And those alleged scientists who are running wild over the United States now say to one another in their publications, with fiendish glee, that the public school system is a wonderful laboratory because of the compulsory attendance law. And

then they come forward with such statements as follows. This will show that I am not drawing upon my own imagination when I speak of injecting the caste system into the life of our public schools.

Dr. G. B. Cutten, President, Colgate University, Hamilton, New York, in inaugural address a few years ago said:

"It may be interesting to speculate concerning the effect of mental tests upon the problem of democracy. If the present hopes and expectations are realized they will result in a caste system as rigid as that of India, but on a rational and just basis. We are now examining children in the public schools, and find all ranges of intelligence from imbecility to genius. We are told that the intelligent quotient of a child rarely changes, so that we are enabled to tell early in life what the limit of intelligence of any person will be, and in a general way to what class of vocation he is best fitted, and, to a certain extent, destined."

So they are going to find out, by measuring us as children, as to whether we are to be day laborers, miners, carpenters, school teachers, bank presidents or something else, and the crowning infamy is now committed when statements are made that they have discovered that those of superior intelligence are also of the highest character. Well, we have a sordid tale in the courts of Chicago that it seems to me challenges that sort of philosophy, a tale so terrible in its details that I do not even care to mention it. I say you are put on your level by nature and there is no use struggling against it. It is time for the American Federation of Labor to give the lie to those who in this manner are challenging the true laws of life, who are denying all religions as well as trampling upon the philosophy of our trade union movement.

LABOR UNIONS IN THE PAST AGES



FROM London, England, we learn that while trade unionism may be young, the idea of improving the toiler's wages and working conditions through collective bargaining is "as old as the hills," according to W. A. Appleton, Secretary to Great Britain's General Federation of Trade Unions.

Illustrating his contention that there is nothing new about the struggle to improve working conditions, Mr. Appleton points out that 1,500 years ago there was a row in the building trades in Sardis, Asia Minor. Sardis was a metropolis in those days, although only a dirty little village remains to mark the scene of its glories. It was founded by the Persians on the main trade route be-

tween Europe and India, and evidently had its unions, its jurisdictional disputes, its strikes, and many of the other industrial problems which we are prone to regard as typically modern.

The row in 459 A. D. must have been a whopper! The people of Sardis regarded it of sufficient importance to engrave the terms of the agreement on a tablet which has been concealed in the ruins of the old city for more than fifteen centuries. A few years ago it was resurrected, and deciphered by a Mr. Buckler, a British archaeologist.

But the fight for industrial justice was comparatively old when this affair occurred at Sardis.

"Perhaps the most widely known of these ancient ebullitions," says Mr. Appleton, "was the strike of the Hebrews against Pharaoh's attempt to exact the full tally of bricks after instructing his task masters to refuse the continuance of the supply of straw, an essential part of the ancient brickmaker's raw material."

Getting down to modern unions, Mr. Appleton gives the Journeymen Hatters first place on Britain's roll of trade unions.

He finds that in 1576 the Journeymen Hatters' Fair Trade Union secured 'royal permission' to associate and there is a continuous record of its incorporation and association from the year 1604.

This union began issuing traveling cards as early as 1790. It was reorganized in Manchester, August 1, 1859, and on May 1, 1887, it amalgamated with the London section of the trade.

Going back 125 years, Appleton tells of the oppression of the workers through legislation.

By way of illustration he cites the Act of 1803, which was directed at the Irish, who have had a conspicuous part in labor's battles.

This act provided that any workman who attempted to secure "an advance of wages, altering the time of work, decreasing the quantity of work" through contracts, unless those contracts were voluntarily entered into between the masters and the men, should be sent to jail.

The same fate was provided for those who entered into a combination to advance or to regulate working hours.

Clause 4 of the act reads like an extract from an injunction. It provided that anyone who even attended a meeting called for the purpose of making "any such illegal contract" should be thrown into jail, and the person who permitted a meeting in his house for such purposes should be liable to a fine of not less than 5 pounds nor more than 20 pounds!

REDUCING THE WORKING HOURS



NE hundred million workmen would be unable to maintain the production standard of American industry, if machinery developed in the last century should be scrapped, according to the estimates prepared by the bureau of statistics of the International Typographical Union.

President Lynch of that organization, states that any new wage program of the labor movement should include provision for gradual reduction of the hours of labor. He uses statistics touching the effect of machinery development on labor displacement in support of this contention. He says:

"Reduction of working hours inevitably will accompany the readjustment of labor conditions to fit mechanical

progress. The danger to the economic system lies in not recognizing this fact before the harm is done. The Federation has declared the right of the worker to a larger share of the prosperity his labor helps to produce and has also recognized the responsibility of the worker to aid increased production. This is a sharp departure from the old arbitrary demand for 'a fair day's wage for a fair day's work.' Labor is coming to realize that it must strive conscientiously to increase the wealth it desires to share.

"The proposal to aim at reduction of hours as rapidly as is justified by industrial advancement will serve a double purpose: first, to eliminate unemployment, and, second, to allow leisure for cultural development by workers.

"The theory that 'expansion of labor,' i. e., creation of new jobs through in-

creased production, will obviate unemployment as machines displace workers does not cover the case. There is far too much unemployment already resulting from displacement of men by machines. Workers are urged to speed production, then when the saturation point is reached in the market, they are thrown out of work.

"It is true that wages have been advanced whenever machines have come into use in an industry, but the problem of labor improvement is not solved when some workers receive high pay, if at the same time other men are walking the streets jobless. Reduction of working hours is the only cure for the latter malady.

"Leisure has been the basis of all civilized progress. The ancient civilizations of Egypt, Greece and Rome were made possible by the leisure, free men attained through the institution of slavery. In Rome, for instance, captive foreigners did practically all the work, leaving Roman citizens free to pursue knowledge and to develop a love for luxury and beauty. Without slavery Rome would never have produced the classics of the Latin language.

"We moderns have made slaves of machines—a far more humane way to create wealth and to attain leisure. Our problem now is how to turn this advantage to the best use.

"Development of gunpowder in the fifteenth century was chiefly responsible for the world's emergence out of the dark ages. In the preceding centuries war had been the chief occupation of all Europeans, whether high or low. In the brief periods of peace men turned their hands to the production of foodstuffs and war materials.

"Every citizen bore arms, and arms were easily obtained. A pole ax, halberd or sword could be provided for every able-bodied man and he was then a soldier. When gunpowder came into use, the soldier required a gun. Guns were expensive and difficult to handle. Training for soldiers became essential. Out of these circumstances the standing army was evolved. This left large portions of each nation's population free to engage in commerce, manufacturing, and scientific pursuits, literature, pedagogy and art. The operation of natural laws thus brought forth civilization. Invention of the printing press in the fifteenth century aided greatly in the diffusion of civilizing knowledge.

"The present century with its marvelous machinery to relieve men of drudgery is destined to see another great step forward for civilization. It must be remembered, however, that these benefits will influence civilized progress only in so far as they are diffused among the masses of mankind. Machines should be used to bestow greater leisure on all classes and to insure against poverty.

"The objection that more leisure for all classes would cause increase in vicious habits, crime, etc., will not stand rational scrutiny. The man without an income is the potential criminal, not the well-paid, self-respecting workman. Given more time for self-development the average workman would turn to books and music and to outdoor recreation, rather than to schemes for debasing himself or despoiling his fellow citizens.

"All society will be better off when serious attention is given to eliminating waste in industry, establishing a higher living standard and preventing unemployment."

PORTO RICANS ASK U. S. STUDY ISLAND'S POVERTY

(N. C. W. C. Department of Social Action.)



THE ordinary attitude Americans take towards Porto Rico is either that conditions there are relatively good, or that they are bad and cannot be helped.

Little attempt is made to find whether there is something in the economic organization of the country and the type of property ownership to cause the present wide-spread and abysmal poverty of

the masses of the people and their regular and prolonged unemployment.

The real trouble with Porto Rico is not the poverty of the soil nor its crowded population, but the fact that it is an agricultural country, exploited under the plantation system and owned predominantly by a relatively small number of men, a great part of whom are not Porto Ricans, but continental Americans or Europeans.

Being an agricultural plantation

country, owned by the few, the majority of the people are hired farm hands or hired hands in the sugar factories. Farm labor and sugar factory labor is seasonal labor and, consequently, the hired hands get work only in the season. They are paid low wages while working, and there are long periods when most of them get no work at all.

When to this is added absentee ownership, the situation is all the worse. The profits made by the exploitation of the land and the people are sent abroad to American or European share holders. The money is not kept in the country for further development, even if it be continued development by a minority of property holders.

Porto Rico is a possession of the United States, gained through the Spanish-American War and raised now to

the rank of a territory. It is under the immediate jurisdiction of the War Department and its Governor. Governor Towner, formerly congressman from Iowa, is appointed by the United States. No one in a position of authority seems to wish, however, to touch the essential economic evil of Porto Rican life. The whole affair is permitted to drag out its course.

In Porto Rico itself, the facts are well known and are a common subject of conversation wherever one goes. Among persons in the United States who know Porto Rico fairly well, the facts are also well known. But fears of all sorts stand in the way of a thorough investigation and study of the country and a straightforward program for the welfare of the Porto Rican people.

GREED OF TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS

(By Thomas F. McMahon, President, United Textile Workers.)



HE splendid stand taken by the American Federation of Labor through its mouthpiece, President Green, in defense of the rights of textile workers and in condemnation of the textile barons who recently cut the wages of their workers 10 per cent, is indeed very gratifying to the organized workers in the industry, and must also bring sunshine and hope into the hearts of those who are outside of the fold of the great American labor movement.

The two letters addressed by President Green during the month of September to the employers were convincing in their logic and clear in their reasoning of the events that have taken place in our industry during the past six years. The facts presented and the figures submitted prove beyond the question of doubt that the action of the employers who reduced wages was unjustified and un-American.

The American Woolen Company doubled its capitalization from stock dividends alone during the last few years. The Manville-Jenckes Co. of Rhode Island and North Carolina not only made large additions to its capital stock by the stock dividend route, but within the past two years when the two corporations decided to amalgamate, the neat sum of approximately \$20,000,000 was added

to their already large capitalization. It is such corporations as these that cut wages when they found that the opportunity was theirs.

The strike at the American Thread Company's mills in Willimantic is going along smoothly in so far as the workers are concerned, but not on the company's part, if reports reaching me are correct. As President Green well said, this corporation committed a crime against its employes, when in the face of splendid profits it reduced its workers' earnings. It is a foreign corporation doing a thread business in this country and in the recent tariff was protected out of all reason and justice. The cotton and woolen cloth manufacturers are in the same boat as the thread corporations and the American people should see to it that this form of robbery of the general consuming public is corrected.

The United Textile Workers of America favor a fair and equitable tariff. We realize that there are some parts of the present tariff on textiles that could be divided by two and other parts that need a severe lowering in rates to make them fair to the consumer and worker alike. The consuming public would buy two yards where they now buy but one if proper adjustments were made in the highway larceny tariff now in existence. The workers have been fooled long

enough. They know that with the highest protective tariff on textiles now existing that their condition is worse than ever before. We are told about the large imports of textiles during the past year, as a matter of fact the entire imports of textiles into the country was less than five per cent and over one-half of this amount we could not manufacture if we had the orders. The hand work textiles imported from Europe and Asia amounts to tens of millions of dollars.

The present plan of the woolen and cotton cloth employers is very suggestive of an attempt to secure an increase in the tariff; it has all the earmarks of a well-devised plan to fool the public as well as workers. The employers say we cannot run our mills because of foreign importations and the Department of

Commerce says we only imported approximately five per cent of what we are capable of producing in the United States.

We manufacture about six billions of yards annually of cottons and import less than three hundred millions, or about five per cent. The per capita production has been increased nearly 100 per cent. We are without an equal or nigh to it in the matter of production, and yet the unfair employer cuts wages and at the same time demands further government subsidy in the shape of tariff. The textile workers are the only workers on a large scale that are being sacrificed to the greed and avarice of unfair employers with the connivance of high tariff politicians and some people now holding government positions.

MEMBERS TAKE NOTICE



SINCE 1921, the District Council of New Haven, Conn., refrained from working for the Master Builders' Association, of this city, owing to the endeavor on their part to force a reduction of wages upon the members in this district.

The District Council is exerting every possible means to straighten out the situation by conducting a campaign among the men employed by the Master Builders' Association, who are paying at the rate of ninety cents per hour to their men.

The District Council earnestly requests that the members of our organization stay away from New Haven, thereby helping the campaign as well as assisting the members here in New Haven to better their conditions.

The General Office has assigned a representative to assist the District Council in their efforts and any co-operation will be appreciated.

Faternally yours,

NILS FRIBERG, Secretary,
District Council of Carpenters of New
Haven, Conn., and Vicinity.

He'll Land On Top

No matter how little he's getting;
No matter how little he's got,
If he wears a grin, and is trying to win—
He is doing a mighty lot!
No matter how humble his job is,
If he's striving to reach the crest.
The world has a prize for the fellow who
tries—

The man who is doing his best!
Today he may be at the bottom
Of the ladder to wealth and fame,
On the lowest rung, where he's bravely clung,
In spite of the knocks—dead game,
But slowly he's gaining a foothold,
His eyes on the uppermost round;
It's a hard climb, but he knows in time
He will land—and be looking down!
The fellow who never surrenders,
And is taking things as they come;
Who never says "quit" and exhibits grit
When the whole world's looking glum;
The fellow who stays to the finish
That nothing can hinder or stop,
And who works like sin, is the chap who'll win
And some day he'll land on top.

—Ex.

PRISON LABOR PRICES

A sidelight on the prices paid for the product of prison labor was furnished recently through an action by a firm of contractors engaged in this miserable traffic, and the authorities of the Indiana reformatory.

It was stated that in a contract for 300,000 dozen shirts, to be delivered at the rate of 100,000 dozen a year, the price was to be 75c a dozen for one kind, and 80c for another.

It was further stated that the company was to supply the material, machinery, and supervision; and the State to furnish workrooms, heat, light, power, and motors.

Foreign Labor News



Austria

Legislation is in process in Austria proposing that no one may employ, without permission, labor hands, domestic servants, or apprentices, who are aliens.

* * *

Australia

The outstanding feature in the Australian building industry is said to be the undertaking by the State Government to construct 1,000 homes, within the metropolitan area of Adelaide, for sale to working people on very easy payment terms.

* * *

Belgium

The strike of the iron and steel workers, which started on June 16, 1925, and which has badly affected the industrial situation, was still the subject of negotiations for settlement at the close of the year, with a joint committee endeavoring to terminate the dispute.

* * *

Denmark

The effects of continued depression and unemployment in the industries of Denmark have become so marked that the Government has enacted a law providing for the appropriation of a direct subsidy of two million kroner for the acquisition of Danish materials to be used in instituting certain public works and emergency works.

* * *

England

In 1925, 151,485 students, or an increase of 6,208 over 1924, are said to have enrolled in evening continuation classes of London, England, trade schools; while in the present year "10,000 more are anticipated," says the report.

* * *

France

A bill to facilitate the naturalization of foreigners was recently passed by the Senate. It reduces the period of residence required from ten years to three; and in cases where the applicant has served in the allied armies or has a French diploma or fulfills certain other conditions of desirability to one year.

Germany

The labor situation at Leipsig, Germany, is said to have reached an alarming condition. Persons receiving unemployment assistance have recently increased from 7,785 to 12,000, while the total number of persons seeking employment is estimated at about 17,000, which represents, it is said, an increase, in less than three weeks, of 5,000 persons out of work.

* * *

Guatemala

The President of the Republic of Guatemala, in Decree No. 909, of December 5, 1925, established a Department of Labor, to be operated under the direction of the Department of Public Works, and to have as its principal duties the protection of the laboring classes and the settlement of disputes between employers and laborers.

* * *

Lithuania

During February, 1926, a considerable number of persons emigrated from Lithuania to Brazil, South America, and it is reported that many others are making arrangements to leave Lithuania for Brazil in the near future.

* * *

Netherlands

The number of organized workmen decreased by 20,000 in 1924, while the number of workmen joining trade unions increased 2,600. In 1923 there were decreases among organized workmen of 55,000, while those joining unions decreased by 61,000.

* * *

New South Wales

The new forty-four-hour law of New South Wales became effective January 1, 1926.

* * *

Norway

Latest reports from the country's official employment bureaus indicate that there has been a large increase in the number of unemployed, there having been a recent increase of about 6,000 over the preceding month.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1926

Better Apprentices and Better Building

SKILLED building mechanics are always in demand. The ever increasing volume of construction is demanding more and more skilled men each year, and while the present demand is being met, we must look to the future. What does the future hold for the building industry? Where will the industry get the mechanics of the future? There can be only one answer. Properly trained apprentices.

Not many boys apprentice themselves in the building industry, for the reason that the builders do not care to pay the wages that a youth can obtain in other employment where little or no training is necessary. The cost to train a boy in the building industry is considerable, as it consumes the time of superinten-

dent, foreman and journeymen, besides the spoilage and wastage of material.

The present high wages in the building industry has brought many older men into its ranks. However, these men are not as skilled as the man who was trained in his youth, when his hands, body and muscles best adapted themselves to the command of the eye and mind.

Under the old indentureship system, the master taught the apprentice to read and write. He also clothed and fed him, besides teaching him a trade. Today, the schools take care of the reading and writing, and the parents clothe and feed him. When the boy is obliged to take care of himself, he goes into those occupations that bid the highest for his services.

Upon close investigation, one will find that the school curriculum of the average community, especially after the eighth grade, is based upon the fact that the student will enter one of the professions. Both parents and teachers seem to think that the professional man possesses a greater degree of culture and standing than the skilled artisan, and even if the student is disinterested in, or can't afford to go to college, yet nearly all his studies are pointing toward a college career.

Too much stress is being given today to the necessity of a college education. We agree that a college education is a good thing, but it is not a necessity to succeed in the world. There are already more doctors, lawyers, and professional men than are needed. A large Middle West university last year graduated more teachers than there were teachers' jobs open in the whole state.

Statistics prove that ninety-two percent of our young men do not go to college, and only half of the remaining 8 percent graduate. Why not permit those boys who have an aptitude and inclination toward skilled artisanship, to spend a few hours a week, learning the rudiments of a trade, the care and uses of tools, and as much of the theoretical and practical side of the trade as possible.

The state owes as much to the youth who doesn't go to college as it does to the professional, in fact, more so, for there are more of them. They should be afforded the opportunity to make themselves as gainful as possible. The public, who through taxes, pays for the schools, has a right to expect a service from its youth, for schools do not exist for the benefit of the youngster, but the youngster is educated for the benefit of society. The youngster should be given a chance to try his hand at as many of the occupational courses as he wishes, and it won't be long before he decides to which vocation he wishes to devote the rest of his life.

No Overbuilding

BECAUSE they think that in some parts of New York, building has been overdone, and that there is a slump in rents, a few New York bankers have issued a warning against continued building activity. The warning reads as though it were intended for the entire country. If so, they are greatly mistaken.

One authority, a far-seeing business man, in discussing the question of increasing demand for building materials, in substance said, "This country is entirely rebuilt about three times in a century. Thirty years ago my firm built what was then considered the largest and most important office building in New York. Today, under a contract, we are dismantling that building in order to give place to a much larger one."

This only expresses what takes place all over America. We build today what a few years hence we have to tear down, though the builders of today think it is the last word in construction.

The change that is taking place in New York in this respect is suggestive of what is going on all over the country; but it is a very narrow view for New York bankers to judge the country by what they see in New York. We are now undergoing, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, a mighty, creative, upbuilding work of almost every kind. The higher wages of the last few years, and the enormous savings of the wage workers are now making necessary an entirely new era in providing better homes for millions of people who formerly were forced to live under adverse dwelling

conditions. Modern improvements in dwellings are now being demanded on an unprecedented scale—a scale never before seen in the world. The automobile is opening up suburban districts, enabling people to get away from congested downtown districts, into the freedom of suburban life. This results, of course, in the temporary abandonment of many old dwellings which have seen their best days and which are unfitted for human habitation under the more modern conditions we now enjoy.

Sooner or later the land upon which they are built will be used for business purposes; and thus another step forward will be made.

Thousands of people are moving away from the farms, crowding into the towns and cities, making another heavy demand for more dwelling room. The old stores and out-of-date edifices are giving away to larger and better buildings. Everywhere throughout the land, there is a stir and activity and an increasing wealth which make a solid foundation for building activity on a larger scale than this country has yet seen.

Instead of pessimism, as voiced by the New York bankers, there should be radiant optimism as to the future of building operations throughout our country. If we have the wealth of spend ten billion dollars a year on the purchase and maintenance of automobiles, and this has been going on for some years without any sign of relaxation, surely we can find five or six billion dollars a year to keep up building operations, and thus enable the country, as a whole, to be better housed than ever before.

Here and there we may see a slight slackening from time to time in building operations, but this will only be for a brief period. Governmental work itself, which should be under way—for the Government needs to spread some hundreds of millions of dollars on the construction of public buildings—will add to building activity and keep the whole building movement stimulated and maintained at the same high level we have had for several years.

There is no real excuse for such statements as those recently issued by New York bankers indicating any serious decline in the building up of this entire country through erection of dwellings, stores, office buildings, hotels and other structures essential to the welfare of the people.

Official Information



**GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 United Bank & Trust Co. Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Memorandum From the General President

According to the reports of the representatives working in the Bay Counties district since the week ending January 9, 1926, and up to and including the week ending February 27th, three hundred fourteen (314) applications have been secured and the sum of \$4,383.00 collected on same.

Notice

The United States Gypsum Company, manufacturers of Sheetrock, recommends the employment of carpenters for the erection or installation of their materials, as the work requires the practical experience and skill of men of our craft to properly perform.

We frequently receive inquiries at this office from our Local Unions in reference to a circular letter sent out from Fort Dodge, Iowa, declaring that the United States Gypsum Company is on the unfair list. As far as our organization is concerned, the United States Gypsum Company is not on the unfair list, and members of our Brotherhood should put forth every possible effort to obtain the work of erecting or installing Sheetrock and similar materials manufactured by the United States Gypsum Company.

A Message To Carpenters From the Chicago District Council

Negotiations are pending in this district for new agreements, both for the outside carpenters and the shop carpenters or millmen. Due to this fact and also to the oversupply of carpenters, the District Council has decided to ask members in other sections of the country to stay away from Chicago. In making this request, we have in mind your protection as much as our own.

We have approximately thirty thousand carpenters in our organization in this district. You will realize that it takes lots of work to keep even half of them employed. The influx of carpenters has been tremendous. We have nearly ten thousand more members now

Is it even to build *heat-*



How Celotex is used

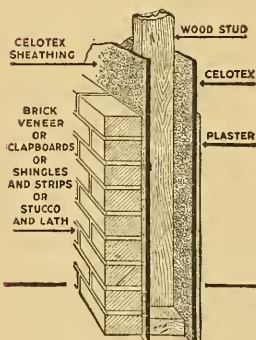
[1] As sheathing, Celotex supplies the insulation needed back of stucco, brick or wood exteriors. Here it replaces the rough boards formerly used, giving greater strength to the house walls. Building paper is unnecessary.

[2] On inside walls plaster is applied directly to the surface of Celotex. This eliminates the use of lath, and forms stronger, insulated walls, free from lath marks.

[3] Celotex is used for better interior and exterior finish. It may be left in its attractive natural tan color or stained, stenciled or painted in any way.

[4] Celotex eliminates the necessity for deadening felt. Sound does not pass through it readily.

[5] Celotex does away with any extra insulation. It gives heat-stopping value, equal to the best.



r wise aking houses?

"NEVER—no excuse left," say leading carpenters, "now that insulation has been made practical and inexpensive."

Five years ago, there was some excuse for building a heat-leaking house. Insulation was an added expense—out of the question when costs must be figured closely.

Today, however, it is practical to prevent heat-leaking. "Heat-leaking" simply means that the usual building materials do not hold furnace heat inside the house in winter and do not keep the sun's heat out in summer. Building men agree that the practice of building heat-leaking houses is fast coming to an end. They say that in five years from now, perhaps less, heat-leaking houses will be hard to sell—hard to rent—hard to borrow money on.

How to prevent heat-leaking at little or no extra cost

Celotex Insulating Lumber, made from tough cane fibre, stops heat three times as effectively as wood, eight times plaster, twelve times brick and twenty-five times concrete. It shuts out wind and moisture. It deadens sound.

Unlike ordinary insulation, Celotex replaces other materials. As sheathing, it adds nothing to the cost of a house. Under plas-

ter it costs a trifle more, but gives great advantages.

Celotex is exceptionally easy to apply. It is sawed and nailed like wood lumber—only with less bother. There are no short pieces or odd sizes—Celotex boards are 4' wide, 8' to 12' long, 7/16" thick and weigh about 60 pounds per 100 sq. ft. Every board is usable—free from cracks, knot-holes and stain. That saves material.

Look ahead!

Progressive carpenters are using Celotex to get more business and to help establish their reputations for building modern, comfortable, economical houses. Celotex construction is especially valuable if you are building to sell.

All lumber dealers can supply Celotex. Mail the coupon below for full information about Celotex and handy working drawings.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mills: New Orleans, La.

Branch Sales offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)

Canadian Representatives: Alexander Murray & Co., Limited
Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg, Vancouver

CELOTEX

INSULATING LUMBER

The Celotex Company, Dept. T-25, 645 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Please send the Celotex Building Book and Specification Book.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

The Carpenter, 5-28

than we had about four years ago. Work has not increased in proportion, therefore there are not enough jobs and while it works a hardship all around, it hits the strangers much harder than the men who have lived here and are acquainted with the employers. For many of them—coming to Chicago has been an expensive and disappointing venture. We feel that we owe it to the brothers in other sections of the country to advise them of these facts.

By staying away from Chicago you will be better off and we will be in a better position to protect our organization. For your own good take timely advice. It will save you trouble and money.

CHICAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL.

CHAS. H. SAND, Secretary.

Notice From Washington, D. C., District Council

Carpenters are urged to stay away from Washington, D. C. Hundreds of men are walking the streets here for lack of employment. Trade movement on for renewal of agreement in May. Pay no attention to newspaper reports of Federal building program, as this bill has not passed the Senate, and if it becomes a law it will require two years or more before anything is done.

Protect yourselves and our interest by staying away from Washington, D. C.

C. H. ADAMS, President.

THOS. W. WOLTZ, Secretary.

Carpenters' District Council, Washington, D. C., Alexandria, Va., and Vicinity.

Notice

Brother C. W. Eaton, Secretary and Treasurer of Carpenters' District Council of Portland, Ore., and Vicinity, requests that the following notice be published in our journal.

Contrary to reports, there is no building boom or large amount of work in Portland, Ore. Conditions here are normal.

Reports that men are needed here for bridge building are entirely false.

We request that any carpenter contemplating coming to Portland, first write to the Secretary of the District Council, 307 Labor Building, for detailed information.

There is talk of a fair in 1930, but nothing definite has been decided.

Brother John Morgan, Secretary of the District Council of Boston, Mass., and vicinity asks us to inform all carpenters that there is very little work in that vicinity. They have a large number of men unemployed, so all carpenters are advised to give Boston, Mass., a wide berth.

* * *

Brother C. J. Green, Business Agent of L. U. No. 665, Amarillo, Texas, asks us to inform all carpenters that conditions are very bad in that vicinity. There are more men there than jobs, so give Amarillo, Texas, a wide berth.

* * *

Brother J. C. Cruse, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 1010, Uniontown, Pa., informs us that work in that vicinity has been slow all winter, and as there are no large construction jobs in sight they have plenty of carpenters there now to take care of all the work they will have this summer. All carpenters are therefore advised to steer clear of Uniontown, Pa.

* * *

Brother W. L. Smith, Financial Secretary of L. U. No. 1207, Charleston, W. Va., asks us to inform all carpenters that advertisements carried in the daily press to the effect that Charleston is on the eve of a building boom, are false and misleading. A large number of carpenters are idle pending the settlement of a new agreement. All carpenters are therefore advised to steer clear of Charleston, W. Va.

* * *

Brother W. E. Miller, Secretary of L. U. No. 770, Yakima, Wash., advises us that advocates of the "open shop" are active at that place. He states that the Local is not advising union men to stay away, but any union men who don't know what "open shop" conditions mean, have a chance for a liberal education by coming to Yakima, Wash.

* * *

Brother C. W. Hughes, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 559, Paducah, Ky., asks us to inform all carpenters that they have more than enough men there to fill their needs. Steer clear of Paducah, Ky.

* * *

Brother W. H. Callis, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 1062, Santa Barbara, Cal., notifies us that Santa Barbara is overstocked with carpenters, that following the earthquake there last year,

the town was flooded with building mechanics, especially carpenters. The damage has been repaired and there are now twice as many men as can be employed for some time to come. So give Santa Barbara a wide berth.

Notice—Members Six Months In Arrears

When a member owes a sum equal to six months' dues, he suspends himself without a vote of the Local Union and he must be dropped from membership and can only again become affiliated the same as a new member, as per Section 45, Paragraph "B," of our General Laws.

We have discovered that in a number of cases, a Financial Secretary has received dues after the member has gone in arrears for six months' dues, and reported him squared up at the General Office and tax paid on his account was accepted by us, as we were not advised that the brother had legally suspended himself, but when claim for death or disability donation is presented to the General Treasurer and the record of the member's financial standing is looked up we find that the Local Union violated the General Laws by accepting dues from a suspended member. In such cases the General Treasurer has no other alternative than to disapprove the claim. We have found in several instances that the heirs have sued the Local Union and recovered a judgment for the full amount of the claim, together with costs, etc., all on account of not enforcing the law.

Members must know that our General Laws are made by a referendum vote of our entire membership and must be observed by both officers and members alike.

Notice From L. U. No. 1112

Brother J. R. Hollingsworth, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 1112, Marshalltown, Ia., requests that we print in our journal that the Reische and Sanborn Construction Co., of Sioux City, Ia., has under construction at the present time, two school buildings at Marshalltown, on which non-union carpenters are employed. The Executive Board of the Local with the aid of President Greibling of the Iowa State Council have made every effort to have union carpenters employed on the job, but were unsuccessful and were told that Reische

and Sanborn would run the job to suit themselves. The contractors further stated that by advertising in the daily press of the surrounding large cities, they could get all the carpenters they wanted. As soon as the weather permits, this company is going to be in need of more carpenters to rush the work along, therefore all carpenters are advised to steer clear of the Reische and Sanborn Construction Co., of Sioux City, Ia.

Notice

Brother Charles H. Sand, Secretary of the Chicago District Council informs us that the Hibbard-Spencer-Bartlett & Co., manufacturers of the "O. V. B. Brand" tools and hardware are erecting a large building in Chicago, under non-union conditions as far as carpenters are concerned.

The officials of the District Council made several efforts to induce this company to hire our members on this building, but were unsuccessful.

All carpenters are therefore advised that the Hibbard-Spencer-Bartlett & Co., manufacturers of the "O. V. B." (Our Very Best) brand of tools and hardware are unfair to our organization.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board

(Continued)

The following resolution was received from the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters and ordered entered in the minutes of the General Executive Board.

"REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS"

Resolution No. One

"To the Officers and Members of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in session at Moose Hall, Erie, Pa. (August 24, 25, 26, 27, 1925.)

Whereas, for many years the question of procuring a Home and Pension for the aged members of our organization has been discussed at various Conventions of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters, and

Whereas, a referendum vote was carried by a large and substantial majority of our membership to secure property for same, and

Whereas, our General Officials have purchased a tract of land at Lakeland, Florida, situated on Lake Gibson, for the purpose of building such a home, and

Whereas, this land now partly under cultivation will, when developed, no doubt be self-supporting, and

Whereas, a means for a Pension will also be provided.

Be It Resolved, that the Pennsylvania State Council wish to convey to our General Officials our hearty support and co-operation for

the carrying out of this commendable work to a successful and hasty conclusion by the Executive Board, proceeding to arrange for the erection of the necessary building now required to take care of the eligible members who will wish to go to said home, as well as to proceed to establish a Pension as speedily as possible and to the amount that our available funds will warrant.

(Signed)

R. W. WILLIAMS, L. U. No. 514, Chairman.

D. S. WENRICK, L. U. No. 287.

C. J. HARVEY, L. U. No. 261.

GEORGE WUENSCHER, L. U. No. 81.

H. SECHRIST, L. U. No. 368.

"Brother Hazlett reported the committee concurred in this resolution as offered.

"It was regularly moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in, and that a copy of Resolution No. 1 be sent to the General Office. Motion carried."

Renewal certificate on Fidelity Bond No. 7864 in behalf of Harry R. Allen, chief book-keeper, in the amount of \$2,000 received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

Continuation of Fidelity Bond No. 1555 on behalf of Thomas A. Neale, General Treasurer for \$50,000 was received and referred to the General President.

Request of The South Side Bank, Kansas City, Mo., to deposit a portion of the funds with that bank was denied as new accounts are not being opened at present time.

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

March 11, 1926.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

March 12, 1926.

Holyoke, Mass., L. U. No. 1881. (Millmen.)—Movement for union shop conditions and the 44-hour week. Effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Aberdeen, Wash., L. U. No. 1237. (Pile Drivers, etc.)—Movement for an increase in wages of \$1 per day, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. No. 1560. (Vehicle Workers.)—Movement for same scale of wages, \$1 per hour, effective March 17, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$8 to \$9 per day, effective April 5, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Communication from L. U. No. 488, New York City requesting the General Executive Board to proceed with the erection of buildings for the "Home" and a plan of admission of members eligible thereto as soon as possible. Referred to the General Secretary for reply.

Communication from L. U. No. 385, New York City calling attention to the fact that the recent vote taken shows plainly our members favor the Home and will not sell the land purchased in Florida for that purpose, that therefore the Executive Board should hasten the work of erecting suitable buildings on the property, so that those eligible may take advantage thereof. Referred to the General Secretary for reply.

Appeal of Local Union No. 1725, Daytona Beach, Fla., from the decision of the First General Vice-President on disapproval of a Local By-Law. The decision as rendered by the First General Vice-President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The report of the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board to investigate the allegations made by Local Union No. 184 of Salt Lake City, Utah, against the General Executive Board for the extravagant expenses incurred in transacting the business of the United Brotherhood showed that the Local Union did not at any time ask the General Office for information pertaining to the matter. That L. U. No. 184 issued a circular letter in September, 1925, to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood without knowing the facts in the case and thereby caused comment and disturbed the harmony of the United Brotherhood in some instances.

This action of said Local Union is in violation of Paragraphs "A" and "B" of Section 54 of our General Laws. It is also in violation of our obligation, the penalty of which is prescribed in Paragraph "L," Section 54—fine, suspension or expulsion.

The report of the committee was accepted and the General Executive Board reprimands L. U. No. 184 for its unwarranted and uncalled for action in issuing the circular in question, when there were no grounds for the complaint and demands that L. U. No. 184 send a letter of retraction of this circular to the General Office.

The General President reported the terms and conditions he stipulated for the better advancement, growth and progress of the organization in Los Angeles and vicinity, after which the Board approved the action of the General President and left the matter still under his supervision.

The General President reported the conditions he laid down for the advancement of our organization in San Francisco and vicinity. After a full consideration of same the Board approved the action of the General President and left the matter still under his supervision.

The General President also reported that he visited San Mateo, San Diego, San Jose and other places in California and explained to them the movement under way in other parts of the state for the better advancement of the United Brotherhood and the establishment of better conditions.

March 13, 1926.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

March 15, 1926.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

March 16, 1926.

Newburg, N. Y., L. U. No. 301.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.17½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Colorado Springs, Colo., L. U. No. 515.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Clovis, N. M., L. U. No. 671.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1 per hour, effective April 15, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Hoquiam, Wash., L. U. No. 775.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Cocoa, Florida, L. U. No. 1233.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 20, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Tallahassee, Florida, L. U. No. 1264.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Arcadia, Florida, L. U. No. 1581.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c, nine hours to \$1 per hour and the eight-hour day, effective June 15, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Morristown, Tenn., L. U. No. 1717.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 15, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Full accountings were received from the following Local Unions and District Councils for appropriations made for the relief of men on strike or locked out.

Baltimore, Md., District Council, September, October, 1925	\$ 555.00
Buffalo, N. Y., District Council, December, 1925	1,435.50
L. U. No. 77, Port Chester, N. Y., October, 1925	60.00
L. U. No. 603, Ithaca, N. Y., December, 1925	198.00
L. U. No. 724, Houston, Texas, July and August, 1925	921.00
L. U. No. 1438, Warren, Ohio, November, 1925	252.00
L. U. No. 1659, Bartlesville, Okla., October, November, December	195.00
L. U. No. 1193, West Frankfort, Ill., full accounting received for the expenditure of \$2,000 appropriated for the relief of tornado sufferers.	

The General President reported that the following requests had been made on him for financial aid for organizing and other purposes.

Furniture Workers, New York District Council.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied and the matter of organizing referred to the General President.

Monmouth County, N. J., District Council, Asbury Park, N. J.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Richmond, Va., L. U. No. 388.—Request for an appropriation. Request denied.

Toronto, Ont., Canada, District Council.—An appropriation of \$200 was made for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Windsor, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 494.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., District Council.—An appropriation of \$400 was made for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Victoria, B. C., Canada, L. U. No. 2415.—An appropriation of \$200 was made for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada, L. U. No. 452.—An appropriation of \$200 was made for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Los Angeles, Cal., L. U. No. 1692.—An appropriation of \$500 was made for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Los Angeles, Cal., District Council.—Request for financial aid for organizing pur-

poses. Inasmuch as the affairs of the Los Angeles District Council have been placed in the hands of the General President no further action is necessary.

Appeal of the Montreal District Council against the decision of the General President in ordering the District Council to count and tabulate the vote of L. U. No. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can., in the election of Secretary and Business Agent. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed. The Board further directs that the members elected as shown by the result of the tabulated vote be inducted into office by April 1st and the General Office so notified.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

March 17, 1926.

Hamilton County, Ohio, and Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky., District Council. (Millmen).—Movement for a minimum wage of 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Appeal of James Caldwell from the decision of the General President in the case of James Caldwell vs. L. U. No. 472, Ashland, Ky. The decision of the General President sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 37, Shamokin, Pa., from the decision of the General President in the case of H. L. Doty vs. L. U. No. 37. The decision of the General President sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1339, Morgantown, W. Va., from the decision of the General President in the case of Claude Stamper vs. L. U. No. 1339. The decision of the General President sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of A. L. Sutherland from the decision of the General President in the case of A. L. Sutherland vs. the South Shore District Council, Mass. The decision of the General President sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 376 from the decision of the General President in the case of L. U. No. 376, New York, N. Y., vs. the New York District Council. Decision of the General President sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 376, Brooklyn, N. Y., from the decision of the General President in the case of J. Lensky vs. L. U. No. 376. The decision of the General President sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Syracuse, N. Y., District Council.—An appropriation of \$744 was made for the relief of men on strike.

Hamilton County, Ohio, and Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.37½ per hour, effective March 23, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1010, Uniontown, Pa., from the decision of the General President in the case of R. H. Golden vs. L. U. No. 1010. The decision of the General President sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Request for an appropriation from the International Organization Campaign, Ottawa, Ont., to assist the Allied Trades and Labor Association of Ottawa, Ont., and Hull, P. Q., in

an organizing campaign; referred to the General President for investigation.

New Orleans, La., District Council, requesting that the General Executive Board hold a meeting of that body in June, 1926, at New Orleans, La. Received and filed.

Appeal of John Lindholm, L. U. No. 1456, New York, from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for wife's funeral donation. The decision as rendered by the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 2163, New York, N. Y., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for disability account Jacob Wistendahl. The claim was referred back to the General Treasurer with instructions to pay the claim.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1396, Golden, Colo., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim account the late Fred Eldridge of L. U. No. 1396. Decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1188, Mt. Carmel, Ill., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim account disability of Ben F. Beanblossom. Claim referred to the General Treasurer to be reopened for further investigation.

The General President reported on the different suits in which we are involved at the present time, some of which are of long standing.

The sum of \$165 was appropriated to the D. A. Post Memorial Fund.

March 18, 1926.

Galesburg, Ill., L. U. 360.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective July 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Reports of the Vice-Presidents were received. Audit of the books and accounts completed.

Communication from the New York District Council urgently requesting the General Executive Board to proceed with the erection of buildings on our Home site at Lakeland, Fla., was received and referred to the General Secretary for reply.

The following report was received from the sub-committee of the General Executive Board.

"March 18, 1926.

"We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, made an audit of the Bonds, United States Certificates of Indebtedness and United States Treasury Notes in safe deposit vaults of the Indiana National Bank on the above date and find the following in custody of General Treasurer Neale.

2nd Lib. Loan..	50	1,000.00	4 1/2 %	\$50,000.00
3rd Lib. Loan..	15	5,000.00	4 1/2 %	75,000.00
3rd Lib. Loan..	9	500.00	4 1/2 %	4,500.00
3rd Lib. Loan..	35	100.00	4 1/2 %	3,500.00
4th Lib. Loan..	10	10,000.00	4 1/2 %	100,000.00
4th Lib. Loan..	3	500.00	4 1/2 %	1,500.00
4th Lib. Loan..	20	10,000.00	4 1/2 %	200,000.00
Dominion of Canada fourth refunding bonds	100	1,000.00	4 1/2 %	97,400.00

Certificate of Indebtedness 1059

100,000.00 4 1/2 % 100,000.00

United States Treasury Notes No. 22

1 100,000.00 4 1/2 % 100,000.00

1 certificate of deposit No. 12947,
4 % 100,000.00

1 certificate of deposit No. 12948,
4 % 100,000.00

1 certificate of deposit No. 12949, 4 %	100,000.00
1 certificate of deposit No. 12950, 4 %	50,000.00
Deposit in Union Trust Co., Cleveland, O., savings account, 4 % ...	200,000.00
Deposit with U. S. Post Office.....	500.00
Total.....	\$1,282,400.00

The Dominion of Canada fourth refunding bonds are listed at \$97,400.00 actual cost, whilst the par value would be \$100,000.00.

JOHN H. POTTS,
W. A. COLE,
ARTHUR MARTEL.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office June 3, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

L. U. No. 747, Oswego, N. Y., Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary

L. U. No. 747, Oswego, N. Y., celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Local on March 17th, with a banquet and entertainment, that will long be remembered as one of the finest events in the history of the Local.

The banquet hall and tables were beautifully decorated, among which were several floral pieces presented by local contractors and lumber dealers.

Mr. Feeney and Rev. Simmons were the speakers of the evening. After the speakers, the members and their families and guests were entertained by several vaudeville acts and comedy sketches, which was followed by dancing.

The committee in charge of the affair, of which President Frank P. Raby was Chairman, deserve a great deal of credit for the successful way in which their arrangements were carried out.

All in all, everyone had a good time, and L. U. No. 747 is to be congratulated upon the success of their anniversary celebration.

Celebrate Consolidation

On March 25, L. U. No. 343, Winnipeg, Man., Canada, celebrated the second anniversary of the consolidation of L. U. No. 343 and 2655 with a smoker.

A splendid concert program was enjoyed, the selections being rendered by members of the Local.

In the absence of President Leslie, Brother Neil Brown acted as Chairman, and all were agreed that the evening was a most enjoyable one.

Correspondence



A Letter of Thanks From the A. F. of L. To the Officers and Members of Organ- ized Labor, Greeting:

On Friday, February 12th, the historic strike of the anthracite mine workers was terminated by the signing of an agreement entered into by the anthracite mine workers and the anthracite coal operators. This ended an industrial struggle which had been carried on for almost six months. Organized Labor and its friends were gratified when they received the news that the strike was over and an agreement satisfactory to the United Mine Workers of America in the anthracite coal regions had been reached. This feeling of gratification was intensified because the agreement entered into provided for an immediate resumption of mining operations and the return to work of one hundred and sixty-eight thousand striking mine workers.

In the course of the strike of the anthracite miners the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor issued two strong appeals to the officers and members of Organized Labor to give to the striking anthracite miners a full measure of support and to make financial contributions to assist in supplying food and clothing to the striking miners and their families. The response to these appeals, on the part of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, was most generous and helpful. Substantial sums of money were sent to Secretary Frank Morrison who, in turn, sent them to the officers of the United Mine Workers of America to be used in relieving distress. The records show that more than \$196,000 was supplied the striking mine workers through the American Federation of Labor. The funds raised by Organized Labor for the relief of distress among the anthracite mine workers represented much of sacrifice and much of effort. In many localities the members of Organized Labor voluntarily assessed themselves and through committees appointed by state and central bodies collected large sums of money. National and international

unions contributed substantial sums and the organizers of the American Federation of Labor gave their time and service in assisting local relief committees to raise funds. The spirit displayed by Organized Labor was highly commendable. The money supplied and the service rendered by Organized Labor contributed very largely to the success of the strike.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor very deeply appreciates the generous and whole-hearted support which the membership of Organized Labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor gave to the striking mine workers and their families in the anthracite coal fields. Your service and your contributions constitute a bright and glorious page in the history of the Organized Labor movement. You have again demonstrated the solidarity and loyalty of the membership of Organized Labor to the principles and ideals of trade unionism.

In behalf of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor I extend sincere and hearty thanks to each and every member of Organized Labor for the way in which response was made to the appeals of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for assistance for the heroic, loyal, striking mine workers of the anthracite coal fields. I am confident the miners who fought so bravely and so long and the women and children dependent upon them will ever be grateful to you for the support you gave in their hour of greatest need.

Fraternally yours,

Attest:

WM. GREEN, President.

American Federation of

Labor.

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

Notice From the United Garment Workers of America

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

The Nash Tailoring Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, operating under the so-called "Golden Rule System" and who from time to time have denounced the

labor movement and particularly the American Federation of Labor, recently forced its employes to join a secession movement, known as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. This organization seceded from the United Garment Workers of America in 1914 and is not recognized by the American Federation of Labor. I herewith quote you from a report of the Credential Committee of the Philadelphia convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"The organization known as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America grew out of a group seceding from the United Garment Workers of America. These garment workers by their acts of secession have voluntarily alienated themselves from membership in and rights to the United Garment Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor, and we, therefore, find that they are not entitled to recognition by this or any other body of Organized Labor."

The Nash Tailoring Company is about to operate a chain of stores throughout the United States and their salesmen are representing their clothing as union made and deceiving members of Organized Labor into purchasing garments bearing the label of a secession movement not recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

Any publicity that can be given to the real truth in this matter will not only be of great benefit to the United Garment Workers of America, but Organized Labor generally.

Fraternally yours,

B. A. LARGER,
General Secretary.

United Garment Workers of America.

From An "Old Timer"

I saw in "The Carpenter" some weeks ago something about us old men getting a pension. Well, I would like to know what they are waiting for. Is it for us to die, or what? I have been wondering what the old men, the first to organize in this city, are going to do, as our younger men absolutely refuse to give us a day's work, and the ones you helped on the way to learn their trade. Yet we have to pay into the Local just the same as they do or lose our benefits. Now if we are not able, as they say, why not pay us our death benefits now or pension us or do something while we are

still living, as most of us have nothing but our little homes after years of toil. I, as well as others here, are charter members of this Local, No. 597, Centerville, Iowa. We sure would be glad to begin to receive our pensions if we are ever going to get them, and here is a piece of poetry I would like to see in print in "The Carpenter." Also would love to hear from others on the subject.

W. A. BROWN,

Centerville, Iowa.

L. U. No. 597.

The Old Workers

What have you done with the old men

Who're broken by toil and time?

Once they were brave and bold men;

Now they are past their prime.

Now they are aged and juiceless,

Now that their race is run,

Now that they're weak and useless,

Tell us—what have you done?

Have you made their hard lives rougher

By turning them out, in truth,

To shiver and starve and suffer

In a world that was meant for youth?

Now that they cannot aid you

Nor earn their daily wage,

For all that their work has paid you

How have you dealt with age?

Once they were young and gay men,

Toiling to make you wealth;

Now they are bent and gray men,

Broken in strength and health.

Have you pensioned these one time bold men

Or starved them as some men do?

As you have dealt with the old men

May destiny deal with you!

A Suggestion From An "Old Timer"

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the fall of 1891, if my recollection is correct, the first Carpenters' Union in Cortland, N. Y., was organized. At that time there was much prejudice and opposition to it and the majority of the carpenters refused to join, but those who did were among the best.

I was then in my prime, and was the union's first President. In the course of a year I accepted a job of body building in a local omnibus and coach factory, but retained my membership in the union, as it did not have jurisdiction over factory workers.

Under my successor the union ran into hard "sledding" and gave up its charter. For twenty years or more I continued my shop work. In 1902 a new union was organized which I joined as a charter member, as I was, and am still a firm believer in the union. However, I continued my work in the factory, paying my dues for years to the union when it was of no financial benefit to me whatever, as our Local has never had jurisdiction over shop workers. Af-

ter the advent of the automobile the omnibus and coach work came to an end, but much of the time since I have been employed by a local factory where builders' supplies, such as sash, doors, stair work, mantles, and all interior trim were made, some of my time however. I have worked outside. I have paid my dues regularly, never have been in arrears, and have kept the obligation. I have been President of the union and held other offices. I am now 78 years old, a semi-beneficial member, but can no longer compete with younger men in the trade, and aside from the sentimental feeling I have for it, the union means no more to me than an additional drain on my very meager resources. I readily understand why a semi-beneficial member who has work and can command the Local wage should pay the increased dues, but to one like myself who derives no benefit from his membership, it seems like penalizing him. I had hoped to remain a member as long as I live, but the increasing dues I fear will force me to drop out.

I realize the time of my departure may be near, but I am not asking or expecting anything from the organization, but would it not be a good policy, one that would make for permanence and justice if some provision should be made for the "old timers" other than the so-called donation of \$125 that comes after they have no use for it? I completed my 24 years of membership in this Local on the 6th of March. There are five other charter members who still retain their membership, all much younger than myself.

Fraternally yours,

WALTER B. STEVENSON,

L. U. No. 1019. Cortland, N. Y.

Old Home

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I think we could get some cottages started on our property at Lakeland, Fla., so we could get some of the older members who are down and out down there by next winter at least. This is my thought, why not start a campaign in each city by asking the larger Locals to finance a cottage for their Local and have each District Council to also finance one. By that way we can get started much sooner and I think some of the real old union members would have a chance to enjoy a few years at

least, as you know they are going awful fast. I have in mind about three or four real union men in Cleveland who have not much longer to stay with us. This plan is feasible I think. As I saw it, it would surely be a fine place to spend the last few years of life.

W. R. YAGER,

L. U. No. 11.

Cleveland, O.

L. U. No. 1032, Pontiac, Mich., Makes Good Showing

Two years ago L. U. No. 1032, Pontiac, Mich., had 28 members. It has more than 300 now. This certainly speaks well for the integrity and ability of the officers and members who helped make the Local as large as it is.

Brother G. F. Richards, Recording Secretary of the Local, states that during the last three meetings in March, 75 carpenters were initiated. On the last Monday in March, the Local entertained with a dinner, during which 44 paid up applications were received.

The meetings of the Local have an average attendance of 275 members. This certainly is a good showing for the Local and well merits the congratulations it has earned and deserves.

L. U. No. 492, Reading, Pa., Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary

On February 23rd, L. U. No. 492, Reading, Pa., celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary with an entertainment that will long be remembered by the 1,100 persons who attended.

The program was given in the main auditorium of the Odd Fellows' Temple, which was appropriately decorated. Following selections by an orchestra, Mayor Sharman, of Reading was introduced and he discussed the value of Organized Labor and offered congratulations to the Local. Other addresses were given by Brother James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and General Executive Board Member William T. Allen.

Following the speakers a program of vaudeville acts and motion pictures was given.

At the close of the program, the guests repaired to the banquet hall on a lower floor, where a real feast was enjoyed.

Following the banquet, everyone returned to the main auditorium, where dancing was enjoyed.

Novel favors were presented to all the guests, consisting of thermometers, containing the names of the officers of the Local and the Anniversary Committee, beautifully calenders, and boxes of candy.

Everyone present were loud in their praise of the wonderful time they enjoyed and L. U. No. 492 is to be congratulated upon the success of their anniversary program.

L. U. No. 380, Herkimer, N. Y., Celebrates Silver Jubilee

On March 27, L. U. No. 380, Herkimer, N. Y., celebrated its Twenty-fifth anniversary with a banquet, which was attended by several officers of the New York State Council of Carpenters, representatives from nearby Locals and 53 members of L. U. No. 380.

In Appreciation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The March issue of our journal is indeed full of interesting items. In fact the journal seems to be getting better and better every issue, and a fellow feels he is losing a lot when he doesn't receive his usual copy.

CHARLES SHANABROOK, R. S.
Cincinnati, Ohio. L. U. No. 854.

Another Invention By a Brother Member

Brother Charles Lawson, a member of L. U. No. 81, Erie, Pa., has invented a new type of stove, which he claims will save gas, eliminate objectionable fumes and odors and will give far greater heat units than is now possible under present combustion principles. Brother Lawson has applied for patents on his invention, both in America and abroad.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 139

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 139 of Muskogee, Okla., met and celebrated their first anniversary on February 22nd. About 100 people were present, including the members and their families.

There were talks by several of the members, and refreshments were served.

We initiated three new members at this meeting, which makes us a total of 26 members.

We made and embroidered a quilt, which was raffled off and on which we realized \$95. We also had a bake sale and made \$13. We now have a total of \$163 in our treasury.

We meet every second and fourth Monday evenings at Carpenters' Hall, which gives the wives a chance to come with their husbands, which makes it very nice and helps the attendance. We also have a social afternoon every third Wednesday at which we serve refreshments, two of the members joining together and entertaining in the homes. This gives us a better chance to get acquainted than the regular meeting does.

We send flowers and visit the sick, and take care of the needy. We also insist upon the Union Label in our buying, which is a vital thing in our estimation.

We are all interested in "The Carpenter" and especially articles from other Ladies' Auxiliaries, and we want to extend a cordial welcome to any member of other Auxiliaries to visit us at any time they may be in town.

MRS. TOM WILSON, Rec. Sec.
L. A. No. 139. Muskogee, Okla.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 87

Just a few lines to let the sisters know that we are still working and increasing slowly in number. Also enjoying lots of good times together, and to further the Union Label is our whole aim. L. A. No. 87 has enrolled about one hundred members, though many of these have dropped out.

We feel that we can boast of having a number of true faithful workers. And much good has been accomplished. Notwithstanding the fact that we have been badly handicapped for a place to meet in after the Local sold their hall, but happy to say we did not fail to meet on this account, for our faithful sister, Mrs. J. A. Schnader, one of our charter members, made us welcome in her home and to this welcome we responded by filling her home each meeting day. Many times refreshments were served at the expense of the order and a good time in general was had.

We keep a committee to look after the sick of the order and request that all sickness be reported, in this way we feel that we have accomplished much good.

We are glad to state that we now are the proud owners of a new hall which the Local has just completed for us.

Our first meeting in the new hall was an all-day meeting; a delicious lunch was served at twelve, after which our business session was held; at this meeting it was voted that we hold our meet-

ings each Monday evening through the ensuing year at the hall; also that we have two social meetings a month, these to be held in the day time. Our hall is at twenty-three ten (2310) Highland Avenue, and any visiting members will be gladly welcomed.

Another feature that might be of interest to our sisters is that each sister having a birthday in the month has to entertain the order with a program. We feel that this will help to keep up interest and especially through the summer months, as there are always quite a few of our members who go away for the summer.

We might state that although we have been put to quite a bit of expense of late for various causes, still we have fifty dollars on hand to run on and our

new hall equipped. Really we are planning the greatest year's work we have ever had and this we will accomplish, for to try is to succeed.

Finally, in conclusion, we again thank the Local for their kindness to us in preparing our hall and ask that they co-operate with us more in the future than they have in the past, especially in getting their wives to join the Auxiliary. There are about six hundred ladies now in Tampa who ought to be in the order but are not. Come on ladies, and help us make Tampa a real union town and share the pleasures of holding up the true union banner and help to aid our fathers, husbands, brothers and sons in their daily toil.

MRS. H. H. SANDERS.

L. A. No. 87.

Tampa, Fla.

DEATH ROLL

W. A. GILES, L. U. No. 241, Moline, Ill.

ALBERT L. CURTIS, L. U. No. 68, Menomonie, Wis.

Art Information Wanted

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Would some brother kindly tell an art lover something about Ruben's great picture in Antwerp Cathedral? Any information will be appreciated.

BROTHER BRUNO URNEST.

Jamacia, L. L. N. Y.

Information Wanted

Regarding the whereabouts of Alva Earnest McKenzie, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good like-



ness. He is thought to be in the northwest part of United States or Canada, and is described as follows: Age 36, blue eyes, light hair and complexion and weighs 160 pounds. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts, kindly communi-

cate with his sister, Mrs. E. P. Adams, 507 W. Southerland, Altus, Okla.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Luther Turner, a carpenter, who when last heard from was in Charlotte, N. C., kindly communicate with his mother, Mrs. A. O. Turner, 809 S. Main St., East Point, Ga.

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of C. A. Barnes, who left Winter Haven, Fla., eight years ago, and has not been heard from for four years. He is described as being 40 years of age, 5 ft. 7 in. tall, blue eyes, dark hair, and weighs 180 pounds. Any information regarding his whereabouts will be appreciated by his brother, Lem Barnes, P. O. Box 537, Winter Haven, Fla.

Consider the Hammer

It keeps its head.

It doesn't fly off the handle.

It keeps pounding away.

It finds the point, then drives it home.

It looks at the other side, too; and thus often clinches the matter.

It makes mistakes, but when it does, it starts all over.

It is the only knocker in the world that does any good.

If you are inclined to lose your head, and fly off the handle: Consider the hammer.

—The Bookan Wrap.

Chips *and* Shavings

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

* * *

Everybody gives advice; some listen to it; few apply it.

* * *

Some people grow under responsibility, others merely swell.

* * *

Wages would be much higher, if every craftsman belonged to a trade union.

* * *

When your own tongue must praise you, it is a sign your reputation is small.

* * *

True unionism makes better men and women—mentally, socially and physically.

* * *

Never have more than one kind of trouble at once. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.

* * *

All indications point to a very busy building season. Already many large construction projects are under way. This year will be as busy as last year and perhaps more so.

* * *

Keep your dues paid up to the present, always. Make it a habit. It will prove to be a good one. If you become lax and permit yourself to be suspended, who is the loser?

* * *

This is the time of the year, when after spending a hard day on the job, some men plant their yards with seeds, so the neighbor's chickens will be assured of food all summer.

* * *

Every brother should do his utmost to secure at least one new member for the Brotherhood. Don't allow your interest to lag. Do your duty, and rest assured that you will be well repaid.

* * *

Theodore Roosevelt once said that, "The man that never made a mistake, never made a success." It is the man who profits by his mistakes, who is successful in the long run.

Wyre Forest, 1,000 acres of ancient oaks, which in the days of Robin Hood was a royal hunting ground in Worcestershire, England, is to be cleared by the modern woodmen and the ground replanted in fir and other trees.

* * *

Sell the Brotherhood to those carpenters who have not as yet joined us. Every non-union carpenter is a prospective member. By bringing him into the Brotherhood, we will strengthen our position, for every unorganized carpenter is an unconscious menace to the conditions that our organization has gained.

* * *

Speaking of enemies, don't have them. Don't fight. Don't get even. Ignore. Life is too short for grudges and vengeance. Go on. Let the other fellow stew. You keep sweet. Nothing can punish him worse. If a man doesn't like you, keep away from him. It's a large, roomy world. And, there is always another side of the street.

* * *

In 1923 there were 29,172 men carried home upon stretchers or hauled in ambulances from the anthracite collieries to their homes. In 1924 there were 30,241 men injured in the anthracite industry, out of a total number of 158,000 men involved. Since 1870 the anthracite industry has butchered 1,201,000 of our people in order that the wheels of industry might turn and that you and I and our fellow members of society might be kept warm.

* * *

The trades union is not a charitable society in the ordinary sense; it is much superior in many respects to the ordinary institution. It grants equal rights to all and provides for the same benefits; it does not inquire into the moral and social standing of the applicant. It has no private detectives to investigate his record and financial standing. The benefits are granted in an honorable way: the degrading and patronizing character of the ordinary charitable society, whether supported by the state or by private donations, is eliminated.—"Texas Carpenter."

Craft Problems



The Screen Mender

(By H. H. Siegle.)

In order to help the householder over the difficulty of keeping his screens in repair without the expenditure of much

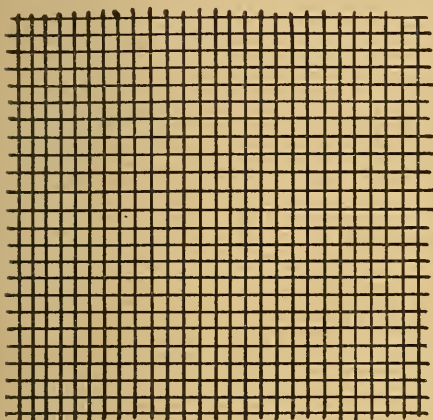


FIG. 1.

time or money, the writer suggests the following simple, first-aid device:

At the first appearance of a hole in a screen, take a piece of wire cloth, cut

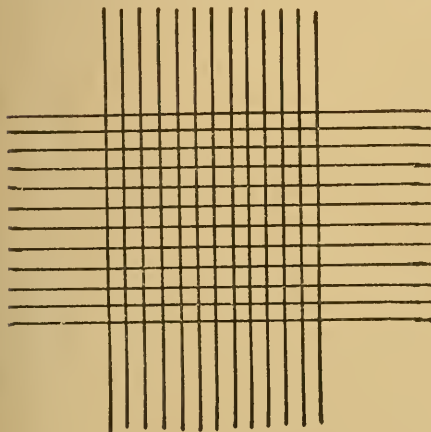


FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

a square from it one and one-half inches larger than the diameter of the hole, see

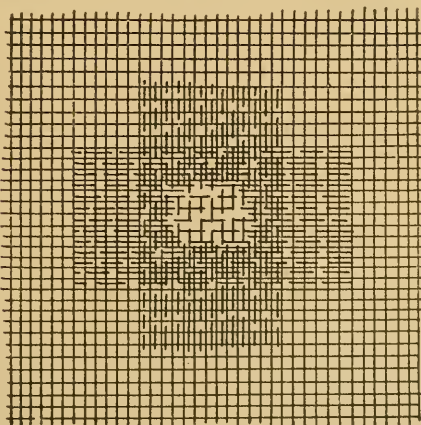


Fig. No. 5

Figs. 1 and 5. Then remove the wires running parallel with the four sides of the square about one-half inch deep, as shown by Fig. 2. This done, the projecting ends are bent to a right-angle, as indicated with the dotted quarter-circles on Fig. 3. This gives the mender a

basket-like shape, after which it is put into position over the hole to be mended. The projecting ends of the wires are then bent back as shown by Fig. 4 with dotted quarter-circles. Fig. 5 shows by dotted lines how the mended screen will appear after the mending is completed.

Draining the Basement

(By H. H. Siegele.)

One of the disagreeable things about many basements in homes or in other buildings, is the seepage water that

arrows indicate the direction the water drains in order to reach the outlet, or as it is generally called, the drain. This is shown at a.

Fig. 2 is a section through the wall showing enough of the basement floor

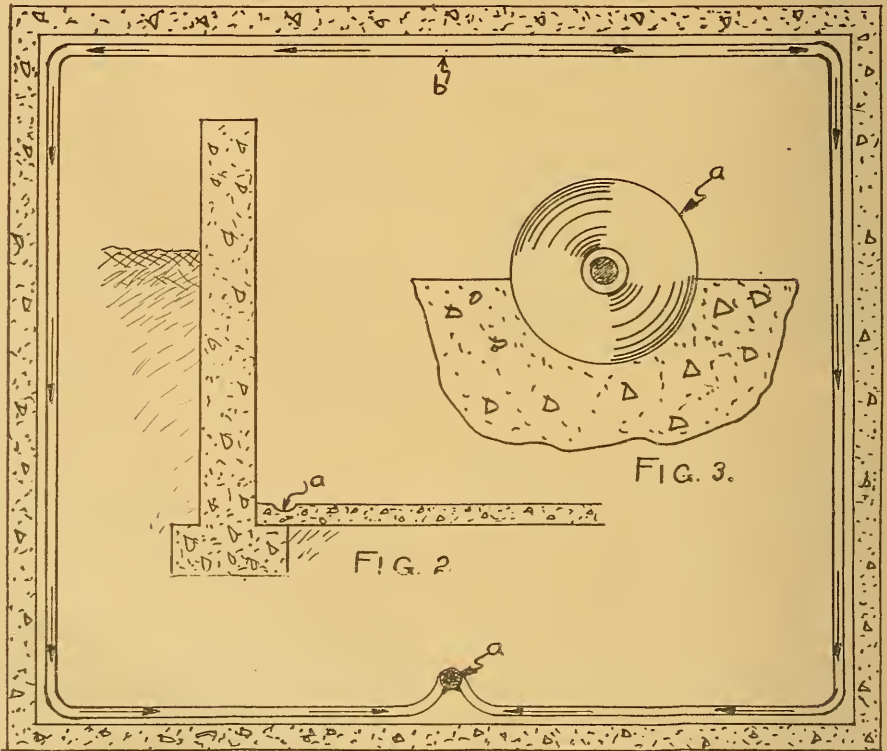


FIG. 1.

comes through the walls every time a rain or snow thoroughly soaks the ground—and sometimes when it doesn't.

A general plan of a basement of a house is shown by Fig. 1. A gutter formed in the basement floor is shown a few inches from the wall to carry the seepage water to the drain. The high point of the gutter is shown at b—the

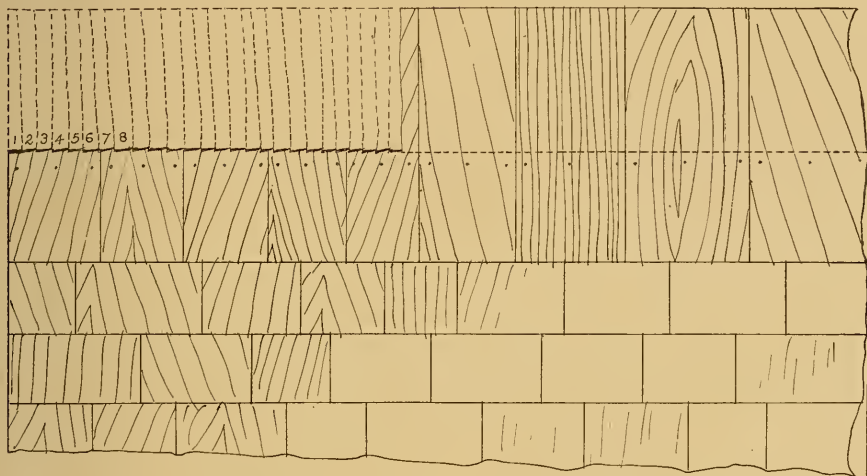
to illustrate the form of the gutter, which is pointed out at a. How the gutter is formed is shown by Fig 3. The indicator at a, points out the bottle that is used for troweling the gutter, which makes a very useful tool for this purpose. The size of the bottle must be determined by the size of the gutter needed.

Cutting Shingles At the Comb

(By H. H. Siegele.)

A rather difficult job is that of cutting the shingles at the comb of the roof, after a side-of shingling has been done. Sometimes the jack knife is used for this purpose; but many carpenters use the cutting end of the hatchet, while a great many more use the cut-off saw. We are not condemning any of these

the cutting edge of the hatchet, in order to take care of the part projecting over the edge of the roof. Then with the driving end of the hatchet strike a quick, firm blow, a trifle above the edge of the sheathing at the comb, which will break off the part of the shingle separated by the dotted lines and marked number 2. Then strike number 3 in the same manner, then number 4, and so on until the projecting parts of



methods, even the jack-knife method, under certain conditions, may be justifiable. The purpose of this article, however, is to add one more method to those already commonly known.

The accompanying drawing shows a part of a shingled roof. To the upper left we are showing by dotted lines and figures how this new method works. The part marked number 1, and shown by dotted lines, should be cut off with

the last two or three courses of shingles are all broken off.

Cedar shingles, particularly when they are thoroughly dry, break very easily; and after one practices this method, it is possible to obtain very good results at a small expenditure of time. The last course of shingles should receive extra nailing, no matter what method of cutting off the projecting parts is used.

Blocking Out Plaster Grounds

(By H. H. Siegele.)

Technically speaking, brick walls are absolutely straight, but the mechanic who follows the bricklayer to put on plaster grounds, finds that practically brick walls are not straight. Whether the brick walls are straight or not, the plaster grounds, which in the true sense of the word are guides for the plasterer, must be put on straight. Wherever the brick wall is not straight the grounds must either be backed out with a scrub plain, or blocked out, whichever the

case may require. In most cases, however, the scrub plain does not need to be used; for as a rule the high points can be taken for the wall line—the wall line is shown on Fig. 2 by dotted line, between a and b. Fig. 1 shows a cross section of a plaster ground in place ready for the plasterer. It will be noticed that the ground is nailed to wood plugs which have been driven into the perpendicular joints of the brick wall on a line where the grounds are to be fastened. Ordinarily wooden wedges are used for blocking out grounds; but we are showing how this blocking out can

be simplified, and yet obtain better results than can be obtained with the wooden blocks. By examining Fig. 1, it

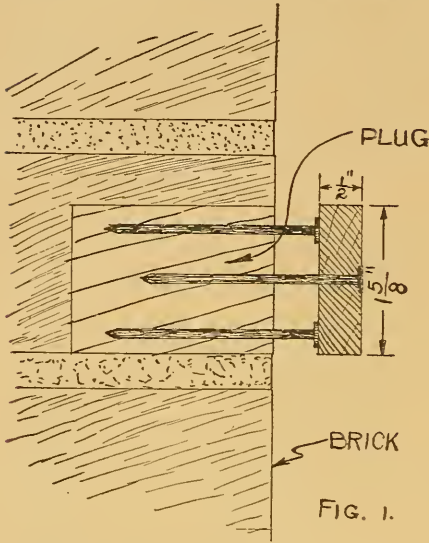


FIG. 1.

will be seen how two nails have been driven into the plug. The heads of these nails should project a little beyond the

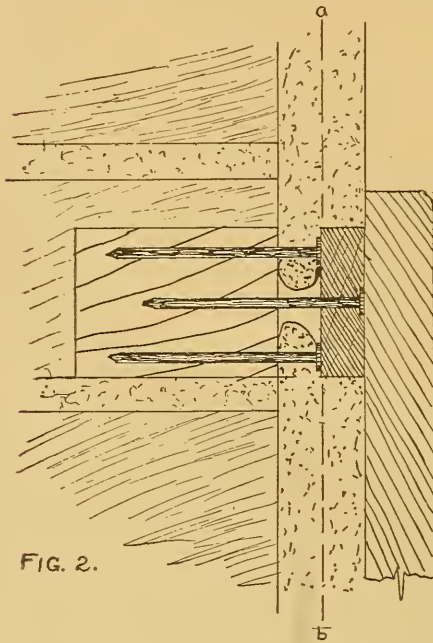


FIG. 2.

wall line shown on Fig. 2 by a dotted line. Thus when the ground is nailed over the two blocking-out nails, it can easily be brought to a perfect line by

using a block of wood and driving the three nails at once, until the face of the ground comes to the to-be plaster line. The writer has used this method and found it to be substantial and labor-saving.

Setting Columns

(By H. H. Siegele.)

It is not as easy as one might think, to set round porch columns so that the sides of the caps will be parallel with the sides of the base blocks. This is not difficult, if the columns are set in place after the chord has been framed and finished. But very often the columns are set before any of the framework above is put together. This, in many ways, is the most economical method of setting porch columns, especially for small porches, and I am not so sure but what it is also the most economical method for porches of greater importance.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a round column, cut to the right length with the cap nailed to it. After this is done, the column is laid on an even surface—a good level floor will do—and with the

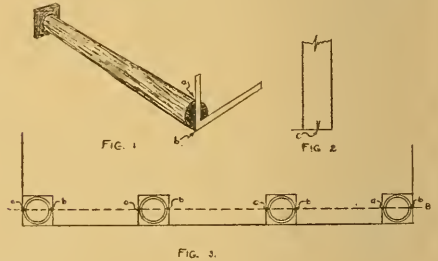


FIG. 3.

steel square and pencil mark a perpendicular line through the center of the base of the column, as indicated on the drawing. This done, place a witness mark at each end of the line, a and b, similar to what is shown at c, Fig. 2. The base blocks should now be set in line and on a level, after which strike a chalk line through the center of the base blocks, about as shown by the dotted line A-B, Fig. 3. On setting the columns, make the witness marks, a and b, Fig. 1, intersect with the points a and b of each base block shown on Fig. 3. If this work is painstakingly done, the sides of the cap, shown in perspective in Fig. 1, will be parallel with the sides of the base block on which the column will be set. Similar results will be obtained on the other columns, if the operations of the first one are repeated.

Wagon-Gate For Uneven Ground

(By H. H. Siegele.)

As a rule the natural lay of the ground is seldom absolutely level at places where wagon-gates are to be hung. These gates, too, usually are of a heavy construction. If such a gate is made to swing on gate-hinges fastened to a post set into the ground, the weight of the gate will soon either break the hinges or loosen the post in the ground.

A solution to this problem is shown by the accompany illustrations. Fig. 1 shows the gate closed. At a, the gate-hinges are pointed out. At b, are shown the bolts that hold the gate together,

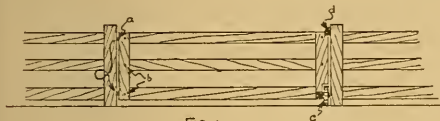


FIG 1

but at the same time permit it to rise or lower, as the lay of the ground may require, in order to put the weight of the gate on the wheel shown at c. At d, is shown the keeper of the gate. An end view of the gate is shown by Fig. 2. At a, is shown how the wheel sets in an indenture made in a base of concrete, which, when the keeper is closed, keeps the bottom of the gate in line with the fence. At c, is pointed out the hinge,

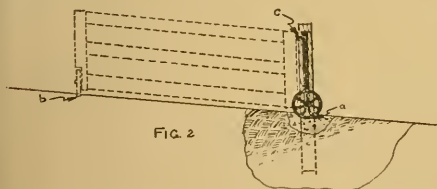


FIG 2

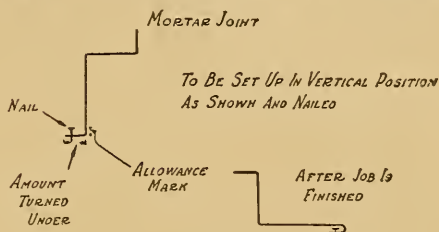
when the gate is open. To open the gate, release the keeper at the top and push it around to a right-angle with the fence—the wheel will carry the weight of the gate. The gate open against an incline is shown by dotted lines. If the gate were opened to the other side, its position would be down instead of up.

Flushing Chimneys

I am sending you herewith cut for flushing used in flushing chimneys in which the nails for holding flushing to roof are concealed with possibly the exception of the back apron on upper side of chimney or flue, as the case may be. In most

cases we notice that the nails are put where the heads are exposed, but by the following method they will be concealed.

In order to accomplish this the tin must be cut and formed just as though it were to be put on in the usual way. Instead, however, after being



shaped or formed for the plate to be used, a mark should be made at the outer edge of the flushing and then the flushing removed. Make a mark about an inch and a half from the first one, depending on how much the tin is to be turned under. Then mark the tin at point to be bent, and bend at right angle and place angle to allowance mark and nail. Then finish bending and place as formed. The nails will not show.

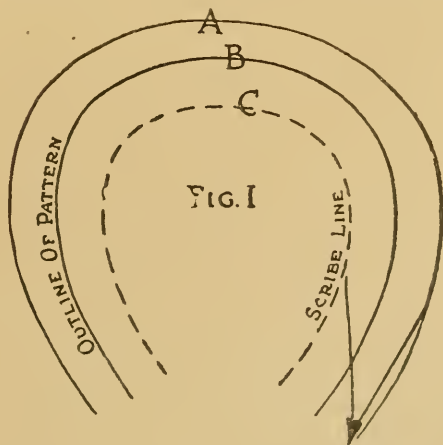
P. N. JENNINGS,

Pensacola, Fla.

L. U. No. 375.

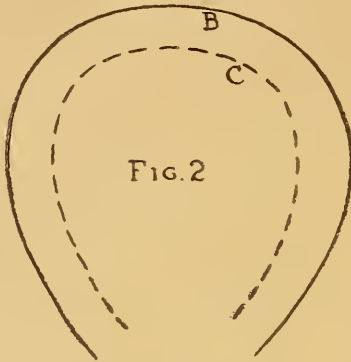
Shelving Irregular Openings

Carpenters are sometimes required to fit a shelf into an opening, whose irregularity prescribes the use of a tram-mel to obtain the outline, or the use of a scribe in the ordinary way. The following method, known to boat build-

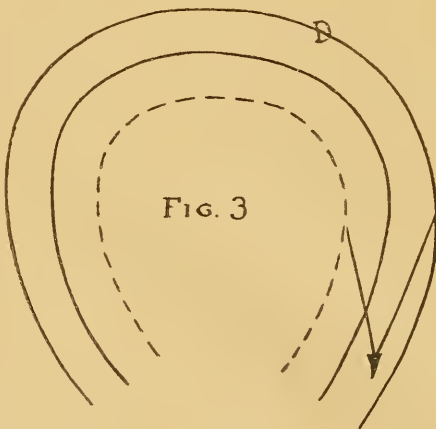


ers as "spiling" will be found to furnish a quick and accurate way to secure the desired line at the first attempt.

Line A, Fig. 1, represents the outline of the space into which the shelf is to be fitted, as for instance a niche in the wall. Line B, Fig. 1 is a paper or cardboard pattern roughly torn or cut, somewhat smaller than the outline of niche. Now, with your scribe, being careful your pattern doesn't slip, scribe around outline of niche, producing line C, Fig. 2.



The pattern is then placed on the board to be cut, Fig. 3. and the scribing reversed, i. e., scribing from the previous scribed line on the pattern toward outside of pattern, thus producing line D. Fig. 3. If the board is then cut outside



of line, the result will be a perfect fit, the first time. This method may also be used on any irregularly shaped or even square space where a perfect fit is required.

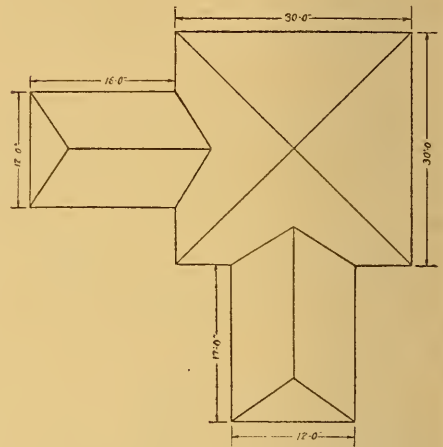
FRANK G. SWARTZ.

L. U. No. 426.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Figuring Roofs

Brother Charles Wray of Hope, Ark., has asked to be shown a better way to estimate the quantities required for a hip roof than the one he submitted. I am submitting one that I consider better, although Brother Wray may, of course, use his own judgment as to that. One improvement is there are no constants to remember, the numbers 1.202 and 1.564 being simply the hypotenuse of, or the diagonal distance from 8" to 12" and from 8" to 17" respectively. As the problem we are considering is a one-third pitch, these numbers would, of course, differ with different pitches. This example is taken from Gordon M. Tamblym's "Building Labor Calculator."



Plan of 1-3 Pitch Roof.

Rafters—2x6—16" O. C.

Sheathing—1x8, Laid Tight.

Shingles—Laid 4½" to Weather.

He is a general contractor of Denver, Colo., head of the "Western School of Estimating," and recognized authority on all matters pertaining to building. I have used this method for several years, and it has proved to be very satisfactory in results. This same method may be used in estimating ceilings, floors, walls, partitions, etc., equally as well.

Example In Roof Framing and Estimating

Run of common rafter equals 15' 0" x 1.202 equals 18' 0" equals length of common rafter.

Run of common rafter equals $15' 0''$
 $\times 1.564$ equals $23.46'$ or $23'-5\frac{1}{2}''$ equals
 less hip rafter.

Dormers

Run of common rafter equals $6' 0''$ \times
 1.202 equals $7.21'$ or $7'-2\frac{1}{2}''$ equals
 length of common rafter.

Run of common rafter equals $6' 0''$ \times
 1.564 equals 9.384 or $9' 4\frac{1}{2}''$ equals
 length of hip and valley.

To List Materials By Short Method

Main roof $30' 0'' \times 30' 0''$ equals 900
 sq. ft., equals area on flat.

Dormer $12' 0'' \times 17' 0''$ equals 204 sq.
 ft., equals area on flat.

Dormer $12' 0'' \times 16' 0''$ equals 192 sq.
 ft., equals area on flat.

Total area on flat equals $1,296$ sq. ft.
 $1,296 \times 1.202$ equals $1,555$ sq. ft.,
 equals area on pitch.

Plus 4 hips @ $24'$ equals 96 sq. ft.

Plus 4 hips @ $10'$ equals 40 sq. ft.

Plus 4 valleys @ $10'$ equals 40 sq. ft.

Total area on pitch equals $1,731$ sq. ft.

Rafters $1,731 \times .84$ (per sq. ft.)
 equals $1,454'$ B. M. 2×6 rafters.

Sheathing $1,731 \times 1.16$ (allows 1-6
 for waste) equals $2,008'$ B. M. sheath-
 ing.

Shingles $1,731 \times 8.5$ (per sq. ft.)
 equals $14,714$ shingles.

C. A. CARRIER.

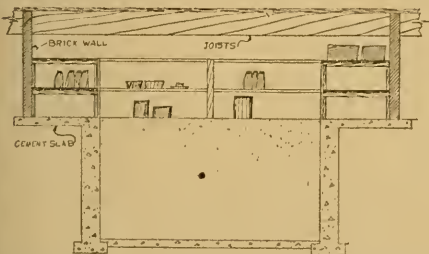
Rapid City, S. D.

L. U. No. 2036.

Toad-Stool Cellar

(By H. H. Siegele.)

Many homes built twenty or thirty
 years ago have, no basements under
 them, but instead they usually have
 what is commonly known as fruit cel-
 lars. These cellars are naturally small.
 Many of these old houses are now be-
 ing remodeled, and in order to increase
 the capacity of small cellars, an ar-
 rangement, such as we are showing by



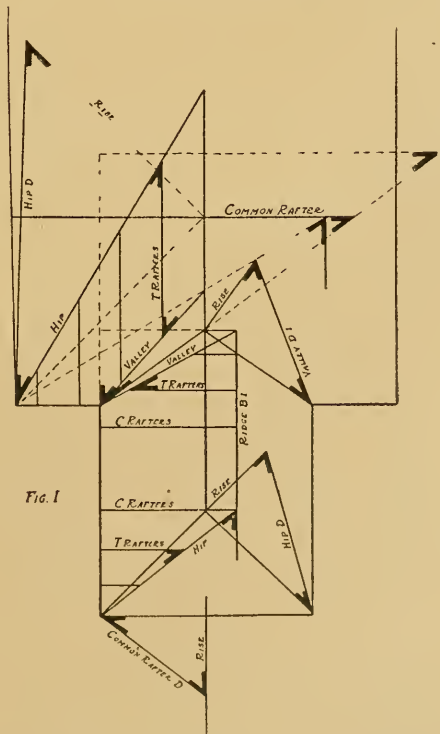
the drawing, will give good service, with
 but little expense.

By referring to the drawing, it will
 be noticed that a 4-inch cement slab,
 a little over an arm-length beyond the
 face of the cellar wall, is shown in line
 with the top of the dirt, on either side.
 This slab is trowled to a smooth finish.
 Onto these cement slabs, just an arm-
 length back from the face of the wall,
 a brick wall is built up to the bottom
 of the wood floor of the house. Into
 this shoulder, shelving is placed some-
 what in the manner shown on the draw-
 ing.

The writer has used this scheme,
 which has given him good results, and
 he is hoping that this suggestion will
 help out many householders to increase
 the capacity of small cellars, and yet
 not incur very much expense.

Figuring Valley

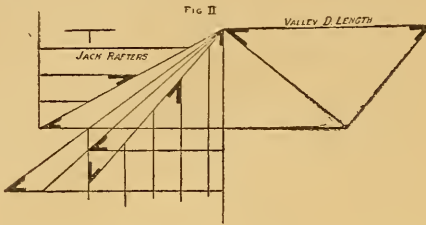
The way to take line of a valley on
 two different roofs, and also the ridge-
 board. This valley cut is for a roof



9 x 12 inches, going on a 16 x 12 inch
 roof. The sketch is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot.

Figure 2 is another way to figure val-
 ley on two different pitch roofs, and 1

think this is a quick way for figuring length of this kind of valley. The pitch



is 13 x 12 on the 16 x 12. The scale is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot.

HYACINTH PELOQUIN,

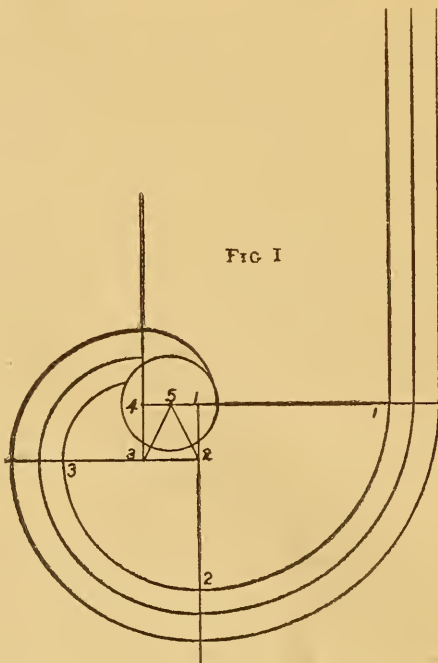
Hartford, Conn.

L. U. No. 43.

A Simple Volute

I am sending a sketch of a volute or spiral which I think will be useful to our younger members.

This simple volute looks very neat for a stair rail where cheapness is to be



considered and must not be connected with the high priced volute.

For a 12 in. tread, draw a square 2 in. as Fig. 1. Set dividers 5 in. and make an arc from 1 to 2. Then an arc from

2 to 3 and continue likewise to No. 5, until volute is complete.

GEO. HOLT,

Huntington, L. I., N. Y., L. U. No. 1292.

Blocking Out Base

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to reply to Brother H. H. Siegele on his article, "Blocking Out Base."

The only sensible and correct way to block out base where plaster is "dubbed" off a little above the floor is to fill in the space and any carpenter who is a carpenter, knows that a wedge-shaped piece, shingle or lath, would be better, filling the void completely, and tending to keep base from cupping or buckling. What surface has the head of a 16d or 20d nail, and who wants to drive them? The idea is fine for the man who is continually saying, "Oh, that's good enough." The position of your lower nail will in time cup or split the base, your top nailing improved by a little slant downward, so the base don't draw off from wall. I am an old timer and like to see the articles and Craft Problems, but show us the best.

J. B. INGHAM,

Spokane, Wash.

L. U. No. 98.

Answering Brother Perth

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I noticed in the March issue of "The Carpenter," an article by Brother L. Perth, L. U. No. 10, telling how to figure lumber. I would like to send in this rule of figuring lumber:

Multiply the length in feet by the width in feet by the thickness in inches or fractions of an inch, taking as an example Mr. Perth's joist 3" x 8"—20' 0". 20' 0" x 8" divided by 12" equals 160 divided by 12 equals 13 1-3 x 3" equals 40' 0", Board Measure.

In Mr. Perth's article he used 23' 0" for the length instead of 20' 0" when he multiplied, which gave him 46' 0", Board Measure.

LEO W. BERGERON,

Ironwood, Mich.

L. U. No. 1227.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I notice in your March issue of "The Carpenter" some very interesting facts about figuring lumber by Brother Perth.

I wish to call his attention to the third paragraph of his article, as follows:

"For example the number of board feet in a floor joist 20 ft. long, 3 in. thick and 8 in. deep will be 23 multiplied by 3" x 8" or 24 square inches, which equals 552: 552 divided by 12 equals 46 ft., B. M." This is wrong.

Twenty ft. long, 3" thick, 3" wide equals 3" x 8" equals 24' x 20 equals 480 divided by 12 equals 40 sq. ft., B. M., and Mr. Perth cannot get any more than 40 sq. ft. of B. M. Where he gets his 46 sq. ft., B. M., from I don't know.

The reading in "The Carpenter" is very interesting. It gives the boys some food for thought. If they only would sit down and take time to read the journal it would give them considerable information.

JNO. LIEBUISEBERGER,

Hazleton, Penn.

L. U. No. 129.

Answer To Brother Baker

In the March, 1926, issue of "The Carpenter," on page 52, appears an article in reference to an old wooden brace. The heading reads, "Who Can Supply This Information?"

The writer, Clyde Baker, L. U. No. 1161, of Morris, Ill., states, "I would like to know the age of this antique."

I believe the following will furnish the information desired.

The James Swan Co., of Seymour, Conn., manufacturers of auger bits, are one of the oldest tool manufacturers in the United States. Mr. W. B. Swan is the head of the firm at the present time. In conversation with the representative of "The Carpenter," Mr. Swan furnished the following information.

He states that he has a duplicate of the old wooden brace and that he values it very highly, as he believes it the oldest brace in existence in this country. The history of this brace is as follows:

He procured this brace in 1876 from an old carpenter who resided in Vermont. This carpenter was at that time nearly ninety years of age, and he had used the brace from the time that he was an apprentice at the trade, which was at the beginning of 1800.

You are at liberty to publish this if you think well of it.

Yours very truly,

JOHN MORRISON.

* * *

In reply to Brother Baker of L. U. No. 1101, let me say that the date of the origin of the brace shown is doubtless

lost in the mists of antiquity. My father had one similar to the one shown as early as 1856 at least, and it then showed some years of use. It is no doubt of English make and that make was in common use at least as late as 1872, which was about the time when Yankee mechanics began to wake up to the fact that their own make of tools were as good or better than those made abroad. Steel braces with jaws tightened by hollow threaded sleeves were in use at least as early as the 60's, though ratchet braces did not come into general use till probably the middle or late 70's. At least in the early 70's only the most up to date mechanics even had the "universal joint" attachment for their braces to allow them to bore in corners where it was not feasible to get a complete turn of the brace. My first saws, bought in '72" were of English make and the great majority of saws on sale at hardware stores were of "Spear & Jackson" or "Grove & Son," or other foreign make though Disston's saws began to make their appearance about 1870.

GEO. L. McMURPHY,

Tacoma, Wash.

L. U. No. 470.

* * *

For the information of Brother Clyde Baker, the brace he found is not much more antique than the writer. When I was in my teens, there were three or four of that kind in my father's workshop, one of the men had a solid iron one with the same spring to hold the bits. No farmer's workshop was without the old wooden brace. There were also iron braces with the turn button on the side, which when it did not hold good we had to use the claw of the hammer to tighten it. Before I left Scotland



34 years ago the Yankee brace with the "chuck" was getting into the market, and it's only a rarity to see the Yankee ratchet brace.

Very few auger bits were used. Mostly center gimlet, twist drill, and others. I do not recall their names, they were hollow like a gouge from 3-16" to 5/8". The cutting ends were sharpened in various

ways, some ground from the inside, others on the outside, on the bias, others with a hook, as No. 2, to cut end wood. The large auger bits were much used in the shipbuilding yard, in a neighboring village, also A. Povnir had in his yard a place where he bored wooden pumps, using augers of various lengths and diameters. When work was slack the "prentice" boy had to go to the pump boring. It was in the same country as I had the privilege to be born, that James Swan, the founder of Swan Bit Company, came from. The world is not so large, when I learned that a brother of Mr. Swan was well known to me and that I had been to school with three or four of the family. Hope this will be of interest not only to Brother Baker, but many of your readers.

R. CLARK, F. S.

Derby, Conn.

L. U. No. 127.

Reply To Brother of Vancouver

Editor, "The Carpenter":

If the frame of window sill has a subsill, the height of opening is 11 in. larger than the height of the two panes of glass.

The width of opening is 10 in. wider than the glass. (That is allowing the main sill as 2 in. thick and room for window weights.)

The opening for a 2 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. door is from 2 ft. 8 in. to 2 ft. 8½ in. (the jambs being ¾ in. plus) or 13-16 in. The height of opening is 6 ft. 8 in.

BROTHER CARPENTER.

* * *

In answer to "Brother Carpenter," let me say that the prevailing practice on the Pacific Coast is to make rough openings for windows 10½ in. each way larger than the glass size. That is, for two light glasses 24 x 24 in. cut the rough openings 34½ x 48½ in. Some may like to work closer and cut the openings slightly smaller but I find that allowance about right for the average

workman. In the New England States some years ago it was necessary to get the sizes for sash and frames from the party who was to furnish them as the sizes from the different manufacturers varied. They may have been standardized since.

For frames the standard allowance is 4 in. in width and 6 in. in length more than the glass sizes. I have found these to be the standard allowances on the coast from British Columbia to Mexico for 38 years.

Cut door openings 3 in. each way larger than the door sizes, that is, 3 in. longer (or higher) and 3 in. wider.

GEO. L. McMURPHY,

Tacoma, Wash.

L. U. No. 470.

Roof Framing

In the December issue of "The Carpenter," Brother Wm. R. Cook, Remus, Mich., asked for information on rafters. The best book on this subject was written by Brother A. Riechers, a member of L. U. No. 668, Palo Alto, Cal., and is entitled "Full Lenth Roof Framing." It gives the full length of common, hip and valley rafters with their cuts. The price of this book is \$1.25 and may be secured by addressing Brother Riechers.

Log Cabin Information Wanted

I am a lover of cabins and log cabin homes built right, and would like to know where and from whom I may obtain books of designs, pictures, cuts and forms of construction, kinds of material best suited for different parts and any other information that would be of any benefit to a builder.

If you know of any such literature, either free or for sale, would appreciate it if you would notify me.

Also would like any information obtainable on up to the minute carpentry and building, also for benefit of union labor especially to carpenters.

H. G. TROWBRIDGE.

Sarasota, Fla.

Box 1392.



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MADE
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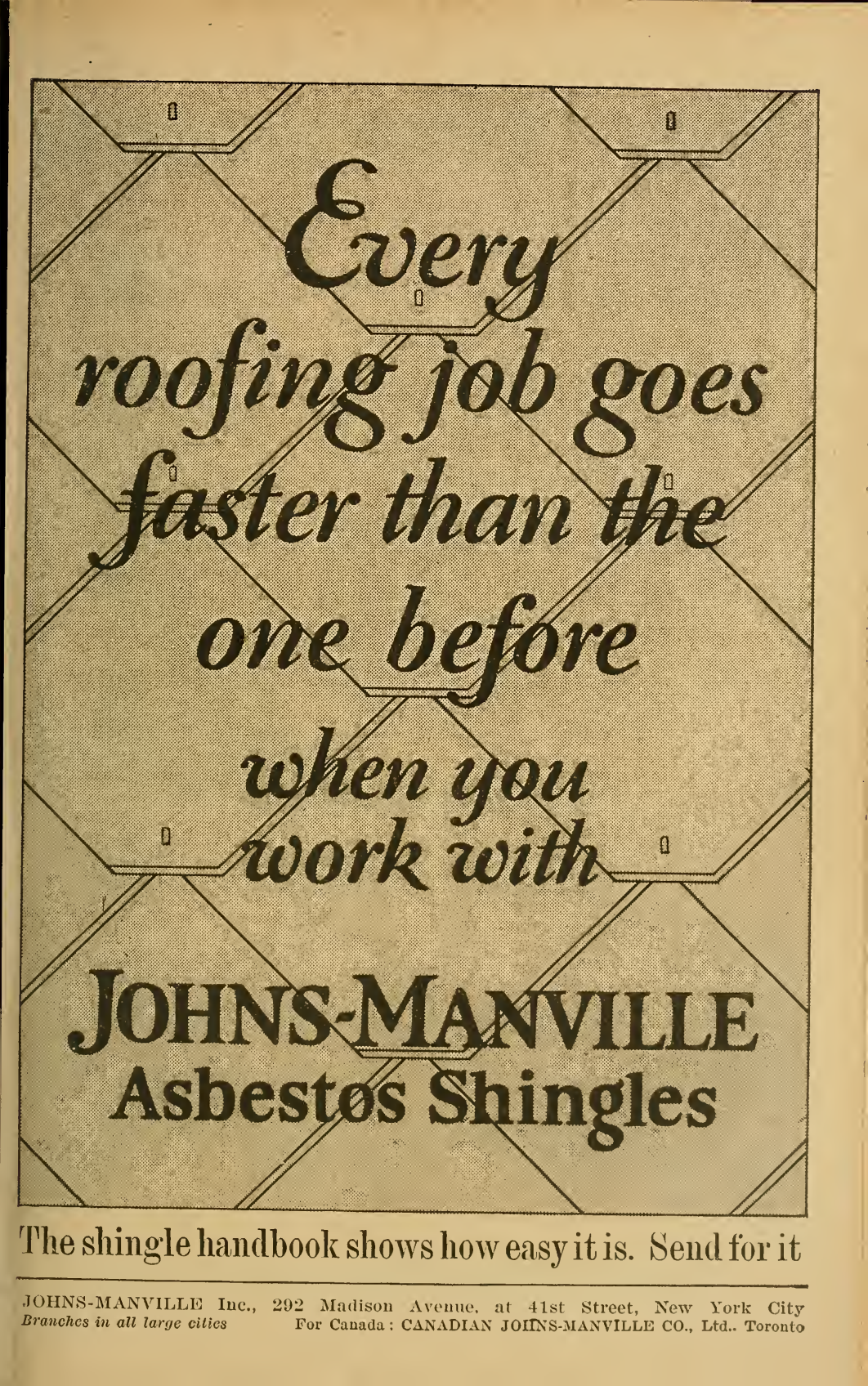
Here is THE Rule every Carpenter and Builder should have. It won't rust, weighs little, has brass joints, costs less than a steel rule, yet is just as durable, has large black double lined figures, dull white finish and accurate graduation, together with permanent legibility.

Made in lengths 2 to 6 ft. end section graduated in 32nds. If your dealer can not supply you send to us for printed matter and prices.

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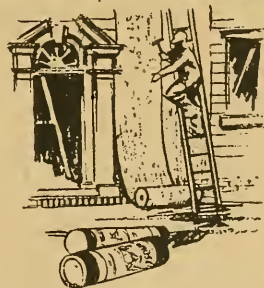
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For use with Portland Cement and Magnesite Stucco. Windproof, waterproof, rust-proof, vermin-proof, and economical besides. Made of high-grade felt thoroughly saturated and coated with asphalt in which granules of calcite are imbedded to act as a "key" or anchor.



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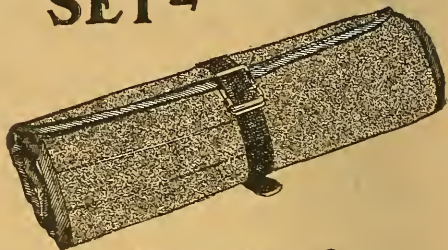
It's a hammer that'll stand the wear and tear and will come out ahead in any comparison with other hammers.

The first time you use a Cheney you'll be tickled with the "hang" and the "Never-Slip" grip, and you'll recognize the real value of heads whose ends are tempered differently—each according to the work it is to do—, of wax-finished second growth hickory handles, and a system of wedging that keeps the head tight.

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The Bits Every Carpenter Needs!



Included in the Irwin Carpenter Set are a full range of sizes of general purpose auger bits.

This set is a time saver for any carpenter as it provides the exact size needed for nearly every job. You can always lay your hand on the right bit because it is right there in its place in the handy case.

You have a choice of containers—either the handy roll—called the Borkit—or the wood case—called the Borcease. Either container provides protection for the Bits when not in use.

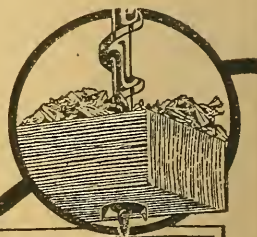
The Carpenter Set Includes

Thirteen bits and the case. Cutting heads are all Irwin Mainbor—a general purpose head—the most widely used cutting head in the market today. Sizes are 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16-16ths.

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Hardware dealers everywhere sell genuine Irwin Auger Bits. The Irwin mark shown below is stamped on the shank of every Genuine Irwin Bit.



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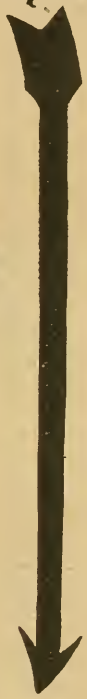
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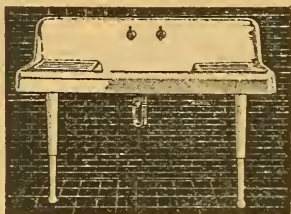
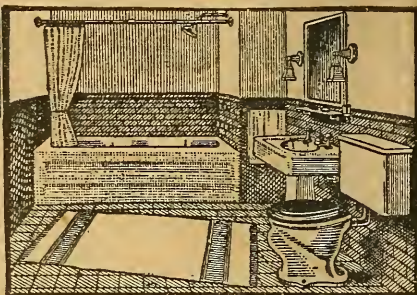
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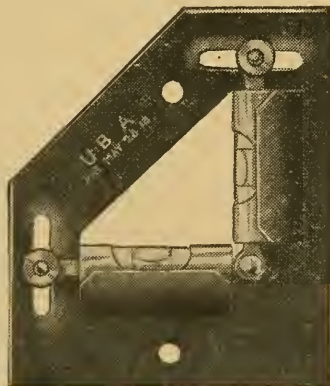
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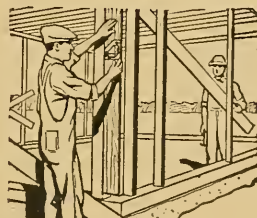


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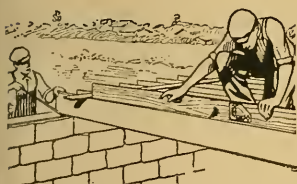
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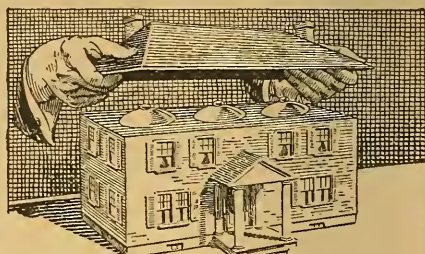
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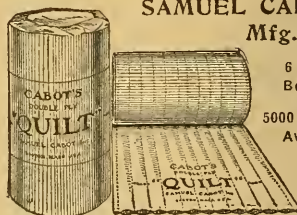
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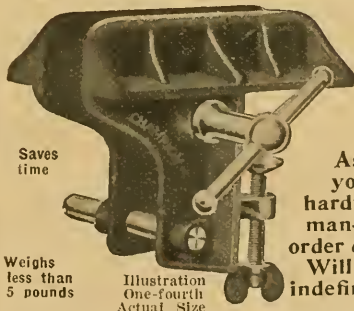
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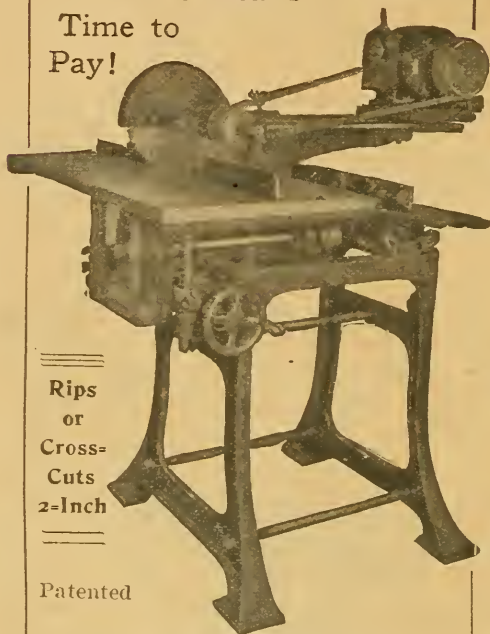
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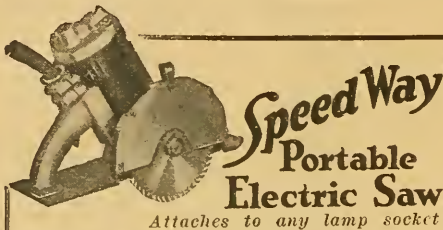
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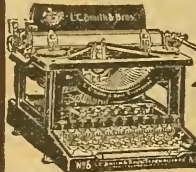
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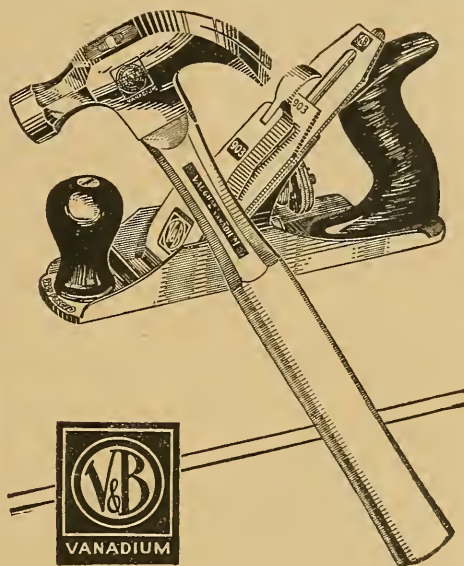
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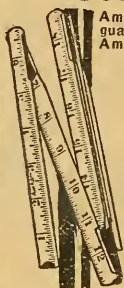
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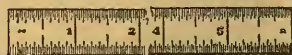
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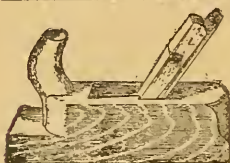
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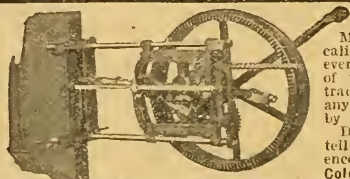


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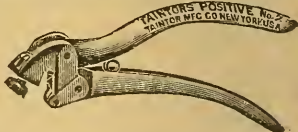


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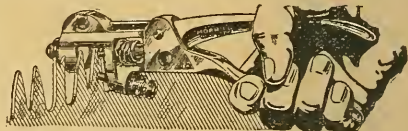
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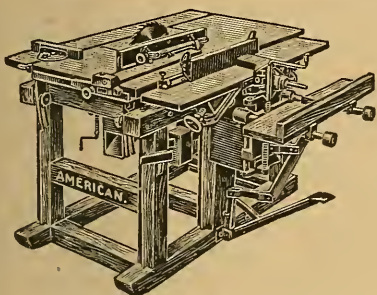
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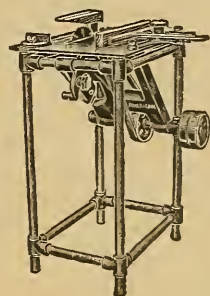
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No screen department is complete without a Crofoot Screen Tacker. Soon pays for itself in time and labor saved. Fast as you whack it the Crofoot will Tack It. Drives 77 staples with one loading. Reloaded in 3 seconds. Equipped with removable hardened-steel claws. Draw with a claw and tack with a whack.

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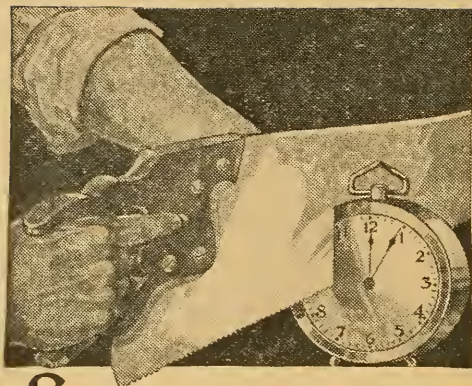


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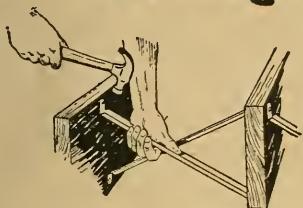
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STANDARD OF
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OVERALL WE ARE NOW MAKING THEM FROM

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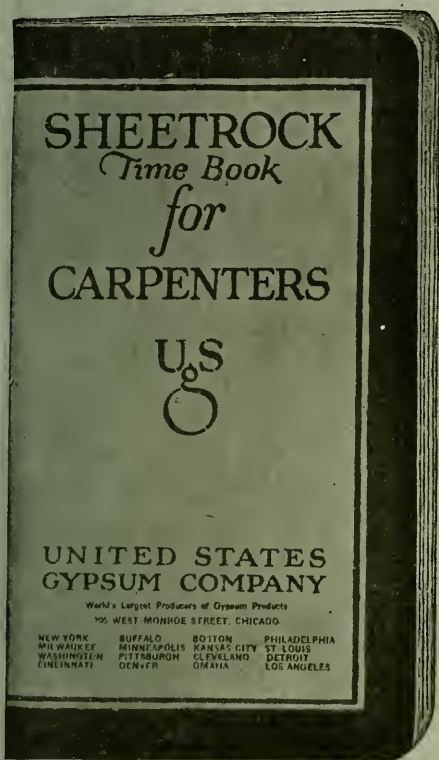


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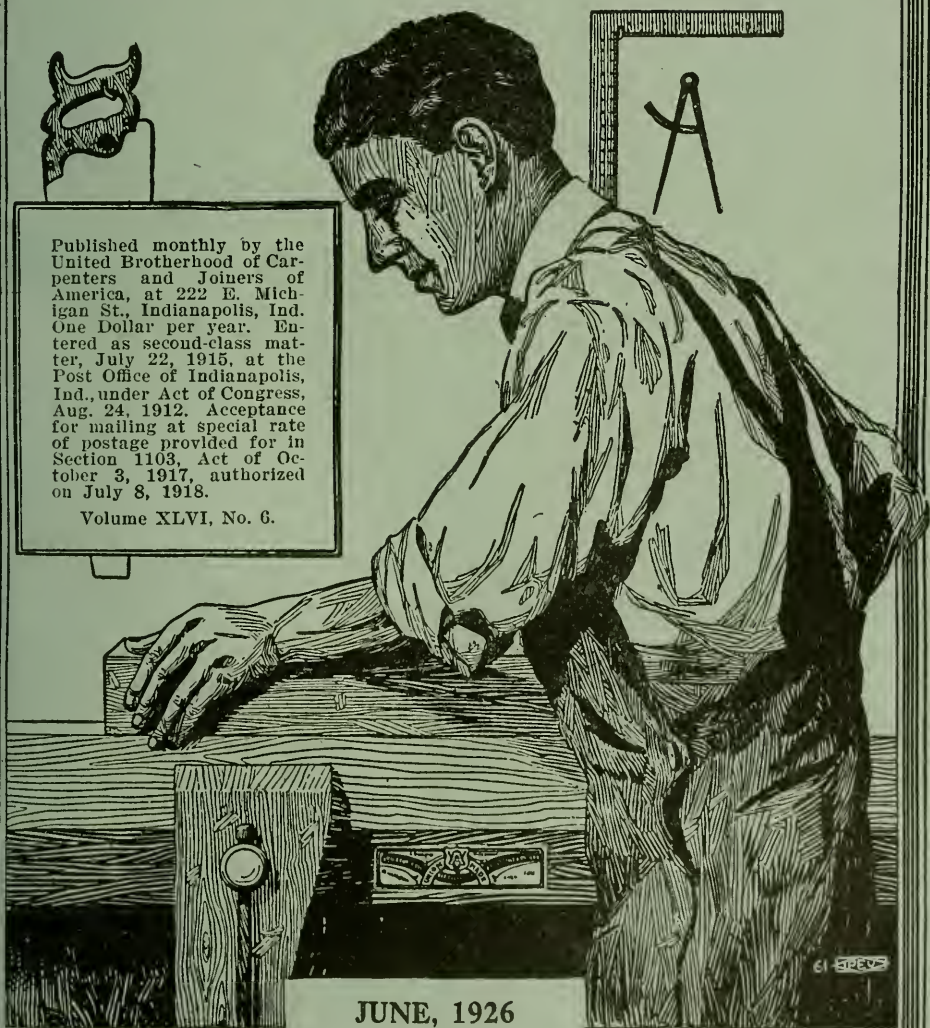


The CARPENTER



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

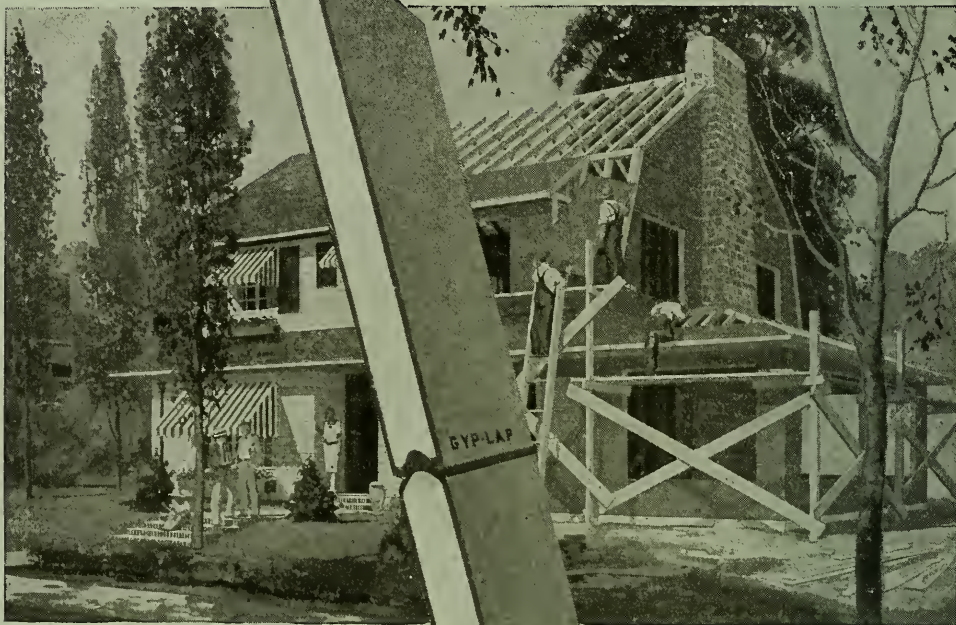
Volume XLVI, No. 6.



JUNE, 1926

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Easier—Protects, Insulates



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“Just between friends

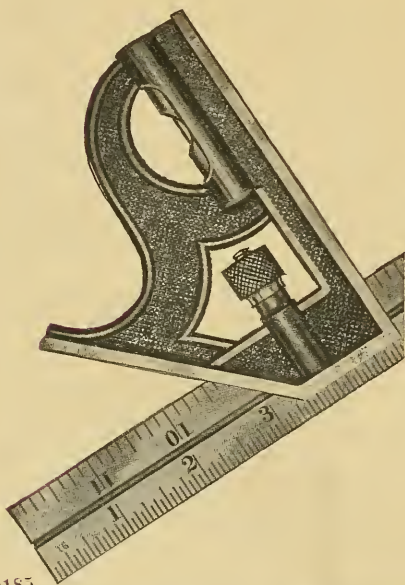
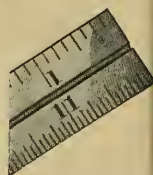
“While there are a lot of tools in my box that bear the name of L. S. Starrett—the boss of ‘em all is the Starrett Combination Square No. 94.”

It's literally seven tools in one: A marking gage, rule, square, miter, depth gage, height gage, plumb and level.

Deep, clean graduations in 8ths and 16ths on either side of the blade and sharp, distinct figures that are easy to read. Head clamps at any point on the blade. Made in 9 and 12 in. lengths.

Ask your dealer. Write us for copy of the 352 page illustrated Starrett Catalog No. 23 “E”.

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.
World's Greatest Toolmakers
 Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
 Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
 ATHOL, MASS.



9185



Use Starrett Tools



2½ Tons Heats 5 Rooms

"There is no heater to compare with Bulldog. I burned 2½ tons of coal last winter and heated five rooms and a bath."—Walter Geary, Gloucester, Mass. That's what

Heats Home for 25c a Week
"I can run my bulldog furnace for fourteen days in normal weather conditions on the actual cost of fifty cents." So writes F. R. Redetzke, of Cleveland, North Dakota, and he adds: "Hard to believe, is it? That's what some of my neighbors thought until I showed them! We have an unlimited amount of grain screenings which I use for fuel."

Heats Seven Rooms Instead of One!
"Your letter received asking about the Bulldog furnace. We have had ours in about six weeks and so far it does all Babson Bros. claim for it. We have seven rooms, four on the first floor and three on the second, and it heats them fine. We find it takes a little more coal to heat the whole house than it did to heat one room with a stove using chestnut coal."—J. B. Smith, 19 Elm St., Somerville, N. J.

the Bulldog does with coal! Now read, in the letter of Mr. Redetzke, what it does with about the lowest grade fuel you can think of! Why not cut down your fuel bills?

Cuts Coal Bills in Half
"I had a hot air furnace in our 7-room house before I got the Bulldog and our house was always cold. With the Bulldog it only takes half as much coal and we had weather below zero, and the house was nice and warm in the morning when we got up. We never have the draft on more than half an hour at a time, and it has the place red hot. It is easy to regulate and keeps the fire all day in mild weather."

Jess T. Conrad,
1211 W. Arch St. Shamokin, Pa.

No Money Down!

Comes Completely Erected. You Install It Yourself.

The Bulldog is sent to you for *free inspection*. Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments at our remarkably low price. Write today! *Don't miss this chance to cut down your fuel bills! Install a Bulldog Furnace.* It comes to you completely erected—goes through any door—fits any height of basement—and you install it yourself in less than two hours! In fact, H. B. Keater, of Libertyville, N. Y., says he installed

his Bulldog in 28 minutes! *Don't put up with the old fashioned stove heat or some outworn furnace—when you can so easily get the greatest advance in scientific heating at an astonishingly low price.* The Bulldog burns almost any kind of fuel, from hard coal to cheap screenings. Keeps a wood fire over night. We have factory connections in both east and west and ship from the nearest point.

Send for Free Book

Learn how to have all the heat you want—where you want it—and save money! Remember the Bulldog is *different*—and *better*! Complete combustion of gases save 25% of your fuel bill. Exclusive Gable-Top Radiator receives *all* the direct rays of the fire. Exclusive oblong fire-pot is not only ideal for coal, but enables you to keep a wood fire over night. Remember—the Bulldog is sent for *free inspection*—then small monthly payments at an amazingly low price! Send for Free Book **TODAY!**

BABSON BROS., 19th St. and California Ave.
Dept. A-169 Chicago, Ill.

Babson Bros., Dept. A-169
19th St. and California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Without obligating me in any way, please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Pipeless Furnace.

Name.....

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Why do carpenters like Millers Falls Spiral Ratchet Screw Drivers so well?

Here are 5 reasons:

1. Beautiful appearance; a tool any man will be proud to add to his kit, at home or on the job.
2. Ease of operation; free working spiral; practically noiseless.
3. Superior shifting arrangement. To drive a screw, turn to the right; to draw a screw, turn to the left. Set shifter at 0 for action as a rigid screw driver. Set lock and it becomes ratchet screw driver.
4. Long life of good work. It has stood the test in the hardest service—as in automobile factories.
5. The better the tool, the better the work; the better the work, the better off the workman.

Have you tried it yet? Two styles, with and without Automatic Return; three sizes. Lots of good hardware dealers are ready to show them to you.

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Millers Falls, Mass.

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**MILLERS FALLS
TOOLS**

SINCE
1868

These Real Blue Prints and two Books

SENT FREE

to Carpenters



**Just
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coupon below!
Send no money!**

Every carpenter can get these real blue print plans and our book "How To Read Blue Prints" without sending us a penny. Just send the coupon. Lots of valuable and interesting information—all free. Yes, and we'll send along another book on building; it tells why "the big money goes to the man who *knows*." It explains the practical Chicago Tech. easy method of home-training for carpenters, and other men in the building trades. Learn how to get the jobs that pay most money or how to get into your own business as a carpenter contractor.

Plan Reading—Estimating—Superintending, etc.
Roof Framing—The Steel Square—Stair Framing, etc., Included
Train at Home to MAKE MORE MONEY No Schooling Necessary

Learn how to read plans, lay out work and run jobs. Your spare time is enough. Wherever you may be—whatever your job—we can help you quickly to fill a higher place and have a bigger income. Age does not matter. Previous school training is not needed. This is a practical course for practical men, prepared by practical instructors who have been through every branch of the building game themselves. You owe it to yourself to find out how to make more money.

To Carpenters Living in or Near Chicago

Visit our Day or Evening School for Builders and see with your own eyes the work we do. 500 carpenters and builders attend each year. You can get the same training at home. Same lessons—same blue prints—same practical instructors—same successful results.

Get the Facts. Find out how little time it takes to make more money—much more money—in building. Write today. The coupon brings all Free.

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Please send me without obligation, Free and Postpaid, your two Books and Blue Prints for Carpenters. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

(Please Write or Print Name Plainly)

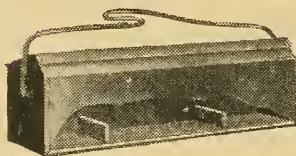
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The Kennedy "Carpenter's Tote Box"

**Durable
Easy
to Carry
Handy
to Use
Inexpensive**



K-32—32 x 8 x 10 1/4



The Kennedy All-Steel "Tote Box" was Designed by Carpenters

They suggested the convenient design—the wooden bottom with a rack for three saws and a place for a level and a square. Then it was built to conform to the Kennedy standard of construction that for the last fifteen years has so well served the man who carries tools. No wonder carpenters from all parts of the country say it's a big help—you'll say so, too.

In it you can carry to any place on the job all the tools you need—and when you have it in the tool house at night, you can lock it with a padlock.

The very low price is within reach of every carpenter. See it at your hardware store—or we will send you more information on request.

KENNEDY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

201 TYLER STREET • VAN WERT, OHIO



"AN ALL-STEEL KIT FOR EVERY NEED"



Sell Cornell for these purposes



1 In new homes for walls and ceilings.

2 In old homes over cracking plaster.



3 Lining basements; to make them warmer and cleaner.

4 Lining attics; to make them warmer and cleaner.



5 For bathrooms, Cornell Tile Board is inexpensive; looks like real tile.

6 In kitchens; makes them spotless white and hygienically clean.



7 For warmer houses, use Cornell over studding, and under metal lath.

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Cornell, the all-wood wood-board, is a quality product, made to give satisfaction—and does it.

Cornell Tile Board is the finest board we know how to make. Deep, sharp markings in four sizes.

Super-Cornell is extra thick, and serves perfectly where greater rigidity is required.

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190 North State Street, Chicago

You get a clean, true edge. No splitting or crumbling



Gypsolite is 6 Ways Better:

Greater strength; lighter weight; less breakage; better insulation; saws more easily; nails within $\frac{3}{8}$ inch of the edge, if necessary, without breaking the core.

This Tried and Better Wallboard Cuts as Clean and True as Pine

YOU save a lot of time in putting up Gypsolite, and have a finished job that does justice to your workmanship. No crumbled edges; no split core. Perfectly joined boards make a neat, tight job. Because of 20% lighter weight, you can save one-fifth of your strength per day. There is less breakage in handling to slow up

the work, because Gypsolite is 25% stronger than other gypsum wallboards. Fireproof, and sound deadening, with real insulation value besides.

Your regular dealer can supply you in quantities; full $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, 48 inches wide, in 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10-foot lengths.

Use Gypsolite for more profits.

UNIVERSAL GYPSUM COMPANY, Chicago
Dept. 4, 111 W. Washington Street

Strong, tough core
filled with minute
dead air cells.
Nails without
splitting.

GYPSOLITE
WALLBOARD

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Gypsolite will
not warp, crack,
nor shrink. Less
waste; no doing
over.

Hundreds Point to the Great FREE-O-DUST Super Surfacers as the Start of a Successful Business

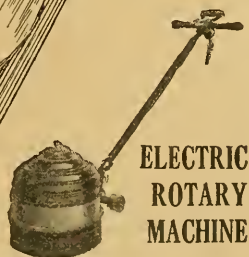
These fellows realized the tremendous profit-making possibilities in surfacing and resurfacing floors. With every new and old building a prospect the field is unlimited. With a few hundred dollars these men have built up \$10,000 a year businesses.

Every industry can point to a few phenomenal successes. But success in the floor surfacing business has not been confined to a few. Average earnings range from \$25 to \$40 a day—right from the start.

There never was a better piece of machinery for its job than the FREE-O-DUST Super Surfacers. It collects all dust on the forward movement—sands right up to the baseboard—operates without vibration. Pressure of the drum is automatic and can be locked to any desired pressure.

Yes, the owners of these hands clipped the coupon and mailed it in. You can be sure they're glad they did too, for they're now making \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year from their own business—just as you can do.

Don't lose any more time in getting your share of these profits. Get the coupon in the mail box today. There's absolutely no obligation.



The Electric Rotary Machine can be used not only for sanding wood floors where an exceptionally high finish is desired but also for surfacing and polishing marble, terrazzo, etc., also for scrubbing, etc. A different attachment for each operation.

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☐ Please send me booklet "A Day's Work" giving full information about the FREE-O-DUST Super Surfacers, and the complete money-making plan.

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Branch Office --- New York City

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A Physician's Garage in Newport, R. I., U. S. A. One of the first buildings in the United States to be covered on roof and sides with Ambler Asbestos Shingles, applied twenty years ago, and have not cost the owner 20 cents in all that time for repairs, and today are far better than when they were first applied. Can you beat this?

Low cost per year is the thing
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On this basis the most economical
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Are you getting *your share* of the *profits* in *reroofing* with them?

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Please send me full particulars about your fireproof Ambler Asbestos Shingles and directions for applying same.

☐ Send your book "The Safe Roof for the Family."

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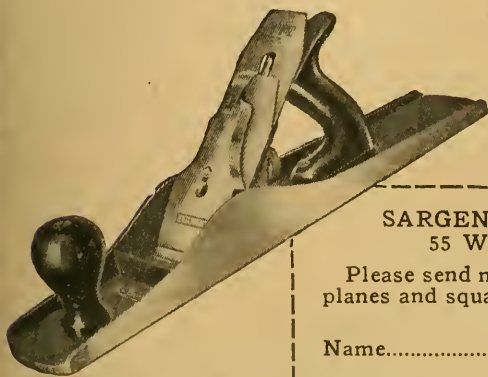
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SARGENT

Tools & Hardware



*The beauty of Sargent
planes is not in
their looks alone*



*Sargent Adjustable Iron
Bench Plane No. 414*

SARGENT planes are beautiful tools—in design, materials, and fineness of construction and finish. But the beauty of them that's most appealing *is in the way they do their work.* Always smooth and clean cutting, with never a murmur. Never chattering, even when cutting tough or knotty wood.

Here are two of the many advantages you get in Sargent planes: 1, a cutter of finest chromium steel, tough, wear-resisting, edge-holding. 2, absolute rigidity when the cutter is in place.

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See Sargent planes and squares at your dealer's. Don't overlook Sargent framing squares if you value tools that save time and fussing. These are the most helpful squares ever devised. They do all your figuring for you. See them, and mail us the coupon *now* for free descriptive booklets.

SARGENT & COMPANY, *Manufacturers*
55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

Please send me, without cost, the booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

Name.....

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No. 185

Goodell-Pratt
Automatic Drill

Price—including 8 drills \$2.75

Hard wood
soft wood

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All look alike to this good drill

CLEAN drilling—that doesn't split, crush or crack. Quick drilling, too. You push—the automatic twist and spring return do the rest.

Eight drills—from 1-16" to 11-16", each in its private compartment in the handle. Just turn the handle cap until the size you want appears at the little top hole. No excuse for drills getting lost or mislaid.

You'll find use for this handy tool every minute you're on the job.

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Goodell-Pratt Company, Greenfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Toolsmiths

Drill is 10" long. Weighs only 8 ounces. Nickel-plated and highly polished. Eight drills included in the price, \$2.75.

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It shows the Famous 1500 tools made by Goodell-Pratt, including those especially made for carpenters. This book is free to carpenters. Write for your copy TODAY.

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1500 GOOD TOOLS


Never Delayed by Loose Head or Broken Handle

By preventing broken handles or the head coming off, Estwing UNBREAKABLE Hammers soon pay for themselves. Every phase of their design from double strength claws to leather grip was planned to meet

the needs of the practical carpenter who gives his hammers hard usage every day. They have the "FIRST and ONLY Handle strong enough for all jobs and lightest for its strength."

Free Replacement GUARANTEE

We guarantee by free replacement that the thin, light, tempered-steel handle and sole leather grip will never break or loosen. Edge, face and claws have no superior.



This shows how the "Lifetime" unbreakable Estwing grip is made. Sole leather washers are forced and riveted onto the thin, light, tempered steel shank. A non-conductor of electricity, heat and cold.

The Most Comfortable Leather Grip

Shaped for and clings to the hand. Non-breakable. Prevents the palm from getting sore or cold.

ESTWING UNBREAKABLE HAMMER

Estwing Manufacturing Co., Rockford, Ill.

Please send me the tools checked below. I enclose \$..... or will pay the postman when the tools are delivered. If these tools are not satisfactory they may be returned and my money refunded.

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|--|--------|-----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Curved claw hammer, 16 oz. | \$2.00 | Name..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> " " " 20 oz. | \$2.25 | Street..... |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Straight clawhammer, 16 oz. | \$2.00 | City..... |
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Enclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage.

Matchless

SCREW DRIVERS ARE GOOD CLEAR THRU



The blades are
wonderfully strong
and "springy."

The handles
won't split
or loosen.

Points won't
bend or break.

A written
guarantee for one
year with every tool

Ask Your Dealer
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Driving 8 Inch Through Four
Inch Hardwood Timber

Cuts Were
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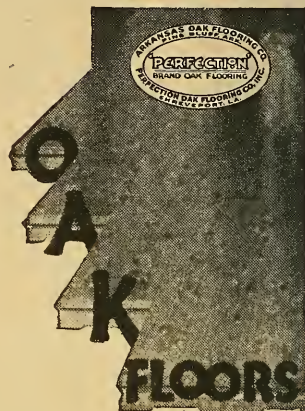
6 Inch Size Supporting
Man's weight

A Set of These Extra Good Drivers
in Your Kit Will Last for Years
and Save Time and Money.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

White your name and address
on the margin and send us this
adv. with \$1.00 (stamps or cur-
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set of three drivers—one 6 inch,
one 4 inch, and one 2½ inch, also
FREE one Matchless Pocket
Screwdriver. Total value \$1.50.

The Bridgeport Hdwe. Mfg. Corp.
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New Sales Helps for Oak Flooring

One of the most attrac-
tively illustrated booklets
on oak flooring is now
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among prospective home-
builders.

It tells the whole story
of Perfection Brand Oak
Flooring. You will find it
of immense help in mak-
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We also have some very
successful envelope stuff-
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Write today for these
selling helps and full in-
formation about Perfec-
tion Brand Oak Flooring.

ARKANSAS OAK FLOORING CO.
Pine Bluff, Arkansas



Vari-tone Strip-shingles

Create More Roofing Jobs For You

TALK to your building supply dealer about Ruberoid Vari-tone Octab Strip-shingles. Examine them and see why they are business builders for you.

These shingles are octangular in design, extra heavy in weight, massive in appearance and provide 50% more headlap protection than the usual strip-shingle.

The top surfacing of natural slate

granules is beautifully and scientifically blended to harmonize with the surrounding landscape. This makes Vari-tone Octabs particularly popular for use on summer homes, clubs, etc.

Before you do your next roofing job, be sure to see samples. The sales features of Vari-tone Octabs will appeal to both you and your customers.

Use the coupon.

The RUBEROID Co.

Chicago

New York

Boston



The RUBEROID Co.
95 Madison Ave., New York City

Carpenter

Gentlemen: Kindly send me samples and full information regarding Vari-tone Strip-shingles.

Name _____

Address _____

There is but one Ruberoid
Look for the Man on the Label

for WALLS OF SUMMER HOMES



SUMMER

It's time to think of summer resort and summer home business—in your district. Those cottages on the near-by lake or river will need remodeling—reroofing. Many new ones will be built. And right here is a profitable market for Beaver Fibre and Plaster Wall Boards—through which hundreds of carpenters each year make a tidy profit.

Beaver Wall Board is the ideal material for finishing up the summer camp—cottage, shack or home. Easily transported. Quickly applied. Low in cost. Nothing else compares with it. Why not get after this business early? Go over the near-by resort grounds. Check up the owners. Get in touch with them. Land this profitable business. If you need help or suggestions, write our

BEAVER WALL BOARDS

for ROOFS OF SUMMER HOMES



PROFITS

Free Plan Service and Advertising departments. We will give you practical suggestions and work with you preparing letters or other promotion you can use.

Also remember the roofs. Many summer homes can be made more fire-safe, beautiful and livable by the use of the right kind of roofing. And there is no finer prepared roofing nor a greater variety of designs than in the Beaver Vulcanized Roofing line, asphalt slate surfaced shingles and rolls.

If this suggestion for summer profits interests you, write at once. You ought to get busy without delay.

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., INC.

Dept. 1706, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEAVER VULCANITE ROOFING

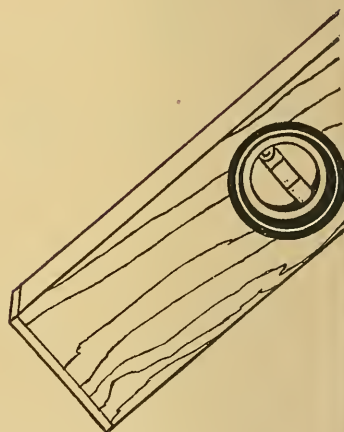
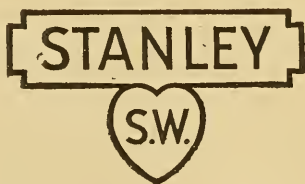
STANLEY

Wood Plumbs and Levels

MOST carpenters want a light level that can be handled readily and with ease. You will find every requirement met in Stanley Wood Levels.

They are made of cherry wood and have an unusually fine hand-rubbed finish. Each level is provided with four "proved" glasses—2 single plumbs and one double level—and the "hand-y" grip feature. All glasses are adjustable.

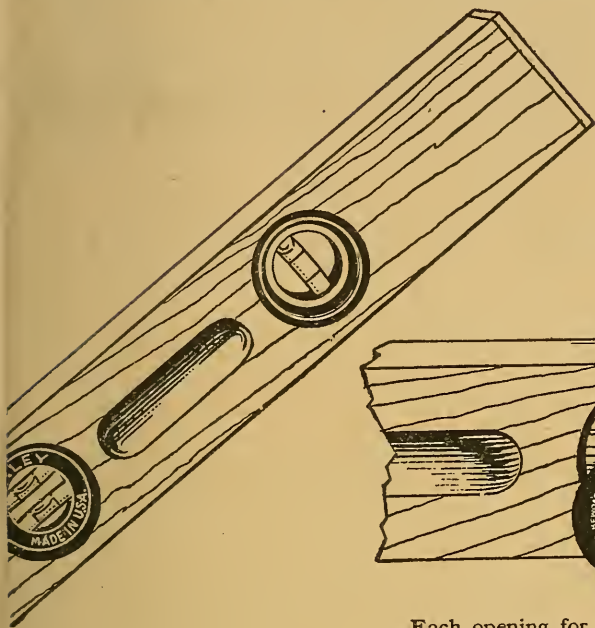
As in the case of Stanley planes and bit braces, you will find the Stanley line of levels complete—a tool for every need.



STANLEY

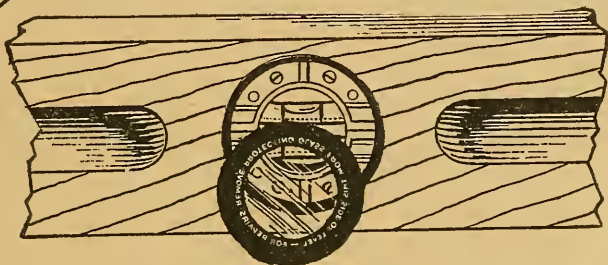
The STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT

Light — Strong — Accurate



STANLEY LEVEL No. 261 —
with aluminum tips 24 inch, weight
 $1\frac{7}{8}$ lbs.; 28 inch, weight $2\frac{3}{8}$ lbs.

Also furnished without aluminum
tips (No. 260), or full aluminum
bound (No. 262).



Each opening for level and plumb glasses is pro-
tected by heavy covers which keep out the dirt and
protect the glasses. All glasses are adjustable.

Catalogue No. 34 will show you
the vast extent of the Stanley
line of woodworking tools. Write
for a copy. Sent free to car-
penters.



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The carpenter who likes his work and takes pride in his craft will find AUDEL'S CARPENTERS & BUILDERS GUIDES to be of lasting value. A complete, standard reference work for the journeyman. A step-by-step study course for the apprentice.

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Practical diagrams and easy explanations show you how to handle any carpentry job in the easiest, most economical, most approved and most modern manner. Highly recommended and endorsed by the trade.

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To earn more—learn more! Thousands of Carpenters have read over these Guides to their profit. A few of their letters:—

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"The Guides have paid for themselves and then some. They certainly have done wonders for me."

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"Nowadays when a foreman has to be up to the minute I find your books a wonderful guide on new stuff."

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"Information gained from your Guides puts me in line to earn top scale as a carpenter."

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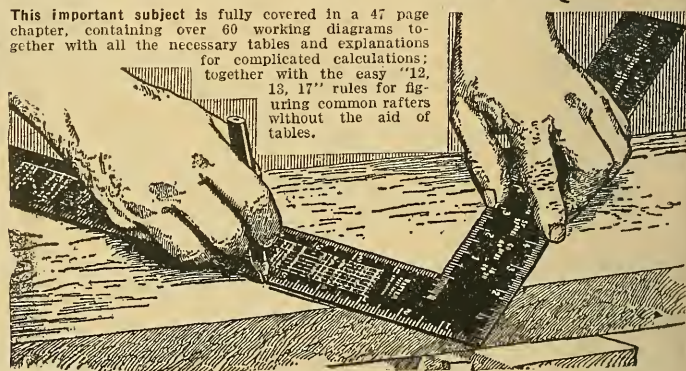
"I get the same instruction and information from your Guides that another concern wanted to charge me \$94.00 for."

W. Swinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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This important subject is fully covered in a 47 page chapter, containing over 60 working diagrams together with all the necessary tables and explanations

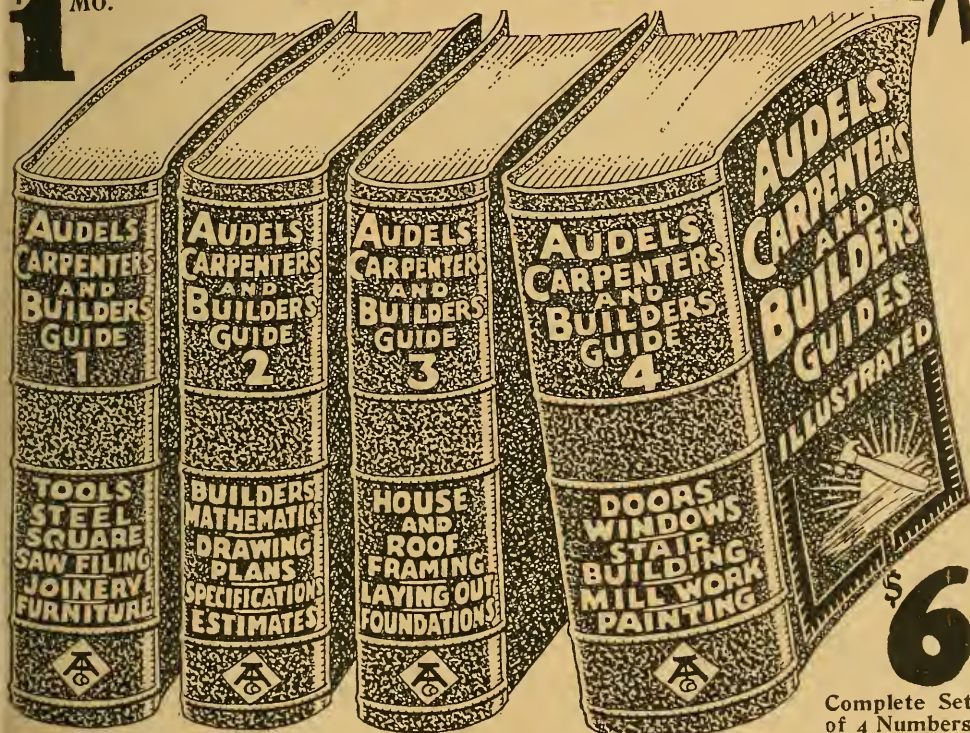
for complicated calculations; together with the easy "12, 13, 17" rules for figuring common rafters without the aid of tables.



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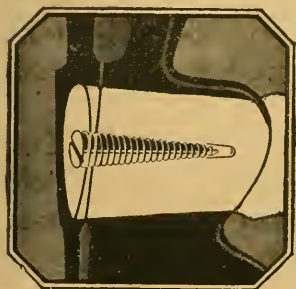
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The edge stays sharp. Special steel. Plumb armor-plate heat-treated. Tempered hard for service, tough for wear.

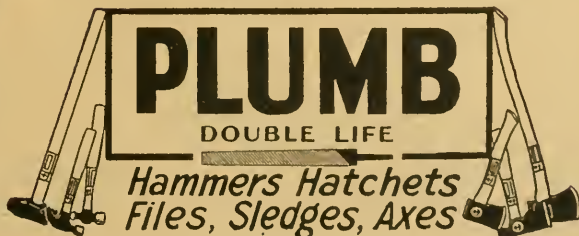
Your work comes easy.

Get this double life hatchet from your hardware dealer. Price, Size 2—\$1.60 (except in Far West and Canada.)

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Instantly, with a turn of the wrist, you retighten the head of any Plumb tool. V-shape of Plumb Patent Take-up Wedge expands wood of handle against all sides of eye, all the way in.



Where are all the old saws?

*I have a complete kit of Disston
Saws—cut-off, rip, D-115, panel, etc.*

*I have one Disston that is over
40 years old and still young. It is
now used down to a fine point.*

Fred. Norman, Secretary,
Local Union No. 965
DeKalb, Ill.

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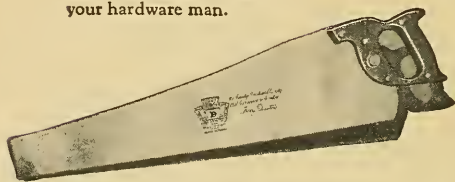
But we know there are a number of Disston Saws that have been in use even longer than that. Who owns them? Who has the oldest one?

If you own one of these veteran saws, write us about it. Tell us how old it is... how long you have used it... what condition it is now in.

Perhaps you have the oldest Disston Saw in existence. Let us hear about your old saw — and we'll publish a list of those longest in service.

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Have you seen it—the new D-18 Saw with the Disstonite Handle? Something new in handles—a moulded handle. It is the strongest handle made. It will not warp or check. Cold or dampness do not affect it. Ask your hardware man.



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THE CARPENTER

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NOTICE

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Grit

*Tired? Of course you're tired—who isn't?
But there's plenty of go in you yet,
Plenty of strength though the day is long,
Plenty of tune in your voice for a song,
Plenty of right though there may be wrong.
You'll find what you're out to get.*

*Happy? Of course you're happy; who isn't—
Who is doing his best all the while?
Failure you're bound to meet some time—
A long rough road and a good stiff climb;
But all the way through you'll find life
"prime"
If you never forget to smile.*

—Selected.

ORGANIZED LABOR



T a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union of Wilmington, Del., on February 18, 1926, President Green of the American Federation of Labor said:

"It is gratifying to observe the very great interest which people everywhere are taking in the work of Organized Labor. The aims, purposes and work of this great economic movement are being widely studied and carefully considered. All of this is welcomed by the friends of labor because they know the cause of the working people will be enhanced and promoted through understanding and through the support of sound public opinion. With this thought in mind I am glad to bring to you the message of Organized Labor and in doing so I realize I am speaking to a vast audience having within it many who are sympathetic and friendly and others who are seeking for knowledge and truth. The great cause of Organized Labor lays no claim to Divine origin. It is a great human institution which has grown and developed out of the needs of working men and women for mutual protection and social advancement. From its inception it has had a varied experience. Sometimes it has met with temporary reverses and sometimes it has made most rapid and substantial progress but always its work has been characterized by steady advancement and measured success.

"This great human movement, representing the passionate desire of working people for the enjoyment of high standards of life and living, does not claim perfection or infallibility. It may have made mistakes, both in policies and activities. Figuratively speaking it has stumbled and fallen but after each fall it has arisen and standing erect it has pressed forward in the face of opposition and persecution. Mistakes which Organized Labor has made have been mistakes of the head and not of the heart. This sort of experience is not surprising when we take into consideration the fact that organizations of labor have fought and struggled and sacrificed from the beginning until now. Even in this enlightened period of human history there are places in the United States where the workers are not permitted to

exercise the right to organize into trade unions. Working people who live in these sections must win the right to organize through industrial struggle and industrial sacrifice. It is to overcome just such situations as this that Organized Labor seeks, through understanding and education, to bring about a complete recognition of the right of the workers to organize.

"The development of trade unionism is a simple process. It represents the mobilized, economic power of working men and women. Through organization the workers concentrate their efforts and move collectively. They speak collectively and in this way they give expression to their deliberate judgment and opinion. They succeed in accomplishing many things for themselves which the individual cannot hope to accomplish for himself. Organization among working men and women is a rational, natural, logical process. It has grown and increased in power and influence and through its operation has brought many blessings and benefits to the membership who compose it. Ever since the spark of life and hope was generated in the hearts and minds of working men and women they have pressed forward toward the realization of better living conditions and a better life. Education and understanding have made them conscious of their rights. They have found from experience that these rights can only be acquired and enjoyed through united, intelligent action.

"The formation of trade unions brought on a clash between the workers and their employers. The men who originally were bold enough to associate themselves together were discharged from employment, were frequently compelled to leave the communities in which they lived and in many instances, because of the blacklist which followed them, they were forced to change their names in order to secure employment in other fields. This was an inhuman and cruel policy pursued by employers who assumed the position that they not only controlled the material factors in industry but the human factors, as well. It was this mistaken policy, inaugurated and pursued by many hostile employers which caused many bitter industrial conflicts, many strikes and much suffering in various communities.

"When the workers first began to associate themselves into trade unions many employers and many other misguided and misinformed people looked upon this organized movement with feelings of apprehension. They pretended to believe it was a destructive force and asserted it should be opposed and destroyed. The opposition of many employers was based upon selfish reasons. They knew that the organization of their workers would be followed by a demand for collective bargaining, for the establishment of tolerable and humane conditions of employment and for the recognition of the right of the workers to have something to say about the terms and conditions of their employment. Opposition seems to have accentuated rather than retarded the growth and development of this great, humane movement. As the giant trees of the forest with their roots deep in the earth grow strong and erect despite wind and storm and stress the membership of Organized Labor, rooted and grounded in the faith of trade unionism, have become strong and influential in combatting the storm and stress of opposition which has assailed them.

"It is this Organized Labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, to which I attract your attention. It is not a movement which is now being formed but a movement which is not known and understood. In steady-going, orderly fashion it has been moving forward ever since its formation in 1881. From a handful of pioneer members it has grown until today the Organized Labor movement in America numbers approximately five million working men and women. Despised in the beginning it has earned and won public respect and public esteem. It is now permitted to exercise its wholesome influence in our industrial, political and social life. While Organized Labor has been forming and the men and women in industry have been banding together for mutual protection the movement itself has accomplished much in promoting the economic welfare of working men and women. The efforts of Organized Labor have not been confined exclusively to the economic field. It has rendered service to the nation. It has advocated and promoted social reform. It has succeeded in securing the passage of humane legislation in the different states and in the nation and it has furthered the

cause of freedom, liberty and democracy.

"The American Federation of Labor has led in the advocacy and furtherance of compulsory education legislation and legislation dealing with child labor, workmen's compensation and other subjects of social justice. It has voiced its protest against the imposition of industrial injustice, not only upon the membership who compose the American Federation of Labor but upon defenseless non-union working men and women. It is the voice of American labor. Working men and women look to the American Federation of Labor for guidance and protection and many other groups of people, associated together in the furtherance of social, religious and humane undertakings seek the assistance and support of the American Federation of Labor. We give freely and fully our support to each and every worthy cause and we register our most vigorous opposition to every movement founded upon selfishness, error and wrong. The record and achievements of Organized Labor constitute a tribute to its effectiveness, its soundness and its strength. What has been accomplished and what has been achieved is convincing evidence of what we may further be able to do. We will accomplish many things and we will be able to do much more for the laboring people and for society at large as we grow in numbers, strength and influence. Our membership should be increased from five million members to ten or fifteen million members. More than that number of workers are eligible to membership in the Organized Labor movement. Those who are not members of Organized Labor should respond to our call and unite with their fellow workers who already belong so that the economic strength and economic influence of the Organized Labor movement of our country can be immeasurably increased. There is a place in the Organized Labor movement for every working man and woman. Their personal interests require them to join the Organized Labor movement. They can help themselves and they can be of great assistance to others through association, co-operation and service. I appeal to the heart and mind and conscience of every worker who may not be identified with our movement to come with us, to join with us.

"Work and serve with us and we will help you. It is the policy of the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor to co-ordinate the Organized Labor units in all cities and towns so that through organized Central Bodies the working people may actively interest themselves in the civic, social and political affairs of the cities, the states and the nation. Organized Labor encourages home-owning, good citizenship and efficiency in workmanship. It advocates collective bargaining and demands that wage agreements shall be religiously observed by all parties to said agreements. It serves as a stabilizing force and as a protection against the operation of wasteful, destructive, manufacturing and producing processes. It

may be impossible to establish an ideal relationship among these associated with industry but we can serve in promoting a practical, serviceable relationship which will redound to the benefit of the industry and the community as well. Through the instrumentality of Organized Labor substantial assistance can be given to employers and management in solving industrial problems, in the elimination of waste and in the establishment of industrial efficiency. Such an objective is worth striving for and such a purpose should be realized. It can only be brought about through public approval and universal support."

CHILD LABOR

(By James Duncan, First Vice-President, A. F. of L.)



FEW years ago when we were advocating that the children of our country should be in the playgrounds instead of in the factories, one of the most formidable men we met in Washington was United States Senator Beveridge, who told us that he did not believe one word of what we said about the exploitation of children in the southern states. Between sessions of the Congress Senator Beveridge went south and he found that not only what we had said was true, but that we had stated it too conservatively. When you drifted into those towns the first thing you saw was the spire of a church pointing toward heaven, thus indicating that they were moral in their inclinations. Senator Beveridge found that what we had said was short of the whole facts. Eighty-five per cent of the mounds and the little monuments they had around these churches, were the graves of little children who were not yet twelve years of age.

You know our child labor act which eventually became a law, was declared unconstitutional by a vote of five to four of the United States Supreme Court, and one of the five who so declared was an ex-President of the United States of America.

We not only need to have a constitutional enactment to prevent the employment of children in the factories and mills of our country, but we need to have some change made in the concept and make-up of the United States Supreme

Court, whereby five men cannot declare an act of the Congress of the United States, approved by the President, to be unconstitutional.

In addition to the efforts we are making at the present time to get an anti-child labor law enacted by the Congress of our country, we are also trying, in connection with it and because of it, to have some reform made in the make-up of our United States Supreme Court. It has been suggested that in order to bring about such remedial legislation as we have in mind, it might be a good thing to do as they did in the British House of Commons recently in connection with the alleged House of Lords, that if the court decided against us the subject matter go back to the Congress of our country and if it was approved by a two-thirds vote it should become law, irrespective of our United States Supreme Court. I don't hold that view, I am not a lawyer and therefore am not bound by precedents.

Senator Clark, of Ohio, recommended an amendment that I think we are safe in following, that hereafter, in place of relying upon a two-thirds vote by Congress to turn down a decision of the United States Supreme Court, and if we get an amendment that an Act of Congress cannot be turned down by the Supreme Court of the United States unless by a vote of seven out of nine, we will be upon safe constitutional grounds and we will always get enough of the members of the Supreme Court to stand for those principles for which the American Federation of Labor is famous.

Now we are not looking for anything different in the other states than we have in the forward-looking states, we are looking to Congress for action, and we propose to follow it up by another bill or a reformation of the United States Supreme Court, or perhaps clean out the Supreme Court, as Abraham Lincoln did, and put another court in that will

carry out the wishes and the will of the people of our country.

I say don't miss a chance, by means of this legislation, to let our kiddies go to the playground and enjoy the sunlight and fresh air in their early days, so that their bodies, when they become developed, will be the flower of citizenship in this or any other country.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

(By R. C. Gaskill, Atlantic City, N. J.)



Do you know that since the Supreme Court in 1922 declared the Child Labor Law unconstitutional, child labor in the factories, fields, and canneries has increased at an alarming rate?

Do you know that the increase in 11 cities is 57 per cent, in 14 cities 24 per cent, in 5 cities 100 per cent, while in others it has run up to 800 per cent?

Do you know that in Waterbury, Conn., nearly eight times as many children received work permits in 1923 as in 1922?

Do you know that in Manchester, N. H., more than five times as many children are at work as there were a year ago?

Do you know that working in the beet-fields makes the backs of little boys and girls crooked, and that in two Counties alone in Colorado there are 715 children under 6 years of age and 1,400 between 6 and 16 at work in the fields from eight to ten hours a day for weeks at a time?

Do you know that in the anthracite mining district of Pennsylvania many children of 13 and 14 years of age have taken their places as full-time wage earners?

Do you know that the child mortality rates are distressingly high in this same district?

Do you know that in Louisiana in the oyster and shrimp canneries children of 8 and 10 and 12 are working from six o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night?

Do you know that in North Carolina boys may enter the mills at 12, and boys and girls between 14 and 16 may be employed eleven hours a day?

Do you know that in Georgia orphans or children of widowed mothers may work in factories at the age of 12 and may be worked sixty hours a week, and that after they are 14½ they may legally work all night?

If you do not know all these facts and figures—and they are only a drop in the bucket—it is about time you did.

If you have pity of heart and wisdom of spirit, help the children of the nation to escape from the toils of the exploiter.

If you wish to know more about conditions in factories, fields, mines, canneries, write to Miss Grace Abbott, Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., from the reports of which the foregoing statistics were taken.

OUR FARM

(By Louis Roettger, L. U. No. 101, Baltimore, Md.)



On a recent visit to Florida I stopped off at Lakeland to see the Carpenters' Farm. What I had seen on the "Scot" farm in Hardee County made me most anxious to do so. This farm is taken care of by a Mr. Barton, who certainly is a wizard at orange culture.

We saw trees of various ages from three months old to fifty years old—varieties of every kind, I cannot remember the names of all the different ones. There were oranges, early and late valentias, the pineapple orange, the grape fruit orange, the king orange, the navel orange, tangerines and grape fruit. To give an idea of the size of the trees

the fifty year old tree was 47 feet high, the greatest yield from this tree was 58 boxes of oranges.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Sanborn and Mr. White I had a motor trip from Wauchula to Lakeland, a distance of 40 miles. We went through Bowling Green, Fort Meade, and Bartow and finally reached Lakeland. The trip was through the most beautiful country I have ever seen. The weather was fine (this, too, on March 31st, when you know what happened to the rest of the country on that date). The air was scented with the perfume of orange blossoms from the miles of orange groves. Saw roses in full bloom on the way.

At Lakeland we were directed to the farm. We reached the place and drove

in, met Brother A. Bliss, who has charge of the place. He took us all over and around the place, and I want to say the Brotherhood owes him a vote of thanks for the fine shape the place is in.

The farm contains 1,800 acres, 800 acres in groves. 49 trees to the acre, 120 acres in 1 year old trees, 80 acres in 2 year old trees, 120 acres in 7 year old trees, 60 acres in tangerines and some grape fruit. There is a large dwelling and big barn on the place, 6 tractors. 4 mules, 16 men work the farm. I think the Brotherhood made a good investment, and instead of putting up buildings to house worn out carpenters they had better plant trees, the income would install the old age pension system.

TIMBER SHORTAGE



ORESTRY experts claim that this country is using up its timber four times as fast as it grows. It is claimed that fires and vandalism, waste and ignorance are to a great extent responsible for the state of affairs. Unless stringent economy is used a shortage will occur before a new crop matures.

The country's three-century-feast, which started when the Eastern forest range numbered some 681,000,000 acres and the Western wooded range 140,000,000, is likely, say those who know, to end in a famine.

The National Conference on Utilization of Forest Products, at a meeting in Washington, placed the present area of forest land in the United States at approximately 469,500,000 acres—a decrease of over 350,000,000 acres.

In a pamphlet just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture on wood waste prevention, various methods of saving are set forth, and suggestions made for the protection of wood products much of which is now thrown aside as no good.

"More effective methods of manufacture and use of forest products hold out the best hope for immediate aid in the alleviation of the timber shortage," states the pamphlet. "Improvements can be made immediately on the basis of knowledge already available. Present wastes and losses are enormous. Present average practice in the manufacture and

use of forest products is so far below present best practice that tremendous savings can be made at once. If present best practice and knowledge were put into effect to the fullest extent economically feasible, it is estimated that a saving of approximately two-ninths of the present drain on the forests could be accomplished." This would mean a saving of 10,000,000,000 cubic feet a year.

This estimate is based on economies already proved practicable. Research will make possible a still larger saving and "will help to bridge the gap between the exhaustion of virgin stumpage and the availability of new forests."

Proper treatment of logs to prevent decay is another method of conserving the country's wood supply. For instance, there is the railroad track a mile long, which, as pointed out in the pamphlet, requires 2,640 wooden cross-ties in its construction. If a tie is used which rots every five years, then an extra supply of wood is needed to make the 528 ties required each year to keep the railroad track in order. Treated to prevent decay, ties last fifteen instead of five years, 176 treated ties doing the work of 528 untreated ties. "We have substituted for a process requiring forty or sixty years one requiring only a few hours, and have made one tree do the work of three."

Investigation shows that good material is often thrown away or used extravagantly by consumers far from market centers. In lumber camps huge,

sound logs are cut up for stove wood while broken branches lie on the ground and rot.

The purpose of the National Conference on the Utilization of Forest Products was to devise a plan for carrying wood-using industries through to a period of increased supply. It was decided to disseminate on a large scale the knowledge of the best practice in wood utilization. Further research will be made into methods for lumber sav-

ing—methods not yet economically feasible, but capable of eventually becoming so. The government has maintained its own program of research in forest products for a number of years. The need for expansion is now recognized by forestry experts, and it is suggested that the research program should take in the whole national system of technical schools and private laboratories, the government laboratory functioning simply as a co-ordinating center.

UNION CARPENTERS



ORGANIZED LABOR, the official paper of the State and Building Trades Councils of California, published in San Francisco says in its issue under date of Saturday, February 13, 1926, that:

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, one of the largest and strongest labor organizations in the world, is truly representative of real Americanism.

The history of this great labor organization is closely interwoven with the history of the United States of America.

The famous "Boston Tea Party," the first decisive move to free this country from the British yoke, was staged by union carpenters, who boarded the British ship at Boston and threw the tea into the sea.

From that day to this, union carpenters have been working and fighting to preserve American ideals.

Carpenters' Hall "Cradle of Liberty"

It was in Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia, in 1776, that the fathers of our country met and, with the aid of some union carpenters, drafted the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America.

Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia today is known as the "Cradle of Liberty."

In the preservation of the nation that was born in that "Cradle of Liberty," union carpenters have fought and died in every righteous war waged by America.

Must Be American Citizens

There is no place for any but American citizens in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

An applicant for membership in a local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters must be an American, either by birth or through naturalization. That is one of the rules strictly enforced.

As a result of this rule, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is happily free from Bolsheviks, anarchists, agitators or parlor reds.

This great labor organization, with a membership of close to 500,000, is made up entirely of honest, loyal, law-abiding, patriotic citizens, who stand as an impregnable bulwark against the attacks of those who would destroy our nation.

Great Humanitarians

Union carpenters have established an enviable reputation as humanitarians.

Everywhere throughout the country union carpenters have taken the lead in every great humanitarian movement.

This is especially true of the members of the Carpenters' Union in San Francisco.

Carpenters Civic Leaders

Union carpenters of San Francisco have always taken a prominent part in all civic affairs.

There is not a civic, religious or fraternal organization in San Francisco but what has among its most prominent members union carpenters.

In every church in San Francisco union carpenters are among the most active members, contributing generously to the financial support of the church.

One of the best Mayors San Francisco ever had was a union carpenter. Union carpenters have been represented in every department of our city government and in our State Legislature. Their work as public officials has reflected credit upon themselves and their union organization.

Union carpenters are mostly men with families. Most of them own their homes. Our merchants say that union carpenters and their families are among their best customers and always pay their bills promptly.

Stand for Industrial Peace

The Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters has always stood for industrial peace. The organization has never broken an agreement. It has kept faith with employers and the people of San Francisco.

The union carpenters of San Francisco have ever been ready and willing to lend a hand in every movement that

had for its object the promotion of the welfare and progress and prosperity of San Francisco.

With all the resources at their command, the union carpenters have fought against every proposition detrimental to the welfare of San Francisco.

The same loyal, patriotic spirit that animated the union carpenters at the "Boston Tea Party," at the birth of our nation in the "Cradle of Liberty," and all down through the history of our nation, is very much in evidence today among the union carpenters of San Francisco, who are among our most desirable citizens.

ECHOS OF SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE



THE San Francisco Call and Post, under date of Thursday, April 15, 1926, carries the story that squads of police were called to Twentieth Ave. and Pacheco St., San Francisco, where it was reported 100 union carpenters were parading in front of a number of houses being constructed by non-union carpenters. Three of our members were arrested, charged with assaulting a non-union man named Louis McDermott. When the case came up in court Lawyer Carroll, representing the union carpenters, drew from McDermott under cross-examination that he was a former convict from an Eastern penitentiary and that he "came to San Francisco to break up the strike."

Police Judge Joseph M. Golden said:

"Strikebreakers such as this man are thugs and ruffians. They should be

tarred and feathered and driven out of town. The same treatment should be administered to the men who bring them into San Francisco.

"For the past year there has been a wave of robbery, policemen have been murdered and women and children have been attacked in San Francisco.

"I feel that this situation has been developed from bringing in undesirables—that such men as this complaining witness are the ones who have been creating the wave of crime.

"They are not real mechanics—only thugs and ruffians.

"In San Francisco and every other city in the United States, there is one only way in which working men can better their condition and that is by walking out. That is their right."

McDermott was ordered into custody on a charge of battery and held under \$5,000.00 bond.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR UNIONISM

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)



THE trade union is the only agency which workers have developed to serve their needs. It is the only agency which they control and consequently it is the only agency which they fully trust. In a conflict of opinions with management, only an independent agency can maintain the contention of wage earners. Whether in maintaining their rights or expressing their views on pro-

duction problems or technical change, if workers are to make their contribution they must be free to contend for their position.

For example, trade unions helped scientific management to correct early mistakes by refusing to permit men and women to be treated as machinery. Scientific management learned it was necessary to understand human nature and to work with it instead of against it. Consent is necessary for co-operation

—co-operation implies volition, not passive non-resistance.

Obviously employe representation plans, drafted by management, are essentially different from trade unions. The trade union is a natural outgrowth from the experience and ideals of those concerned. It is the creation of workers, while the employe representation plan originates with another party, interested from another point of view.

It is very difficult for many to realize that co-operation is the antithesis of domination. Domination, whether through bolshevism, fascism or a company "union," does not beget co-operation.

Co-operation reflects a high level of human living and thinking.

The trade union movement "is not a laboratory where you may experiment with different theories and plans.

Trade unionism is a practical movement which holds fast to what it has secured and is going on to gain more and greater objectives.

I appreciate the tendency of the younger element to be impatient, but it must be remembered that youth has not experienced the conditions under which the older trade unionists had to work.

Nothing pleases the enemies of labor better than to see the family of labor torn asunder by dissension and hate.

All men and women who toil, regardless of creed, color or nationality, are eligible to the trade union movement.

Through the influence of organization the workers have made great progress along economic lines. Wages have been increased manifold. Intolerable employment conditions have been made humane. The long, exhausting hours of the work day have been reduced and the worker is permitted to spend more time with his family. He may enjoy the sunlight and the fresh air, away from the din and dusty clatter of mill, mine, workshop and factory. His hours of recreation enable him to read and study.

The educational facilities available make it possible for him to gather knowledge and learning. In the councils of his organization he finds association with his fellow men. He becomes a social factor and his interest in civic and political affairs is quickened and intensified. His mind becomes alert and his reasoning powers are awakened. He is a force in the community, a better citizen and a more efficient workman.

SAMSON—POWER



HE Rev. W. A. Smart of Emory University, Georgia, preached a sermon recently to a congregation of coal operators and anti-union employers in the First Methodist Church of Birmingham, Ala., under the caption, "Samson" in the course of which he said:

"One of the most obvious sources of power which we now possess is the power of money. We are accustoming ourselves so rapidly to the present-day scales of wealth that we lose perspective, and fail to see how new and how nearly limitless it is. I read recently that the annual increase of wealth in the Southern states is greater than the total value of the thirteen colonies when they withdrew from the mother country. During the years 1912-1924 the increase in the deposits in our savings banks in this country was more than twelve thousand million dollars, which is more than a thousand million dollars a year for the whole period, or about three million dollars a day. And that was money which

we had left over after we had paid all of our bills, made all of our investments and bought all of our luxuries.

"Money is not good, and it is not bad: it is simply power. The wages which a man gets for a day's work are simply a day of that man's life, coined and made negotiable so that it can be directed to whatever interest he may choose. But whether one listens to the great moral teachers of all the ages, or whether he studies the causes which have led to the ruin of the great civilizations of the past, or whether he looks into the lives of the people of today whom he knows; one finds everywhere the evidence of the awful power of money to ruin the finest things in life unless it is brought under the control of higher social and moral ends. We love to think of the sturdy, rugged morals of our fathers who founded this country. But after all, their moral task was simple as compared with ours. They had comparatively little, and their need was to bring that little under the control of higher ideals and make it

serve worthful purposes. But today we have in our hands power such as no other age has ever known, and the question which is still waiting an answer is whether it will dazzle us with material things and sensuous pleasures until the light that is in us becomes darkness.

"Another type of power which has been peculiarly developed in our age is not so generally recognized. I refer to the power which comes from organization. It was only a little while ago, that mass productions was unknown. The workers as a rule owned their own tools, and each produced what he was able. The shoemaker made shoes, the carpenter made houses, and the tailor made clothes. Factories and mills, the very symbols of our modern industrialism, did not exist. If a worker needed help he employed an assistant, but it was a personal matter between employer and employe, and no one else was concerned. But with the coming of steam, the tools of industry became too expensive for individual ownership, and men began to pool their resources in great organizations. Until recently, I thought, in the simplicity of my uninitiated mind, that when an apartment house was built, it was because some man had a quarter of a million dollars or so, and decided that he could invest it best by owning an apartment house. But a few years ago an apartment house was being built near my home, where I passed it every day going to and from work. Before it was completed I received a letter from a friend out west of the Mississippi River asking whether I knew anything of that particular building and its desirability as a business investment, and whether I knew anything of the trustworthiness of a certain corporation which was financing it and was asking him to become part owner. And then I looked at that building with a new interest, for it had dawned on my simple mind that it was a typical achievement of modern organization. No one person was building it, but hundreds of people who had never heard of each other, living all over the country, were pooling their savings, some a hundred dollars each and some a thousand, and they were thus doing what no one of them may have been able to do alone.

"And that apartment house is, of course, typical of all of our economic life. When one stops to ask who owns

the Southern Railway, or the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, or the street railway, he is reminded that through his power to organize man now lives and moves and has his being.

"But this power means much more than merely this ability to get big things done. Just because it is power, it has serious consequences for our social and moral life as well as for the material. In the city where I live there are five or six independent corporations selling gasoline on the streets. Theoretically their competition for the privilege of running my Ford keeps prices down and enables me to buy gasoline at the lowest practicable figure. But recently the retail price of gasoline advanced three times within a few weeks, and I noticed a most remarkable thing. Everyone of the companies advanced its price by exactly the same amount as every other company, the advances went into effect at exactly the same moment for all, and the clerks at the filling stations all knew in advance that it was going to happen and when. That seems a most remarkable coincidence, that it should just have happened so in all of them, and three times in quick succession. Of course the real meaning of such things is perfectly clear, and we know that these corporations, like most others, are availing themselves of the increased power of organization, not through merging necessarily, but through understandings and working agreements. So gradually are an ever increasing number of the necessities and the luxuries of life passing into the power of small groups of men, who thus acquire the ability to help or to hurt life to an alarming extent.

"And if capitalists have learned the power of organization, laborers have been their apt pupils. Through organizing themselves, the workers at any trade have been able to acquire a power which is vastly in excess of what they could all have had working separately, and one may dare to predict that the power of Organized Labor, being younger than that of organized capital, still looks to the future for the largest exercise of its ability. Periodically we are being reminded that unions may have the power to stop our railroads, to cool our furnaces, and to subject society to suffering and loss which are intolerable to think of.

"I am not interested here in laying blame on the one side of our industrial

struggle or the other. Both have made mistakes enough, and possibly both need understanding more than they do blame. My interest is not in choosing sides in the warfare, but in putting an end to it. We have created two Samsons of power capable of blessing or of cursing life incalculably. If we can eliminate the spirit of warfare and greed, and can make capital and labor alike conscious that they are co-operating in the common task of perpetuating and enriching human life; if we can make the principles of Jesus dominant in industrial affairs so that the passion of all shall be the common good; if we can forever end the pagan philosophy that business is licensed and respectable selfishness; then our new-found power of organization will prove to be one of God's richest gifts to his children. But we need not believe that merely because the modern way is more powerful it is therefore better. When one reads of more than a thousand strikes in this country a year, or three for each working day, he realizes that we are still in the midst of industrial warfare, and that these are just so many of the battles. And then when we read of educated and thoughtful men by the score in India and China and other supposedly backward countries who have carefully studied our industrial civilization and have told us that they would consider it most unfortunate to have it transplanted into their own lands, we may take time to wonder whether after all we have arrived, or whether we may not be giving strength to Samson to pull down the temple again to the ruin of the people. Have we in America the moral vision and the moral courage to bring our amazing economic power under the control of high spiritual idealism?

"After all our talking, few of us realize the extent to which the last century gave us our inventions and discoveries. It is probably a safe statement that a man living at the beginning of the nineteenth century was more nearly akin in the things which went to make up his material life to the man a thousand years before him than to the man a hundred years after him. And I am not thinking merely of the freshest achievements such as the radio, the airplane, the cafeteria and the "Charleston." Looked at in terms of the long evolution of society, most of the things on which we depend for daily life are the achieve-

ments of yesterday. Life would be crippled without sewing machines, and yet it was only in the days of our grandfathers that the inventor of the first sewing machine, a little hand-driven affair, was unable to sell his patent in this country, went to England, and succeeded in working it off for a trifling sum on a man who was laughed at by his associates as a result. If we would be crippled without machines, we would be paralyzed without railroad trains, and yet we have not yet come to the first centennial anniversary of the running of the first train in this country. Steamboats and street cars are recent, and when the first stationary bathtub was used about the middle of the last century it created a sensation because of the charges of worldliness brought against its owner. Not long ago I was in the home of a friend who is still a comparatively young man. He is alert, educated, and quite abreast of his times. Looking for some piece of information, I opened an encyclopedia which I found in his home, and my eye was caught by an article on coal gas. The first sentence said that coal gas was by far the best form of artificial light which had been discovered, but that it had not yet been fully developed, and that the future would probably show great improvements. I rubbed my eyes and read it again, and then I remembered that the man who made the first electric bulb is still alive, and that the one means of lighting which all the world takes for granted is an achievement of our own day. One could talk endlessly on the contributions of modern science to the comfort and efficiency of life.

"The telephone and telegraph, the automobile, the airplane, barbed wire, the tank; all of these have changed the face of the battle field, but each of them was brought to birth that it might serve life in peace, not destroy it in war.

"We are a great people. In many ways we are great. And we have in our hands to make correspondingly great contributions to the welfare of the human family if we can learn the meaning of life of responsibility. Along many lines of progress we may carry civilization forward until future ages will look back and bless us as we bless the Greek for his art and the Roman for his law. But the possession of power does not guarantee blessing. It is a heady wine, and age after age has seen its victims

intoxicated to their own undoing. Is there, at the heart of us, that glowing idealism, that self-control, that mastery of things, that dedication to worthy ends, which will make it safe for God to trust us with such dangerous possessions?

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not thee in
awe,

Such boasting as the Gentiles use

Or lesser breeds without the law;

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,

Lest we forget, lest we forget!"

L. U. No. 155, Plainfield N. J., Celebrates Fortieth Anniversary

On April 17th, L. U. No. 155 celebrated its fortieth anniversary with a dinner and entertainment, that was declared by all present to be one of the most successful of its kind ever held by a building trades Local in that locality.

Brother Harry S. Derflinger, Recording Secretary of the Local was the Chairman of the evening. Addresses were delivered by Mayor James T. McMurray of Plainfield, Thomas M. Muir, member of the New Jersey House of Assembly, William Roehner, Business Agent of L. U. No. 167, Elizabeth, N. J., and William Harding, a charter member of L. U. No. 155. It was deeply regretted that Brother Garret Mattis, the only charter member who has always kept his card in L. U. No. 155, was ill and unable to be present.

Mayor McMurray was sincere in complimenting the members of the Local upon their wonderful record. He stated that experience had shown that a body of men, assembled for a common purpose are often split asunder by internal dissension and was glad to see the Local had avoided it.

Assemblyman Muir detailed the union labor accomplishments of the 1926 Legislature.

Following the addresses, a vaudeville program concluded the evening's entertainment.

The committee in charge of the celebration, composed of Brothers Harry S. Derflinger, Chairman; William Harding, James C. Anderson, John Brown, Samuel Bray, Alfred D. Thron and Isaac N. Shepherd deserve great credit upon the splendid manner in which the celebra-

tion was arranged, and L. U. No. 155 is to be congratulated upon its fortieth anniversary.

Long Beach, Cal., Local Celebrates Silver Anniversary

On April 9th, L. U. No. 710, Long Beach, Cal., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, with a program that will long be remembered as the most enjoyable ever given by the Local.

Delegations from the Locals of surrounding cities were present.

In the absence of President George D. Hammond, Business Agent George S. Bentson presided.

General Representative Abe Muir delivered the principal address of the evening. Among other things he stated that the time had come when union men should work only with fellow workers. That the union men had combined, and spent many thousands of dollars and had stood the ridicule and scorn of their opponents in order to establish free education, protection to injured workmen, as well as a demand for safety and protective laws. The unions had fought to obtain labor laws and easy collection of wages, as well as sanitary housing for workers, and the woman's eight-hour law and minimum wage.

These things were so well established that now it had become respectable to advocate them. The unions had secured decent wages and decent hours of work, and the non-union man who got the advantage of these things and who would not support them with his membership, was a man to be feared and mistrusted. He was not only paying nothing for the benefits obtained, but by the course he was taking he was threatening to destroy them. The time, therefore, had come when union men should not work with such people.

Other speakers included J. B. Dale, representative of the American Federation of Labor, Harvey C. Fremming, Deputy Labor Commissioner, and Wallace Watson, editor of the Long Beach Labor News.

After the addresses a varied musical and vocal program was rendered, followed by dancing.

The celebration was a huge success and all those present were loud in their praise of the wonderful time they enjoyed.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1926

The British Strike

IN a statement issued by President Green of the A. F. of L., he says:

"The general strike of Great Britain has created a most grave situation and one which causes a feeling of deep concern in the minds of all thinking people.

"The American Federation of Labor believes the miners of Great Britain are justified in their demands that they be paid a decent living wage. We believe their grievances are well founded and should be speedily redressed. We express the hope that those qualities of deliberation and judgment which have always characterized the British people in every crisis will so assert themselves as to bring about an immediate settlement of the causes of the strike and to

avert the dire consequences with which the people of the nation are threatened."

"The great danger involved in a general or sympathetic strike is the possibility that the original grievances which are the primary causes of the strike and which are, in this case, meritorious, may be lost sight of because of the charge that the general strike is a challenge to government and to the existence of government. The issues of the strike become obscured and the public mind becomes confused. Public opinion, in Great Britain, might support the workers in their demand for the redress of just grievances whereas it would solidly support the government in its efforts to maintain control of the government.

"The American Federation of Labor is strongly committed to the policy of collective bargaining, of wage contracts and the observance of wage agreements. It will not depart from this well-established policy. It has made its greatest progress through a religious observance of contract obligations. In my opinion the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will strictly adhere to such a program.

The Home and Pension

THE biggest problem before our organization today is the establishment of a home or pension system or both for our aged and incapacitated members. To these old-timers must be given the credit for laying the foundation of our Brotherhood. Through many a fight and crisis they were successful. When things looked darkest they still carried on, and in the end, won. How well they fought, may be realized in the splendid organization we have today. The old carpenter of today gave the best years of his life establishing the conditions of labor we now enjoy.

In years gone by it took almost all they earned to live and raise a family. A few of them were able to save a small amount, and in the majority of these cases this went toward the purchase of a home. When their days of usefulness were almost over, what have they left? Very little. They still must face the

problem of keeping body and soul together. The younger men refuse to give them work. When the Secretary or Business Agent sends them to a job, the contractor looks them over and says, "nothing doing today." There is little or no sentiment in the average contractor. He demands high speed production and won't hire an old man, when he can get a younger and naturally faster one. So, these men must, of necessity, resort to odd jobs, here and there, and they are fortunate to find enough work to occupy them two or three days a week, that is about their limit.

While the contractor may have no sentiment toward the aged worker, our Brotherhood has. We realize we owe these men a great deal and should take care of them when they are no longer able to take care of themselves. To this end, the Brotherhood has purchased an ideal site for a home at Lakeland, Fla. This purchase has met the approval of the majority of the membership. They hail it as a step in the right direction, and when the plans of the General Executive Board are completed and operating, we will have once and for all settled that question, "What is to become of the old carpenter?"

Keep Your Dues Paid

FROM time to time there appears in our Journal, admonitions to each and every member, to keep his dues paid up. Too much emphasis cannot be given to the importance of this matter. This is a duty you owe to yourself, your family and the Brotherhood, and a duty every member should conscientiously perform.

The dues of the United Brotherhood are not high, compared to what members of other organizations pay. Our laws state the minimum dues shall be one dollar a month, while members of other organizations pay three, four, and some of them as high as seven and eight dollars a month.

One dollar a month is a strain on no one's pocketbook, compared to the benefits and privileges received. When a member pays his dues, he is not giving that money away. On the contrary, it goes to protect his interests. That money assures him a decent wage for his labor, reasonable working hours and the best of working conditions, besides many other benefits, such as death benefit, wife funeral donation, disability donation and when the plans of the Gen-

eral Executive Board are completed, protection in old age.

Each month the General Office receives fifty cents per capita tax. This money is expended as follows: Ten cents is set aside in the Home and Pension Fund. Twenty cents for death and disability donation fund, five cents for our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter." Two and one-half cents as per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor and other affiliated organizations. Two and a half cents goes to defense in case of lawsuits. The remaining ten cents is used to pay the expenses and salaries of the General Officers and Representatives and pays the employees at the General Office.

Any amount a member pays above the fifty cents sent to the General Office as tax, goes to the Local Union, and a good union man who attends the meetings of his Local regularly, knows how that money is expended, when the bills of the Local are read for approval.

The affairs and business of the Brotherhood are conducted as economically as possible. Every penny is accounted for in the monthly financial statement issued to the Local Unions.

The business of both the Local and the General Office would naturally be impaired should any considerable number of members be lax in the payment of their dues, but it is more to the interest of each individual member to keep his dues paid, so that in case of an accident, he will be entitled to benefits. "Keep Your Dues Paid Up" is our advice.

Labor Has Proved Its Case

THE following editorial was clipped from the Ithaca, N. Y., Journal-News, on the occasion of President Green's visit to that city where he addressed the Central Labor Union and the students of Cornell University.

In his addresses at the banquet of the Central Labor Union downtown, and before the University, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, took occasion to emphasize what the organization of working men into unions has accomplished for the workers, for industry and for the country at large. At the same time he discussed the wage policy to which labor is committed, the goal being a distribution of the profits of industry among workers as well as among employers.

Everyone who has given thought and study to industrial development either

in this country or abroad, must recognize the enormous and on the whole beneficial influence of labor organizations in modern society. The workers in the early days of the factory era, in the transition from an agricultural to an industrial society, were little more than "wage slaves." The improvement of working conditions, the increase in wages, the general betterment of environment, and the widening of opportunities not only to work but for better living and recreation, could not have been brought about and would not have been brought about, without the labor union.

The ever higher standards of the workers in this country as well as abroad—and they are so much better here than anywhere else on the globe—are due largely to the aggressive, determined and on the whole intelligent leadership of the unions. Men outside their ranks have benefited almost as much as union members themselves.

The theory that cheap wages mean prosperity has long since been discarded as fallacious; the notion that long hours are essential to industrial success has also been junked. The experience of the United States Steel Corporation—a non-union industry, compelled, however, to change its industrial policy through political pressure following the steady, enlightening propaganda of the unions, and perhaps to avoid unionization—proves the point. Steel trust officials declared time after time that the 10 or 12-hour day was essential to its success. Yet, since the eight-hour day went into effect the steel corporation has kept on paying dividends, it is doing just as much if not more business and its securities were never more valuable.

If this country is extraordinarily prosperous today, if our social system is stable, if our government is immune from radicalism and unrest; if, as we know, revolutionary theories have no chance to succeed here, isn't it true that these things are so because our living standards are so high, that our workers are well paid, that their working hours and conditions are being steadily improved, and that there is an increasing disposition on the part of capital to allow its workers to share in the profits of industry?

The American Federation of Labor, aggressive though some of its policies may be, is the safety valve of our so-

cial system. To its, on the whole, wise, intelligent and conservative leadership we owe much of our prosperity and stability. If we have occasion as we do in the case of the miners' strike to become impatient over arbitrary leadership like that of Mr. Lewis, we should remember that capital, too, is not without pig-headed leaders. If we read occasionally of grafting labor leaders, so do we read occasionally of selfish, corrupt employers and politicians. That the A. F. of L. has proved its case no fair-minded person can deny.

The "Poor" Corporations

EVERYWHERE one hears the cry that the high cost of labor is taking the profit out of business. The business interests claim that high wages will force them to suspend operations. And yet, a recent issue of the "American Bankers' Association Journal," emphasizes the expanded earning power of American corporations during the last five years. It reveals that 95 corporations each had earnings of \$10,000,000 or more in 1925, while five of the largest industrial concerns varied from \$90,000 to \$100,000,000. In 1921, there were only 32 corporations that ranked in the \$10,000,000 or more class, which increased to 51 the next year, 69 in 1923 and 75 in 1924.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company led the 1925 list with \$109,000,000, followed by General Motors Corporation with \$108,000,000, the Ford Company, whose profits are never published, but recently was estimated at \$94,000,000, United States Steel Corporation \$90,000,000, and Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, whose figures for 1925 have not yet been published.

Roof Framing Lessons

IN the July issue of our Journal will appear the first of a series of lessons on roof framing. These lessons, which are nine in number, were carefully prepared by Brother H. H. Siegele, and are entitled, "Common Roof Framing." They cover thoroughly the practical problems of framing hip, valley, common and jack rafters.

While these lessons were written primarily for the young members and apprentices, they also contain much valuable information that will be of benefit to every carpenter working at the trade.

Why Wm. Cushman Insul

Wm. Cushman, Builder at Brattleboro, Vermont, realized that houses built with only the usual materials failed to stop heat-leaking. Wood, plaster, brick, concrete, etc., are not good insulators. He knew also that heat-leaking houses are becoming hard to sell, hard to rent, hard to mortgage.

So he investigated insulation. He found ordinary insulating materials were too expensive because they were extra items. He decided to use Celotex because it serves both as insulation and a structural material.

Celotex stops heat three times as effectively as wood, eight times plaster, twelve times brick, twenty-five times concrete.

Insulation at little or no extra cost with Celotex

Unlike ordinary insulation, Celotex replaces other materials—is not an extra item in the building. As sheathing, it adds nothing to the cost of a house. Under plaster it costs a trifle more, but gives great advantages.

Celotex is exceptionally easy to apply. It is nailed, sawed and put on like wood lumber—only with less bother. There are no short pieces or odd sizes—Celotex boards are 4' wide, 8' to 12' long, 7/16" thick and weigh about 60 pounds per 100 sq. ft. Every board is usable—free from cracks, knot-holes and stain. That saves material.

Look ahead!

Progressive carpenters are using Celotex to get more business and to help establish their reputations for building modern, comfortable, economical houses. Celotex construction is especially valuable if you are building to sell.

There are many uses for Celotex besides as sheathing and under plaster. You can get some nice remodeling work by featuring Celotex for attic and basement lining to keep houses cool in summer, and warm in winter. It makes a good garage lining, too.

All lumber dealers can supply Celotex. Mail the coupon below for full information about Celotex.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, Chicago, Ill

Mills: NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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The Celotex Company, Dept. T-26, 645 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Please send more information about Celotex and Specification Book showing just how to apply it.

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Street.....

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Carpenter, 6-28

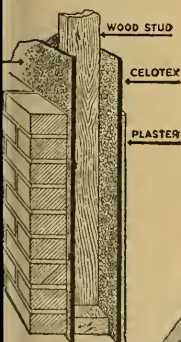
Builds finished houses—



WM. CUSHMAN
Brattleboro, Vt.
Carpenter and Builder

HOW CELOTEX IS USED

Celotex is used in outside walls as sheathing, replacing wood lumber and eliminating the use of building paper. On inside walls plaster is applied directly to its surface. This eliminates the use of lath.



Brattleboro, Vt.,
February 11, 1926.

The Celotex Company,
645 North Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Celotex is used over entire outside walls and roof of this building as sheathing, also throughout the interior under plaster.

I am much pleased with Celotex as an insulator, also for its sound deadening qualities. The masons claim it is much better than lath for plastering.

I am so well satisfied with this, my first job, that I am using it on other houses which I have under construction.

Very truly yours,

Wm. Cushman

Official Information



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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA**

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Special Notice
Members Six Months In Arrears

When a member owes a sum equal to six months' dues, he suspends himself without a vote of the Local Union and he must be dropped from membership and can only again become affiliated the same as a new member, as per Section 45, Paragraph "B," of our General Laws.

We have discovered that in a number of cases, a Financial Secretary has received dues after the member has gone in arrears for six months' dues, and reported him squared up at the General Office and tax paid on his account was accepted by us, as we were not advised that the brother had legally suspended himself, but when claim for death or disability donation is presented to the General Treasurer and the record of the members' financial standing is looked up we find that the Local Union violated the General Laws by accepting dues from a suspended member. In such cases the General Treasurer has no other alternative than to disapprove the claim. We have found in several instances that the heirs have sued the Local Union and recovered a judgment for the full amount of the claim, together with costs, etc., all on account of not enforcing the law.

Members must know that our General Laws are made by a referendum vote of our entire membership and must be observed by both officers and members alike.

Attention, Local Unions

The trustees of L. U. No. 1193, West Frankford, Ill., requests that all Local Unions that donated funds for the relief of tornado sufferers of L. U. No. 1193, kindly inform them the amount of the money donated and to whom it was sent. All Local Unions that contributed to this fund, take notice.

Notice

Brother J. R. Hall, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 576, Pine Bluff, Ark.,

informs us that the Nash Motor Co. is erecting a plant at that place, in which automobile bodies will be manufactured. He advised us that Mr. C. A. Dunning, the Manager, refused to recognize or employ union men.

Brother Hall wishes this matter given as much publicity as possible.

Notice

Brother Paul Dutton, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich., asks us to inform all carpenters that the wages at that place are not very high. He states that the furniture manufacturers there advertise all over that there is plenty of work there, as they want a lot of men in town, in order to keep wages down. Give Grand Rapids, Mich., a wide berth.

* * *

All carpenters are advised to stay away from Sarasota, Fla. There is very little work there and a large number of men are out of work. Steer clear of Sarasota, Fla.

* * *

Brother F. E. Ormsby, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia., informs us that there are approximately 250 carpenters idle at that place. This number is more than enough to take care of all the contemplated work. All carpenters are advised to steer clear of Cedar Rapids, Ia.

* * *

Brother R. P. Hughes, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 916, Aurora, Ill., informs us that advertisements carried in the daily press to the effect that there is a scarcity of carpenters at that place, are false and misleading. They have more mechanics than work, so give Aurora, Ill., a wide berth.

* * *

Brother P. M. Johnson, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 949, Wauchula, Fla., informs us that there is no building boom there as reported in the daily press. The available work is only enough to give employment to about half of the resident carpenters. Steer clear of Wauchula, Fla.

* * *

Brother Clarence Jacobs, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 604, Murphysboro, Ill., informs us that the damage caused by the tornado in March, 1925, has been completely repaired, and there is very little work to be had there. All carpenters are therefore advised to give Murphysboro, Ill., a wide berth.

A Remarkable Record

Brother George Severs, of L. U. No. 1598, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, died on April 10, 1926. Brother Severs was 75 years of age. He was a member of the Amalgamated Society, having been initiated at the age of 21. He held continuous membership in that organization and when the Amalgamated Society affiliated with the United Brotherhood, he transferred his membership to our organization. At the time of his death he held continuous membership in the union for 54 years. He never missed a meeting of his Local since he became a member of the Brotherhood.

A firm believer in unionism, he worked hard for the cause and in his passing L. U. No. 1598 has suffered a great loss.

L. U. No. 775, Hoquiam, Wash., Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary

On April 21st, L. U. No. 775, Hoquiam, Wash., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. About 150 carpenters and their friends attended the celebration.

C. O. (Dad) Young, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, was the principal speaker of the evening. Short addresses were also given by General Representative P. W. Dowler, Wm. Short, President of the Washington State Federation of Labor and Leo Flynn, President of the Washington State Council of Carpenters. President C. L. Smith of L. U. No. 775 presided. Brother F. E. Hite, a charter member of the Local also gave a brief account of the early days.

A group of musical numbers was also enjoyed, after which the meeting adjourned to the banquet hall, where a fitting repast was served.

Dancing followed the banquet, ending one of the most entertaining sessions ever held by the Local.

The committee in charge of the arrangements, headed by Brother James Slack, and assisted by Brother J. W. Brunett, received full credit for the splendid manner in which the affair was handled. L. U. No. 775 is to be congratulated upon the great success of their celebration.

Kind and courteous treatment of women workers and protection of children is always guaranteed by the Union Label.

Correspondence



For Financial Secretaries

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the next issue of the official journal I think it would be well to call to the attention of Financial Secretaries the last clause in Paragraph H, on page 41, of the Constitution, which states: "The Financial Secretary receiving the clearance card shall immediately report the same to the Financial Secretary issuing the clearance card under penalty of Five (\$5.00) Dollars fine."

I know from personal experience this rule is not being lived up to.

GEO. E. BRYANT,

Hudson, Mass.

L. U. No. 400.

A Brother's "Swan Song"

Editor, "The Carpenter":

What is this old world coming to, pray tell? Especially this glorious country of ours, the country that our forefathers fought and bled for, that we might enjoy the freedom of the press and the freedom of speech.

The other day a monument was unveiled in Newark, N. J., in honor of the veterans of all the wars. While the State of New Jersey and the woolen mill owners were employing non-producers, in other words, never workers and never will strike breakers, deputizing them, handing them guns and clubs to beat and trample the sons and grandsons of the very men to whom the monument was erected. Judges interpreting laws to suit themselves and placing injunctions on the strikers, forbidding them the right to picket, arresting all who do not obey them and trying them by drum head trials, holding them when arrested under exorbitant bail.

Then we have the Bread Trust, trying to gobble up all the wheat grown in this country and the rest of the world as well. A bunch of grafters in this big city of New York robbing the infants and children of their health by selling mothers skimmed milk at so much a quart—getting rich on the dollars they steal. Then we have the subway companies packing human beings in their

rotten cars at a nickel a jam. Other nuts cracking about what we can eat and drink, wear and not wear.

It seems that one must either be a fool, soft and good natured and go to defeat or be antagonistic and hard-boiled to succeed. Being neither one nor the other, hence my "swan song," with apologies to Elmer Schoonmaker. Please don't think me a pessimist, I am not, I am cheerful, hopeful and an optimist, but still have some finer feelings left for this country, the land of my birth and rather than lose them entirely, I write this and leave it to God and man to judge if it's right or wrong.

It really seems that this world and its wealth of good things was just made for a few. While I was always led to believe that God made the world for me and for you. And He also assigned a place for the Devil too, He put him in the (subway) I mean in a hole to stay. But he got—out and he's over in New Jersey today. He's leading the police force—so brave and fine? Trying to keep the newspapers and strikers in line. The poor workers exist in rags and on crusts of bread. And they are damn lucky if they don't lose their head. With wives and children starving, too, While the Governor and the mill owners sing, "Oh, What'll I do. He struts around and feeds the melting pots, With children that were driven from school and their cots, While the mill owners' families live with selfish lust, And the public keeps on paying for the Devil's dust. They beat and trample the people, too. Still they call this a free Christian country, they do. Let's hope the judges and mill owners that have no soul, Will go along with the Devil when he goes back to his hole. Then perhaps our devine rights that we all have a claim. Will at last be awarded in life's hard fought game.

JOHN F. RIVERS,

L. U. No. 385.

New York City.

A Good Suggestion

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I read with much interest the articles contributed by the different members, especially those dealing with craft problems.

I would like to make a suggestion here, and that is, when writing an

answer to some one's question, or giving specific information on a certain subject, be sure not to make any misquotations or your article is apt to lose in value.

Information is given for the benefit of those that need it, and who don't know, and if they are misinformed on certain things they are not benefited. For instance the article by S. A. Mitchell, L. U. No. 10, in the April issue, is very interesting and the information given is sound and correct, with a small exception.

He says in one place: "The jacks or cripples as some carpenters call them," in other words, they are the same thing.

This is not correct, there is as much distinction between jacks and cripples as common and hips. A jack rafter is one whose bottom cut is the same as the common rafter, and which sets on the plate, with its top end beveled against the hip.

A cripple is one, as the name indicates, that has no feet or lower end and does not rest on the plate. They are of two kinds, ordinarily those whose lower end is beveled against the valley and the top end is a common rafter and sets against one, the other kind is beveled on both ends, with lower end against the valley rafter and the other resting against the hip.

To us older heads, (I have been a member in good standing for 24 years), these things don't mean much, but to the novice it amounts to a great deal.

AUG. C. SCHMAKE.

Centralia, Ill.

L. U. No. 367.

In Appreciation

Local Union No. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., requested the publication of the following letter of appreciation of the widow of the late Brother George Heizenknecht.

To the Members of L. U. No. 284, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

The sudden loss of my dear husband has made our happy little home quite another place, and it is very hard for me to express in words how much the boys and I appreciate all that the members of the Local have done for us, but I will and can never forget the helping hand which was given in our time of need.

It appears a mystery of which we seem to know so little, why a man as

true and faithful as he, should be taken from his loved ones, when there are so many wicked people who are a burden to humanity. After all his suffering to pass into the Great Beyond without a last farewell to us he loved so well, makes it a heavy cross to bear, but when our boy in his evening prayers asks to be taken to join his loving daddy as life is dull without him, it is a hard struggle for me to face alone.

Knowing the memory of an upright, conscientious brother will always linger with his fellow members of the Local, and again thanking each and every one for the great help extended to us, I remain.

EDITH HEINZENKNECHT,

L. U. No. 755 Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary

On March 25th, L. U. No. 755, of Superior, Wis., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Approximately 200 carpenters with their families and friends attended the event.

Brother Hugo Swanson, Secretary of the Local presided. President Fred E. Gastrow, of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters was the principal speaker of the evening. He dealt with the national organization. He traced the growth of the Brotherhood from its inception to the present day and told of its early struggles and hardships and its final triumph.

Other speakers included J. Harry Hatch of L. U. No. 755; and J. B. Campbell, city plumbing inspector.

The meeting was enjoyed by all those present and L. U. No. 755 is to be congratulated upon the success of its anniversary celebration.

L. U. No. 1032, Pontiac, Mich., Reports Progress

Brother J. G. Gray, President and Business Agent of L. U. No. 1032, Pontiac, Mich., informs us that the membership drive conducted by the Local, which closed April 30th, was very successful. He states that at the two open meetings held in March, 84 carpenters were initiated and 75 more were admitted in April. The members of the Local are very aggressive and are busily engaged in lining up the jobs for their members. L. U. No. 1032 has an excellent record, and the officers and members of this Local are to be congratulated upon their successful campaign.

Lockport, N. Y., Trades Hold Get-Together Meeting

Under the auspices of the Central Labor Union the members of the various trade unions of Lockport, N. Y., held an enthusiastic get-together meeting on April 28th. An entertaining program consisting of vaudeville sketches, several addresses, a musical program and a lunch was the order of the evening.

Through the courtesy of Manager George T. Cruzen of the Palace Theater, several of the artists from that theater made their appearance.

Among the speakers were George T. Cruzen, Thomas Costello of the International Typographical Union, Andrew O'Brien and James Manning. George M. Southard, President of the Central Labor Union was Chairman.

Following the musical program, a fine luncheon was served.

The affair was a great success and the committee in charge, of whom Walter Kimberley was Chairman, are to be congratulated.

Joplin, Mo., Local Progresses

During the month of April, L. U. No. 311, entertained its members and friends with an open meeting. The program included music and dancing after which refreshments were served. The Local intends to continue these open meetings as a means of obtaining closer co-operation with the citizens of that place. Already the desired effects has resulted and L. U. No. 311 hopes to make Joplin, Mo., a real union town through its efforts.

Aero Woodworkers' Local

L. U. No. 1926, has the distinction of being the first Local of aero woodworkers to be granted a charter in the United States.

It was organized on August 9, 1923, and the membership is composed exclusively of employees of the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fla.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 23

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Hurrah for the Carpenters' Ladies' Auxiliary No. 23, of St. Louis, Mo.! Watch us grow, we are real busy bees and are having wonderful success.

On May 4th we gave our annual May party for the children, and it was a

wonderful success. We had an entertaining program and the children enjoyed it immensely. Games were played and all received prizes.

But best of all, we had five candidates, and that brings sunshine to the Auxiliary. And while the little folks were enjoying themselves, the members were busy looking for candidates and found them.

We had a number of our brothers with us, and ice cream and cake was served to all. Did we enjoy it? I'll say we did.

To the carpenters of St. Louis we say, ask and you shall receive, knock, and it shall be opened to you. What? The door of the Ladies' Auxiliary, to every wife, mother, and sister of the carpenters of St. Louis.

MISS HEIRETTA HARMUTH.

St. Louis, Mo.

L. A. No. 23.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 34

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 34, Erie, Pa., is still on the map, and although we do not have a very large membership, we are by no means inactive. Our big problem has always been to get enough active members to make our presence known, so if this meets the eye of anyone interested look us up, and join us. You owe that much to your father, husband, brother or son, and you will never regret it, I am sure.

We have moved into our new home now. We meet the first and third Thursday evenings of the month.

We gave an old hat party recently which was a big success. Each lady brought an old hat, the older and funnier the better, which she turned in at the door, and paid 25 cents, in return for which she got another old hat. After lunch each lady had to do a little stunt or pay 10 cents and it really was a scream, the funny things that were presented.

We have had some fine card parties and dances which were a big success both socially and financially. We read with much interest the doings of other Auxiliaries in "The Carpenter" and wish them all every success.

MRS. WILLIAM SUNNUCKS,

Vice-President.

Erie, Pa.

L. A. No. 34.

Trade Unionists of Vero Beach, Fla., Hold Get-Together Meeting

On May 2nd the various trade unionists of Vero Beach, Fla., held a get together meeting in the assembly room of the Community Church.

Several addresses were delivered and a delightful musical program rendered.

Brother E. T. Abbott, Business Agent of L. U. No. 1447, Vero Beach, conceived the idea of the get together meeting and had charge of the whole affair. To him is due the credit for its success.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Charles LeBlanc, alias Charles E. White, a carpenter of whom the accompany photograph is a good likeness. He left his home on March 23rd, and has not been seen since. He is



27 years of age, 5 feet, 5 inches tall and weighs about 145 pounds. Anyone knowing his whereabouts, kindly communicate with Roland A. Martineau, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 801, 5 S. Main St., Woonsocket, R. I., or Mrs. Charles LeBlanc, 14 Transit St., Woonsocket, R. I.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of John Hauska, a carpenter. He is thought to be somewhere in South Omaha, Neb. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts, kindly communicate with Frank Tomasek, 3224 W. 130th St., Cleveland, O.

Accidents in New York State Cost \$70,000,000 for Year

How vast has grown the relief given by industry and the state to those injured in accidents and the families of workers who sacrificed their lives in production is seen from the annual bill up to last June prepared for James A.

Hamilton, State Industrial Commissioner.

The total money cost of the year's accidents was \$70,000,000, but most of the cost is due to the huge expense involved in litigation and charges of casualty insurance companies who stand between the employers and their injured workmen and fight the state's agents tooth and nail for every penny the workers are entitled to under the law setting the damages for the loss of life, of limb and of health.

An analysis prepared for Commissioner Hamilton shows that in a year final awards for compensation were made in 72,083 cases, including 1,109 fatalities, 22 total permanent disability cases, 15,526 permanent partial disability and 56,326 temporary disablements.

That is the register of workers' dividends in the progressive State of New York for the year 1924. Speaking of the vast sum it cost, Commissioner Hamilton said:

"Notwithstanding the steady increase in the cost of workmen's compensation, society at large has nothing to worry about over the cost it assumes, because in the total of its cost of living it is relatively a small item."

Cotton Workers' Wages

According to the United States Department of Labor, wages paid employes in the cotton mills, both North and South, reveals some impressive facts. The average wage in no state is as high as \$25 a week, and in Alabama and South Carolina it is as low as \$11 or \$13 a week. Six out of every 10 in the industry are men and more than 60 per cent of the men get under \$20 a week. Only $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the men receive over \$30. In no branch of the industry is the average wage of the women workers as high as \$35 a week. Over one-third of them get under \$16; over one-half of them under \$17. Wages in the mills of New England, New York and Pennsylvania are higher than in the South. In Massachusetts the average wage is around \$19 or \$20. In Georgia it is around \$12 or \$13. All are below the amounts needed to provide any standard of living heretofore recognized by respectable authorities in this country.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Chips *and* Shavings

Reason, the ally of the union label, gains in power as civilization advances.

* * *

Our friends are like our clothes—unless they wear well, we get little satisfaction out of them.

* * *

We should all maintain a fair sized cemetery in which to bury the faults of our friends.

* * *

The promises of good resulting from purchasing only Union Labeled goods are always fulfilled.

* * *

If you are doing your best, you are a success. But are you absolutely certain you are doing your best? Think it over carefully.

* * *

The statement of Judge Golden of San Francisco regarding strike breakers should give plenty of food for thought to the exponents of the "open shop."

* * *

It is absolutely necessary for all those who really wish for better conditions for themselves, not only to join the union, but to take an active interest in its work.

* * *

Every real trade unionist will take an interest in the passage of the Child Labor Amendment. Let us all take a hand in freeing the kiddies from exploitation.

* * *

Conditions have reached a fine state of affairs when the children at work in the factories and mills can look out the windows and watch men at play on the golf courses.

* * *

Nothing can check our progress, if the members of organized labor will always demand the Union Label.

* * *

There is no easy way. Freedom and rights come as a result of organization and struggle. When obtained, they can be maintained only through eternal vigilance.

* * *

The attack on trade unionism by the big business interests of the country is having a stimulating effect upon the

unions. Every labor organization reports a big increase in membership.

* * *

Trade unionists all over the country are receiving increases in wages. Non-unionists are also benefited by these increases, and yet there are men who persistently refuse to join the only organization that has ever benefited them.

* * *

Give a helping hand to the brother who needs it. Don't wait to be asked for aid. If the man working with you is stuck, and you can help him out of his difficulty, do so gladly. Some day you may need help yourself. Charity, you know, is the greatest of all virtues.

* * *

Some people fail to realize that labor unions exist because there is a real work for them to do. If the workers were treated fairly and decently by their employers, there would be no reason for men to band themselves together in a union for their mutual protection.

* * *

Rome wasn't built in a day. Neither can an organization be built in a day. It has taken the Brotherhood 45 years to acquire its present standing. With each and every member working together, it won't be long before every eligible carpenter is enrolled in our ranks.

* * *

Let us not forget that the man on the outside is a constant menace to all the benefits we have won. Why is he on the outside? If every member performed his duty very few, if any men would be on the outside. No fair-minded man can question the vast benefits to be gained by unionism.

* * *

If you know the information requested in the "Craft Problem" pages of our Journal, by brother carpenters, send it in. And if you want information send that in, too. You won't be long waiting for an answer. Should you know some trick or shortcut that may be of benefit to other carpenters, we will gladly give it publicity.

Foreign Labor News



Canada

Since the passage of the Workmen's Compensation Act, August 1, 1918, the Workmen's Compensation Board, which administers the provisions of the Act, has paid as compensation to disabled workmen, or to relatives in case of death of the workmen, a total of \$1,882,275.

* * *

The emigration from the Hamilton district of Canada to the United States last year is reported, by Canadian authorities, as amounting to 4,700 persons, whose places, in turn, were partially taken by immigrants from England and Europe. The movement to the United States is said to have alleviated the unemployment problem, which was considerably better this winter than a year ago.

* * *

Mexico

The Governor of the State of Nayarit, Mexico, has issued a decree to the effect that laborers of all classes are not to be worked more than six hours per day; that they will be given full pay for all holidays; and that they will be released at eleven o'clock on Saturday but paid for a full day.

* * *

Paraguay

Publicity agents who have been endeavoring to interest foreign countries in the desirability of locating in Paraguay report that a heavy immigration of desirable colonists from Austria and Italy may be expected.

* * *

Santo Domingo

The President of the Republic and the Secretary of State for Agriculture and Immigration recently inspected a large tract of Government lands in the neighborhood of Banao, with a view to its use in the colonization of foreign immigrants.

* * *

Austria

It is estimated that the number of unemployed in Austria increased from 97,000 at the close of the year 1924 to 140,000 at the close of 1925.

England

Statistics compiled in England show a great falling off in emigration since the war. In 1913, the number of people who left Great Britain to establish themselves overseas was 285,046; in 1922, the number was 118,410; in 1923, it was 157,062; and in 1924, 132,217.

* * *

Finland

The unions affiliated with the Federation of Trade Unions of Finland had a combined membership of 47,312 at the end of 1924, an increase of 699 during the year.

* * *

Germany

Because of many difficulties which now beset German industries, mine workers, in several instances, have volunteered to work without compensation to keep mines free from water during "closed" periods; while other mine workers have offered to continue work at old wage scales, hoping that the industry will overcome the present period of depression.

* * *

Poland

Official figures give the number of Poland's unemployed skilled workers as 261,000, plus 200,000 unskilled laborers, who are also said to be out of work.

* * *

Spain

General improvement has recently marked the unemployment situation in Spain, except in the coal mines of the Asturias district, to which several subsidies have been granted by the Government in order to save the district from disaster.

* * *

Sweden

The trend of unemployment in Sweden during the year of 1925 showed a considerable increase over the previous year, with the mining industry accounting for approximately one-seventh of the total number of unemployed persons.

Craft Problems

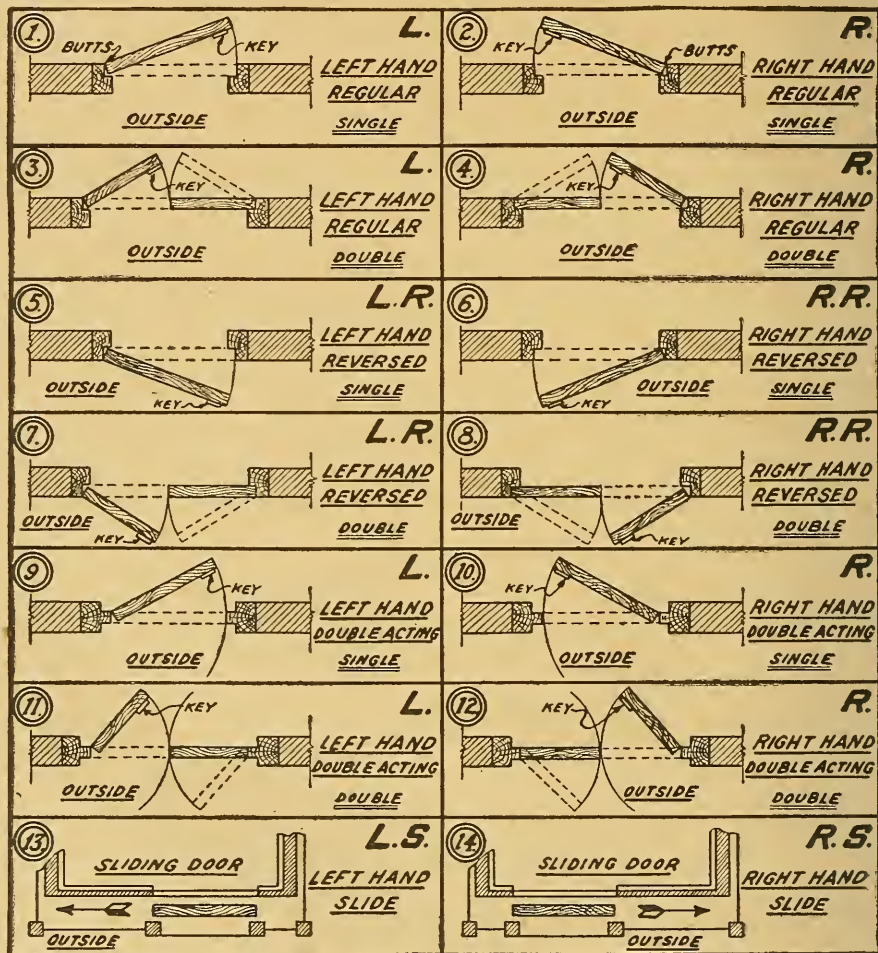


Doors

(By L. Perth, L. U. No. 10.)

The hand of a door is the hinge side or edge, regardless of whether the door opens inward or outward. In standing outside of a door the butts be on the

outside of a communicating door, from one room into another, is the side from which, when door is closed the hinges are not visible, and it opens from you.



right, it is a right hand door; if on the left, a left hand door.

The hand of a door is always determined from the outside. The outside is the street side of an entrance door and the corridor side of a room door. The

The outside of a closet door is the room side.

A right hand door is marked "R" and is to be hung with the hinges to the right, swinging in, from you. If door is marked "R R" it means that it is to be

hung on the same jamb but opening towards you.

A left hand door is marked "L" and the hinges are to be placed on the left jamb. It opens from you. If marked "LR" it means that the hinges are to be placed on the opposite edge of the same jamb so that the door will open towards you.

If door is marked "R" it means "right hand." If marked "RR," "right reversed." Similarly "L" and "LR" stand for "left hand" and "left reversed."

The above rules were established by hardware manufacturers to introduce a uniform practice in hanging doors, and thus eliminate many costly mistakes that have occurred due to the fact that many carpenters are under the erroneous impression that the hand of a door is "the knob side."

The accompanying diagram illustrates all principal door conditions and the study of this drawing will greatly facilitate the understanding of the above rules.

Getting the Length and Cuts of Rafters

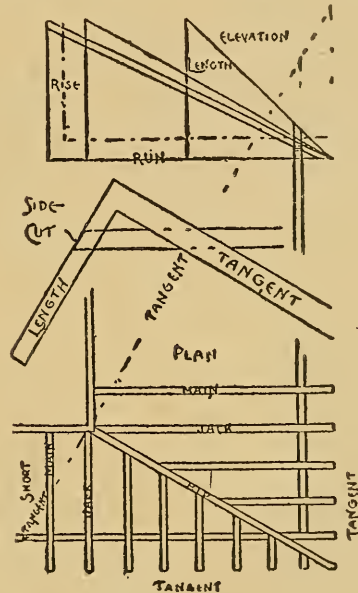
(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

I have again been asked more about roof framing. That is asking a great deal. Measure across run and rise gives length, rise gives plumb cut, run gives level cut, tangent and length cut of length gives side cut. Now, if there is anything else to roof framing I have never discovered it in my life as a mechanic.

Some say we have read your articles on roof framing from time to time, and

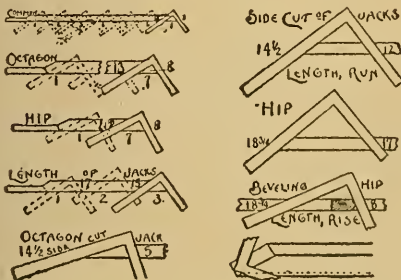
over our little cut of 1-3 pitch. Note instead of measuring across the entire rise and run and getting the full length of the rafter, I have placed my square on 8", 12" seven times, which is the run of the little roof we have to cut, which give length and cuts without ever knowing or caring what the exact length is in feet and inches.

Now, the next operation is if we had an octagon rafter to cut for that building as the run of an octagon is 13, we



UNEVEN PITCH ROOF

use 13 instead of 12, and practically 17 for an ordinary hip. For jacks place the square on one-third pitch and scratch a mark across the rafter for a guide line. If we want our jacks 16" apart, shove our square up to 16, if 18" apart, up to 18 and so on to the distance desired, that gives length of first rafter. It matters not what the width apart you want them that will always give it. Now, your side cuts, are length and tangent cut on length; it matters not if they are common jacks or uncommon hips. Though you will see here I have it illustrated as run instead of tangent, as I thought it might be easier understood. Many carpenters know what the run is, but do not fully understand just what the tangent is. Now, the run is practically as you know, right under the rafter, and if the rafters run north and

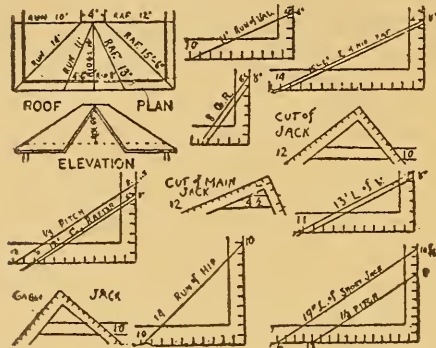


1/3 PITCH. LENGTH, CUTS

they are good, but some parts we do not fully understand. I see no way to answer only by a general review, so here I give briefly what I have quite fully explained before in our Journal. Now, let us look

south, the tangent is exactly the same distance, though it is a sideways measurement running east and west. As most roofs are the same, some say, why use tangent at all, but on uneven pitches if we use the run we have to use the run on the opposite side of the hip rafter.

Now, as the backing of the hip is practically never done it is not necessary



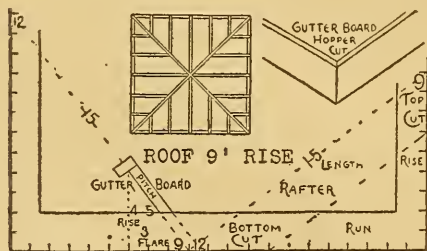
1/3 ROOF. 2/3 GABLE

to take up space here telling about it, though the two methods illustrated explain how it is done.

This fully explains an ordinary 1-3 pitch roof, all roofs and all pitches are handled just as easy.

The next little illustration shows a 1-3 pitch roof with a 2-3 gable which brings in the uneven pitch proposition.

Roof of 9' rise shows plainly how the gutter board corresponds and how that is really the same as hopper cuts, that



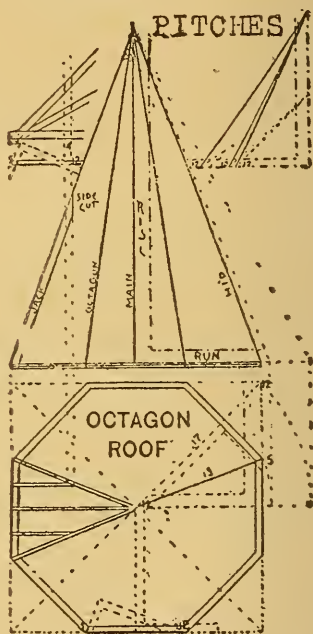
has been fully explained with dozens of other cuts to illustrate it step by step, but we have neither time nor space to repeat it now.

Octagon roof showing different pitches and how they are handled all in the one illustration, length cuts and all uneven pitch roof, even to the extreme that the hip rafter does not come to the corner of the plate, I have tried

to make plain even to the side cut and the hip. Those interested can study these out, those that are not would not even though we took up space with printed matter.

Now, I suppose some will still ask, can't you make it plainer? I don't think so, but I will try. So look at the cuts of the real squares which are masters of the situation. The other day a brother wrote me, saying I can get the length of rafters all right, but I do not know where to apply the length on the rafter. At first it might seem strange that a man could be so smart and yet know so little, and yet we see it every day on the job? Look at the bottom square and

DIFFERENT PITCHES

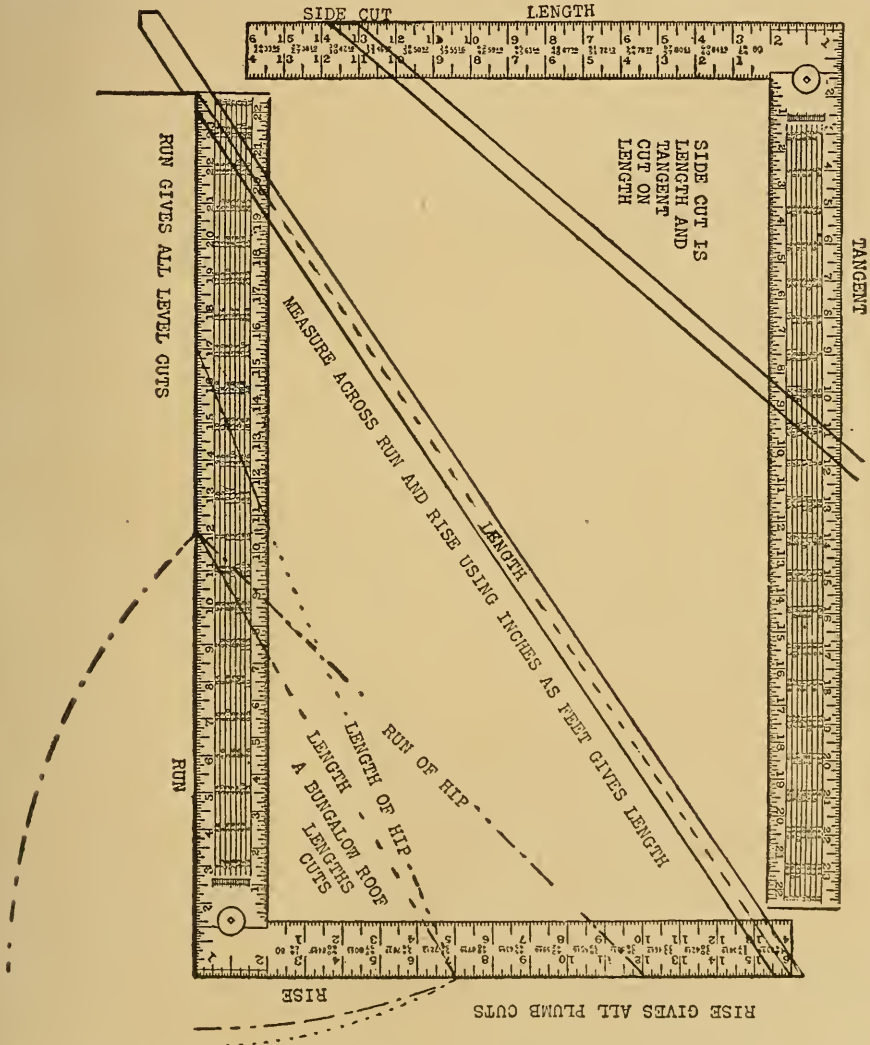


the rafter running across it, we get the length by measuring across the rise and run and apply it on the rafter from the notch at the plate to the top of the rafter where the rise is figured. Note the top point of the rafter is just as much above the real rise as the measuring up at the heel, if you don't fully understand that point study it until you do, or do what hundreds of other good carpenters have done, cut your front porch rafters too long when they are to come up under the window sills of the second story windows. You will note the accurate line is a dotted line run-

ning through the center of the rafter. Some use it entirely in laying off rafters, though I generally square up at the heel and use the top edge of my rafter.

Remember, in getting the entire length of the rafter direct from the square we use inches on the square, and

and rise 7', that being the rise and run measure across it gives us the length, as the dashy dotted line shows. Supposing we had a hip rafter to cut for the building, measure across the diagonal of the run and it gives us the run of the hip, as the dash and dot line shows. Note the run of the hip is practically 5'



feet as actual measurements on the rafter. While this shows a rather big 1-3 pitch roof, all roofs, all sizes, all pitches are handled just the same way.

Now, let us look over towards the corner of the square and think of an ordinary little bungalow roof, rising 7" to the foot or the entire run only 12'

more than the run of the common rafter, now finding the run of the hip to be 17, measure from that to the rise, we have length of hip rafter, as dotted line shows.

I would like to have the good mechanics as well as the boys just learning to cut roofs to look at the circle lines at

the right of the square, and ask the old timers if they have not often worked on a good two-story house with a room or two in the rear, perhaps, summer kitchen, one story with a hip roof.

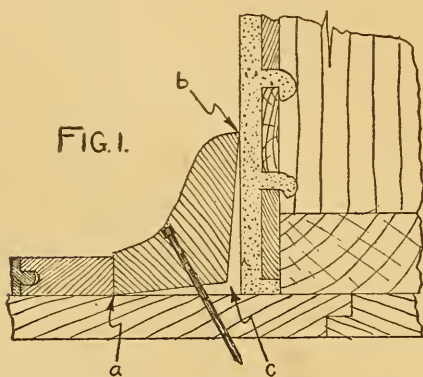
Many times on just such a job as this some member of the family suggests the roof be made a good deal flatter, possibly the main rafter a foot shorter, some good mechanics in doing the work have made the mistake to cut the hips off a foot shorter, others have cut the hip 17" shorter. In either case you can readily see they were wrong. There are several things to consider when you re-cut a roof. The dotted line shows how much longer the common rafter is than the run, while the dash and dot line shows the hip. Of course the bigger the circle the less the difference. We don't always see these things until after the mistake is made.

Now, the upper square simply shows how to get the side cut for a jack rafter. I hope I have made this matter plain. If not, I would like some other brother to take it up and give it to us so plain we can all see it.

Sanitary Baseshoe

(By H. H. Siegele.)

Ask any housewife and she will tell you that the most difficult places to sweep are the angles where the floor of a room meets the baseboard—the angle having what is known as a baseshoe nailed securely into it to close up the

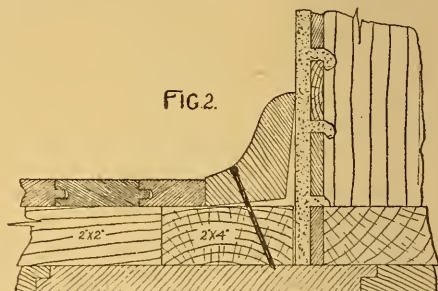


joint between the base and the floor. The baseshoe often is simply a $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch quarter-round, but as a rule it is a $\frac{5}{8}$ " x 1" strip with one corner rounded. Whichever is used, instead of eliminating the angle, brings about a condition so that where there was only one angle

before, we find, that after the shoe has been put into place, two angles appear.

This objectionable feature, relative to finishing the angles of a room next to the floor, has been remedied by the use of what is known as a sanitary baseshoe, a drawing of which is given in Fig. 1.

It will be noticed, by referring to Fig. 1, that the back of the shoe has been "backed out," that is, the back of the



shoe has been planed off so that it will not fit tightly into the angle between the plaster wall and the rough floor. The point indicated at a, and the point indicated at b, are the only parts of the shoe that fit snugly when the base is put into place. The air-space indicated at c, gives the shoe freedom, so that when the nail, which is shown shaded, is driven, the shoe will draw up tightly at points a and b; thus, not only making it easy to sweep in the angles, but at the same time, preventing dirt and vermin from lodging back of the baseshoe.

Fig. 2 shows how the sanitary baseshoe is nailed when the flooring is laid on 2" x 2" strips. A 2" x 4" must be nailed securely around the room, as shown, into which the shoe is nailed before the flooring is laid. While we are showing the strips laying on a rough shiplap floor, it will not be hard for the reader to see how this shoe can be used to advantage, when the strips are laid on reinforced concrete slabs, such as are used in fire-proof buildings. In such buildings, it can readily be seen, no wall-plugging will be necessary when the sanitary shoe is used.

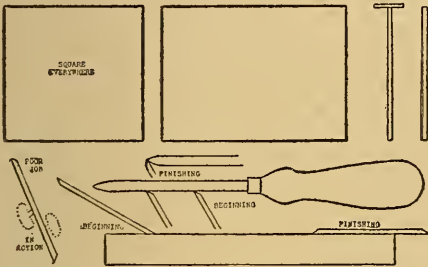
How To Sharpen A Scraper

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

I know there has been a demand for some time for an article giving information about the use of the scraper. I did not give it much consideration for

the reason I knew there were others who could handle that subject better than I, but as they did not take it upon themselves to do so, I am practically compelled to submit the following.

A little square hand scraper is nothing more or less than a piece of a saw blade. I know of no better way to sharpen it than use it much like a saw, put it in the saw clamp or any good vise and file



square across it as illustrated to a perfect true edge, then holding it up perfectly square, rub it on your oil stone until it is absolutely sharp, then with your steel (nail set or gouge), turn all the edges, which might be the entire S. one way, then the other, and we only make four cutting edges.

The scraper, held in a frame of wood or metal, is generally filed or ground with a bevel as illustrated and the position is about like the one showing dotted line, set screws similar to the ones that hold them in place. Make the edge perfectly true, as shown at the bottom, after which rub true on oil stone as shown at the left, avoid any rounding, rocking motion, then as you see at the other edge, take every bit of the wire edge off, don't try to turn the edge until you have it as sharp as your razor, then with your steel turn it with one good strong stroke, if possible just right, but it is not likely you can turn it just right with one movement, so it is generally better to give it at least two or three good firm, accurate applications.

Get it even better than I am able to illustrate, as you can see at the bottom, then to take any feather edge off just run the point of your steel along the back of the edge, which produces much the same effect as taking the feather edge off the back of your plane, bit or chisel on your oil stone.

Look at the top edge of the one that is in position ready for action, don't make yours like that one, though they are often like that after being rubbed

on the oil stone with a rocking, rounding motion and then, turned and turned and turned until the edge is turned clear over to where you can not get it. You think it is not sharp, but really you can not get to the edge to find out if it is or not.

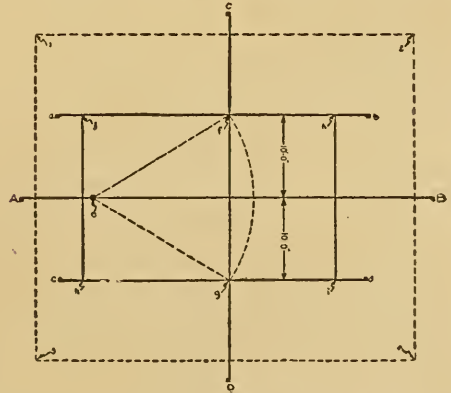
These blades sharpened with a beveled edge of course, have only two cutting edges, the one in action at the bottom and the one at the top, ready to be placed in the bottom as soon as the bottom one gets dull, always sharpen both edges perfect. If it scrapes rather dull with a gritty, scratchy sound, you have not done your best with your oil stone, if the next time it seems to be tuned up a bit higher you are improving, but don't be satisfied until you get clear away from the scratchy, scraping sound.

Another Squaring Method

(By H. H. Siegele.)

Squaring for staking out a building, is the first real work that is done on the ground, speaking from the standpoint of erecting a building. There are many methods of squaring buildings in use; nevertheless, we are showing another method, and, as we believe, a better one than any we have seen used. Let us explain:

Stretch a line from a to b, on the established building line; then, in this



case it is 20 feet, stretch another line a distance equal to the width of the building, from line a-b, and parallel with it. The second line is shown between c and d, in the illustration. Half-way between these lines stretch line A-B, and at any convenient point drive a stake, as at e. Into this stake drive a nail so it will be directly under the line A-B. Hook your

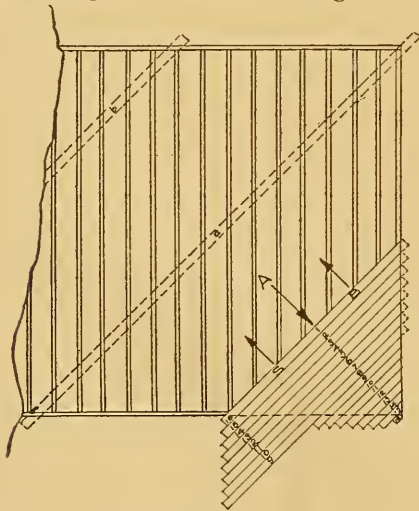
steel tape onto the nail at e, and at a convenient point on line a-b, establish point f. Establish point g, by making g-e equal to f-e. Then stretch line C-D in such manner that it will cross f and g, which will bring line C-D perpendicular to line A-B. Now establish the corner of the building, which is indicated at point h—establish point i, by making i-g equal to h-f. In the same way j and k can be established, making the distance from h to j, equal to the length of the building.

The points 1, 2, 3 and 4 show how, by means of measurements, any sized building can be staked out and squared, after A-B and C-D have been set perpendicular to each other, in the manner just explained.

Laying Rough Flooring

(By H. H. Siegele.)

An improved method of laying rough flooring is shown by the accompanying illustration. This method, no doubt, is not new to all of my readers; and yet, the writer has never seen it used, excepting where he used it himself. The purpose, as we shall explain, is to make room for two or more carpenters to work without getting into one another's way. Assuming that we are using 16-foot



boards, we will lay a board in the position shown at S-B. S-B standing for starting board, and at the same time for Sam and Boss. The starting board, which is also numbered 1, in place, we will let A, the apprentice, work in the direction of the center spear, and put

down board number 2, board number 3, number 4, number 5, 6, 7 and 8—at this point it will be observed, the off-fall of board number 8 is long enough to make number 9, and the off-fall of number 7 is long enough to make number 10, and 6 will make 11, and so on until we reach number 16, the last piece, which is the off-fall of number 1. While the apprentice is doing this, Sam and the Boss will work in the direction of the spears shown at S and at B, the apprentice joining them as soon as he gets the corner completed. When they reach the dotted lines shown at a, which represent the location of a diagonal tie-board, the purpose of which is to hold the joists in line, the board is taken up and used permanently in the rough floor. Another tie-board is shown at b: the board S-B answering for the first tie-board. It should be evident that this method of tying joists will eliminate the objectionable features always met with where the tie-boards are placed perpendicular to the joists.

Handrailing

The 1886 edition of Riddell "New Elements of Handrailing" is out of print and no longer available. At the present time however, the 1872 edition is being revised and will be available about July 1st. The price is \$5.00 per copy, and may be obtained from W. K. Stewart Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Information Wanted

The Secretary of the Free Library of Camborne, Cornwall, England, wishes to know the publisher and the price of Gould's Book on Handrailing.

Sandpaper Block

I'm writing you about a little scheme which I think will come handy to other carpenters.

I work at bench work in a cabinet shop. I use a cork sandpaper block a great deal, but I find a piece of heavy inner tube of a 3½ in. tire pulled over a ¾ x 3¼ block makes the best sandpaper block I ever used. I pass it to you if you care to publish it in "The Carpenter."

WALTER JOHNSON,

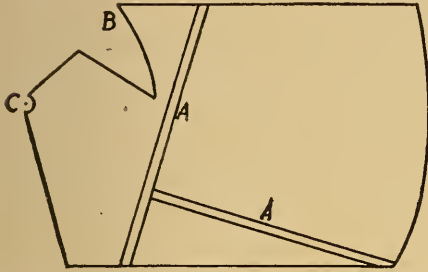
Sumner, Ore.

L. U. No. 1098.

A Flour Bin

In the March issue of "The Carpenter" I saw a flour bin sketch sent in by

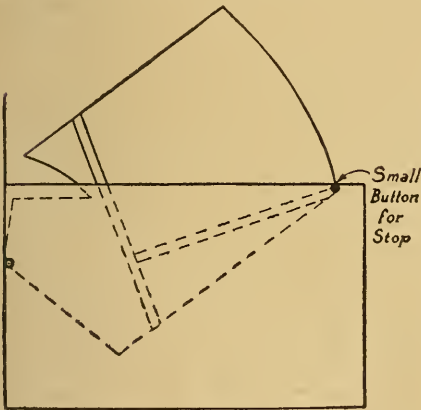
Brother Stoddard. We have a plan of a bin we use here, and think it a great success. I will send a rough sketch and



it may be of help to someone else. It is what we call a self-balancing bin. Very easily opened and closed, and will stand either way.

Showing side of bin ready for assembly.

A—Plowed out to receive back and bottom.



Showing Bin Open For Use.

B—Cut out to rock over base.

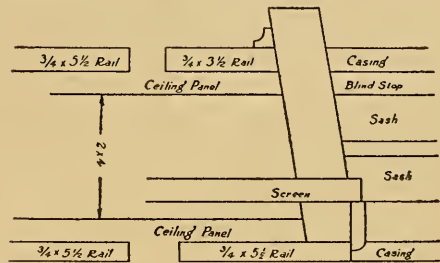
C—Half-round nailed on floor for bin to rock on, top and base circle laid off from half-round center.

Kirksville, Mo. IRVIE SEES.
L. U. No. 2057.

An Enclosed Porch

Some time ago I was called upon to enclose a front porch with screens and glass. My client wished to get away from the trouble of changing screens and glass each season. The enclosed detail will show how I treated the problem and may be of benefit to some of the members of our organization if given publicity in our Journal.

I used regular double hung windows and attached the screen to the lower sash as the detail shows, screen and sash against the stops, which I used all



around the frame, which makes a good job, is weather-proof and fly-proof also.

THOS. T. JORDAN,
Detroit, Mich. L. U. No. 19.

Cutting Studding

I read with interest the different methods of doing work which are printed in "The Carpenter" and I do not like to be the receiver all the time, so I will give one on cutting studding that may be of some help to the younger men at the game. By the following method one

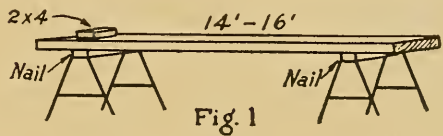


Fig. 1

may cut more studs, cut all of a length, and do it easier, doing away with squaring and measuring each stud. Take two carpenter horses, and toenail a wide plank on them, say 14—16 ft. long. Now, take a piece of 2 x 4 6' 8" long and fasten to plank across, near one end, if our studs are to be 9 ft., measure 9 ft. from 2 x 4 block and make a mark, fasten two pieces about 1 1/2 ft. long on plank so that they will center on the 9 ft., mark lengthwise, keeping them a little strong of 4 in. apart.

Now, place the stud to be cut against the stop block, and between the two on

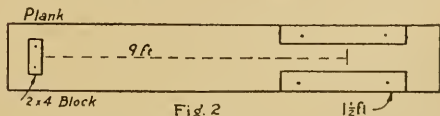


Fig. 2

the 9 ft. mark, and square across all three on 9 ft. mark. Now, check your work by measuring 9 ft. on stud, if right

saw through the three pieces on the squared line to plank, and continue until the number of studs required are cut.

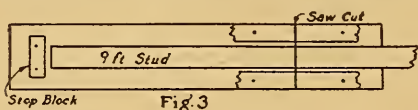


Fig. 3

By using this method all studs will be cut square, and the same length, it will take from 10 to 15 minutes to make, the principle may be used for top and bot-

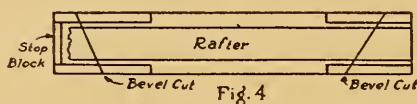


Fig. 4

tom cut of rafters, by adding two more long strips at the other end of plank, laying off on strips the top and bottom bevels.

E. W. TOWNE,

E. Kingston, N. H.

A Correction

In an article by L. Perth, L. U. No. 10, appearing in the March issue of "The Carpenter" there occurs an error that might confuse the reader unless corrected.

In the first example, to-wit: It states the number of board feet in a joist 20 feet long, 3 inches thick and 8 inches deep will be 23 multiplied by $3" \times 8"$ or 24 square inches, which equals 552, etc.

As the joist is 20 feet long it obviously follows that 20×24 equals 480 divided by 12, equals 40 feet, B. M., the correct solution and no doubt the one intended. Brother Perth's article is good and will repay the student who memorizes and uses it in his daily vocation.

My method of calculating amount of board feet in timbers 3" thick is to multiply one-half of width by one-half of length, the result will be the correct answer. Take Brother Perth's example, joist $3" \times 8" \times 20'$, one-half of 8 equals 4.

One-half of 20 is 10— 4×10 equals 40 feet, B. M., this method is easy and absolutely reliable. Another good stunt that may help some Brother Chip is how to estimate the exact quantities of joists, studs, rafters, etc., placed 16", 18", or 20" to centers, proceed as follows:

For 16" to centers multiply by 3 divided by 4.

For 18" to centers multiply by 2 divided by 3.

For 20" to centers multiply by 3 divided by 5.

Example: For building 60 ft. long how many joists required at 16 to centers? 60 times 3 equals 180, divided by 4 equals 45. Always add one to net number as a starter and you have the correct quantity.

In answer to Brother Carpenter, Vancouver, Wash., I leave rough opening in frame over glass measurement as follows:

Example: Window $24" \times 30"$, width 35", height 72".

Finished frame $24" \times 30"$, width 28 1-8", height 66".

Note. The height of finished frame should be measured from dado to dado on line of parting stop.

These dimensions are for stock sash only, and should not be confused with special detail windows.

D. KENNEDY,

Girard, Kans.

L. U. No. 1898.

In Answer To Brother Zaluk

Please accept the following as a reply to Brother Zaluk's questions published in the April issue of the Journal.

In the preparation of blueprint paper for making copies of drawings the following sensitizing solution is used:

A. Dissolve 1 ounce of "amonia citrate of iron" in 6 ounces of water.

B. Dissolve 1 ounce of "potassium ferro-cyanide" in 6 ounces of water.

These solutions must be kept in separate bottles and in a dark place.

To prepare the paper mix equal quantities of A and B, and apply liberally to one side of the paper with a sponge. Let the paper remain in a horizontal position until the chemical has set on the surface, which will take but a few minutes. The paper which is now of a bright yellow color on the prepared side should be hung up to dry in the dark.

The room in which the paper is being prepared should be darkened by pulling the shades down, since the direct rays of light affect the sensitized surface. The prepared paper should be kept in a dark place so that no light can come in contact with the prepared face; otherwise its value will be greatly reduced.

Blueprint paper, however, is very seldom sensitized at the present time by users since the manufactured blueprint paper may be obtained at a price which

hardly warrants the trouble of sensitizing small quantities.

Printing: The printing is done in every respect in the same manner as for ordinary photographic prints, the tracing representing the negative. Behind the glass of the printing frame lay the tracing face next to the glass; behind the tracing the blueprint paper—prepared surface next to the tracing. Put out in the sun until sufficiently printed. The exposure will vary in sunlight from 3 to 10 minutes. After the exposure wash the print thoroughly in cold water for about ten minutes and hang up to dry.

The print, after washing, should be a deep blue color, with clear white lines. If the color is a pale blue—it means the print was not sufficiently exposed to the light and if the lines of the drawing are not perfectly clear and white—the print has been exposed too long.

Sunlight is ordinarily utilized for blueprinting at home. The modern blueprinting machines use electricity and are equipped with powerful arc-lamps of special construction. To use ordinary electric light for home printing is rather a slow process, since even the strongest incandescent lamp will not produce enough light to act rapidly on blueprint paper. However, it may be given a trial and in that instance the distance from the face of the printing frame glass to the electric bulb should be equal the diagonal of the drawing which is being printed.

L. PERTH.

Chicago, Ill.

L. U. No. 10.

Reply To Brother J. B. Ingham

Evidently J. B. Ingham, of Spokane, Wash., did not try my method of blocking out base, else he would not have condemned it so severely. I have used the "wedge-shaped piece, shingle or lath," he speaks of, and it was because these methods were so unsatisfactory that I tried the method explained on page 56 of the March Carpenter. "What surface has the head of a 16d or 20d nail?" Mr. Ingham asks, "and who wants to drive them?" That's not a hard question. There is enough surface there to hold the base in the right position, and if the plastering is "dubbed off," say almost the full width of the base, then two, or even three nails can be driven, each nail driven a little above the other. This, however, is seldom nec-

essary. Mr. Ingham says this method will cup and split the base. If the base will cup or split by the nail method of blocking out base, it most assuredly will cup or split when a shingle, lath or wedge-shaped piece is used. And who wants to whittle around on wedge-shaped pieces, shingles or laths, only to find on nailing the base, that they are either too thick or too thin—or perhaps find that the blocking has split and dropped out from behind the base? Such results often cause carpenters to express themselves privately. "Show us the best," Mr. Ingham begs at the close of his letter. Well! We have never seen the best, and do not know what the best is. Oh, we have seen what some persons call the best, but that isn't the best. The best does not exist in reality—the best is still within the realm of idealism. I do not attempt, and never will, to give my readers the best, nevertheless, it is my purpose to tell them what I know about the various problems that I may see fit to offer. I do not write the best, I specialize in what I know.

H. H. SIEGELE.

Replying To Brother Siegele

I am taking the liberty of answering through your columns Brother H. H. Siegele's article on "Wasteful Economy" page 55, and now in interest of the carpenters let us have an analogy of both methods and compare them that men may judge for themselves. Let us say we will make both sides of studding if they are not sized, which most of our studding is not here in the Eastern states, only one way, and that for thickness of partition. They will not hit but one mark and should we allow them as sized both ways then they are not the same size as the width of square or tongue of square, and you have to move the square $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ or something to care for thickness of the studding.

Now, we have looked at that way of marking, let us look at the other way of marking one side stud and as we make that mark, just carry our pencil back part way across the stick or partition cap, which is quicker than stopping to mark the thickness of the studding. It is not necessary to make a cross. Some twenty-eight years ago in setting up partitions and laid of both sides of studs one of my workmen got hold of a stud about $2\frac{1}{2}$ " thick. Of course, it had to go over the mark on one side and he

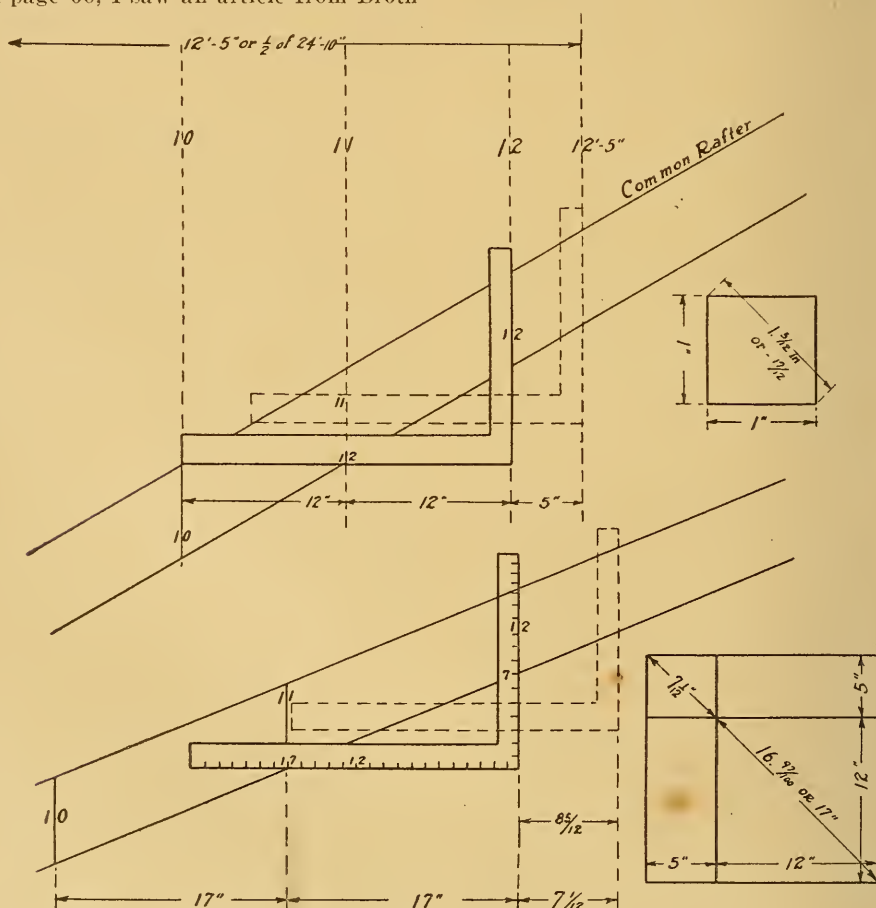
put the top over on the other side, making the stud stand about 1 in. out of plumb, and as it happened, right side of the door way. Well, I then and there adopted the method of marking on one side of the studding and have followed that rule ever since, not because it is a time saver, but because I think it a much better method. Now I have read with great interest the many good and instructive articles written by Brother Siegle and enjoyed them immensely, and I hope he will not take this with any offense.

Gardiner, Maine. H. W. SCOTT,

In Answer To Brother Smith

In the April issue of "The Carpenter," on page 60, I saw an article from Broth-

er brother stated that he knew how to get the length if the building was even 24 ft. and I take for granted that the brother uses the so-called step system, which to my knowledge and experience, is the most practical way to lay off a rafter. Now, in order to fully explain the matter I will begin with the common rafter. If the building is 24' 10", then half of the width or the run for the common rafter would be 12' 5", and for example we will use 7" rise to 1' run. Then you will apply the square 12 times using 12 on the blade and 7 on the tongue, and when you have applied the square 12 times you will then have 5" more to get. This is done simply by holding your square in the same position as if you were going to lay out one more foot,



er H. Smith of Paterson, N. J., asking for information as to how to get the length of a hip or valley rafter where the building was 24' 10" wide. The

but slide the square gently along until the figure 5 is in perfect line with the last plumb mark made on the rafter at 12', thus giving you 12' 5" on the run.

The hip or valley rafter is laid out in the same manner, except by using 17 on the blade and 7 on the tongue. The reason for using 17 is that it is the nearest possible figure on the square to use, the correct figure being 16 97-100. Now, to get the correct length of the hip or valley, use 17 on the blade where before you used 12, and the same figure on the tongue, which is 7, thus applying the square 12 times, and make mark all the way across the rafter at the last application of the square, it being the correct length of the hip or valley if the building was even 24 ft., but since the building is 24' 10" there is 5" to lay out on the run of the hip, as was on the common. Now, to get this correctly, it will have to be done by the use of twelfths (12ths). This can be done very easily by this simple method.

Please notice that in laying out your common rafter you used 12 on the blade and when you began to lay out your hip you used 17 in the same place that you used 12 before. Now, since the difference in 12 and 17 is 5, and in 5 in. there are 60 twelfths, and since 17 is representing 12 in this case, this extra 5 in. must be equally divided into 12 equal parts, and since there are 60 twelfths in 5 in. then for every inch that is added on the hip run you must add 5-12, thus making the gain on the hip run 5-12 greater to the inch than on the common, and since you have got 5 in. to take care of, you will add the 5 in. as you did before and then in addition to this add the other extra 5-12 to each additional inch, which would be 5 times 5 is twenty-five. Thus you must add to you 5 in. twenty-five twelfths, and since twenty-five twelfths is equal to 2 in. and 1-12, thus you will slide your square gently along as though you were going to lay out one more foot until 7 1-12 is in perfect line with the last application of the square, this being the correct length of a hip or valley. Below I will give a table which will be helpful to any brother that might not be perfectly clear on this part of roof framing.

If the building is 24' 2" wide, then half of the building would be 12' 1", and on your hip you will take care of the extra inch by adding 5-12, thus 1 5-12 inches.

If the building is 24' 4", then you will add to the extra 2 in. 10-12, thus 2 10-12 inches. And for 6 in. additional in width of building take care of the

extra 3 in. by adding 15-12, or since 15-12 is equal to 1 in. and 3-12, thus you will take care of the extra 3 in. by adding 4 in. and 3-12, and for 10 in. additional in the width of the building, you will take care of the extra 5 in. by adding to each inch 5-12, and since 5 times 5 are 25 and 25-12 is equal to 2 in. and 1-12, thus you will say 7 in. and 1-12, which is the correct length for a hip for a building 24' 10" wide. There is one more thing I would like to mention that might make things more clear to the brother who desires to have his hip or valley fit perfectly. We will take for example the above hip, now since we have all acknowledged that 17 is not right, and that 16 97-100 is right, you will notice that on this hip that you have just laid off, is 3 times 12, which is 36-100 too long. Of course, this does not make any material difference and cannot possibly be detected by the eye, but in order to stop the critic before he has time to strike, 36-100 is as near 1-3 of an inch as any carpenter can saw with an 8-point saw, so we will remedy our mistake in cutting the above hip by taking off 1-3 of an inch, which is 4-12.

This need never be done on any ordinary building, in fact the only time I ever did it myself was on a building that was 84 ft. wide, and after I got my hip laid off I was aware of the fact that I had applied 3-100 42 times that I should not have done, so I just corrected my mistake by saying 3 times 42 is 126, thus I measured back from the last mark made, 126-100 or 1 1/4 in., therefore having it as near correct as is possible to get it. There are many other complicated cuts that I have made a special study of that I will be glad to answer if any one will write me.

E. T. DALTON.

Clearwater, Fla.

L. U. No. 1275.

* * *

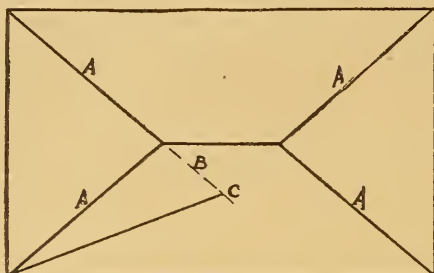
Answering inquiry of H. Smith, Paterson, N. J.

The cut for any hip rafter is 17" on blade and whatever rise per foot run on tongue. Or run per foot span for hip and valley.

6" rise x	1.50.
7" rise x	1.53.
8" rise x	1.56.
9" rise x	1.60.
10" rise x	1.64.
12" rise x	1.73.
15" rise x	1.88.
18" rise x	2.07.

As per question, building is 24' 10" wide, the run of common rafter would be 12' 5".

If roof has pitch of 8" per foot run the length of common rafter is 12' 5"



D equals 149" x 1.20 equals 178.8" or 14' 9" equals 14' 11".

The hip would be 149" x 1.56 equals 232.44" or 19' 37" or 19' 5.44"

The best and only way is draw diagram of roof as cut lay of ridge and hips.

At place lay square on hip line A with blade on A and tongue as B, make dot



Plumb Cut.

Dotted Line Length Rafter Foot As Wanted.

on tongue at rise of roof C, length is C to D.

Of course all lengths of rafters is considered from plate line through center with same raise at plumb cut as at plate and heel added.

W. H. MATKIN,

Chicago, Ill.

L. U. No. 10.

* * *

Before answering Brother Smith's question, I often wonder if the beginner at roof framing is not bewildered by the different methods offered by some of our brother carpenters.

I myself get dizzy and puzzled by the a's and b's and c's and d's, etc., that I often wonder whether one gets the length of a rafter or is learning the alphabet.

I claim that there is no such thing as the "art of framing a roof" and furthermore, I will teach any carpenter how to frame a hip and valley roof in 15 minutes. More complicated roofs will come by experience.

The best, safest and simplest method is to step out your work, all old-timers will agree with me. Figure as little as possible.

To get the side cut for jack, mark two lines corresponding to plumb cuts, separated by distance equally the thickness of stock used. Square across edge of rafter and cut on diagonal. Very simple, no figuring and no alphabet.

Now, to answer Brother Smith.

The run of the building is 12' 5". The diagonal of 12" is 17", which is the unit per foot run. Did it ever occur to you to find the diagonal of 5" by making a square of 5" and get that length on your square, and square across that? Simple enough. So are all the so-called problems of roof framing.

L. COHEN, Fin. Sec.,

Los Angeles, Cal.

L. U. No. 1976.

Who Can Frame This Roof?

How many can frame this roof? All to be hipped, excepting the two gables



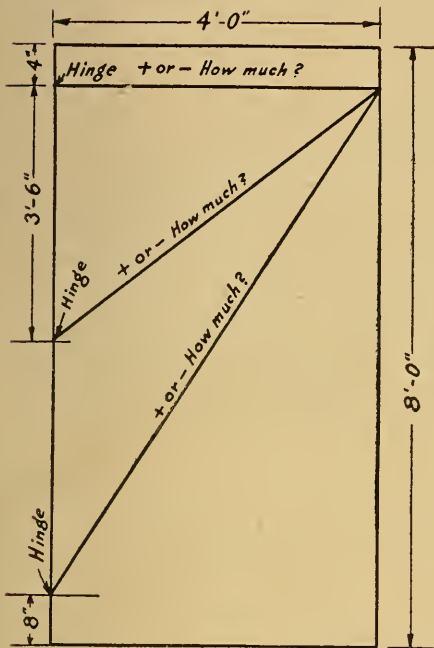
in front. This cottage was built in La Grand, Ore., about 23 years ago.

J. JONES,

Seattle, Wash.

L. U. No. 131.

A Problem In Carpentry



Garage Door—Weight 50 pounds.

Herewith is a sketch of a door. If you think it worth while please publish it in our Journal for the boys to practice on.

J. W. MILLER.

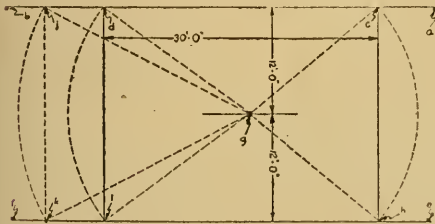
Newcastle, Pa.

L. U. No. 206.

Advanced Squaring

(By H. H. Siegele.)

Every mechanic is familiar, or more or less so, with the old reliable 6-8-10 method of squaring. The method is accurate, if the user of it is accurate in the application of the method; which is true with all reliable methods. But the writer believes that he has discovered (for he has never seen any one else use it, nor



has he known of it before) a simpler method of squaring the staking out of a building, than the 6-8-10 method or any

other method that he knows, for that matter.

Here it is:

Stretch a line from point a to point b, as shown by the accompanying illustration, on the chosen building line. Assuming our building is 24 feet by 30 feet—parallel to line a-b and 24 feet from it stretch line e-f. This done, establish the corner, which is indicated at point c. From c measure off 30 feet which will establish point d. Now, half way between lines a-b and e-f, drive a stake as shown at g. On the top of this stake drive a nail so it will be exactly 12 feet from either line, as shown by figures on the drawing. This brings us to the squaring. Hook the ring of your steel tape over the nail and with the distance between g and c, establish point h, making h-g equal to c-g. Then take the distance between g and d and establish the point indicated at i. A line stretched from c to h, and another line stretched from d to i, will complete the four side lines of the building. The location of the stake driven at point g should be about half way between the two end lines, but not necessarily so—this is shown by the points j and k, which have been extended beyond the points d and i, in order to prove this point. For it will be seen that the dotted line j-k is exactly parallel with the line d-i.

The advent of the steel tape makes this method of squaring the staking out of a building, practical. If you have no steel tape, use the 6-8-10 method—it is a measuring pole method.

Answer To Brother of Vancouver

In regard to the measurements for cutting openings for doors and windows take size of door and add 3 in. each way, and for check-rail windows take the combined length of the glass and add 10 in. in height and to the width add 10 in. and for each window in width add 10 in., let it be as many as it may, 1 window, 10 in.; 2 windows, 20 in.; 3 windows, 30 in.; 4 windows, 40 in., and so on as long as they are to have weights with a $2\frac{1}{4}$ pocket.

Window frames should be made 4 in. wider than glass measure and 6 in. larger, taking measure from outside of lower sash. Four in. and 24 in. on the 2 ft. square makes a good bevel for the sill.

F. A. CRANDALL.

Gary, Ind.

L. U. No. 1885.

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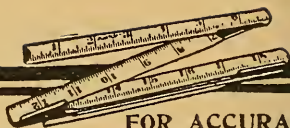
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Flat Carpenter Pencils (Label).....	.04	Cuff Links, pair (Roman or White) Gold.....	1.50
Rubber Tip Pencils (Label).....	.05	Belt Loop and Chain, Rolled Gold.....	.75
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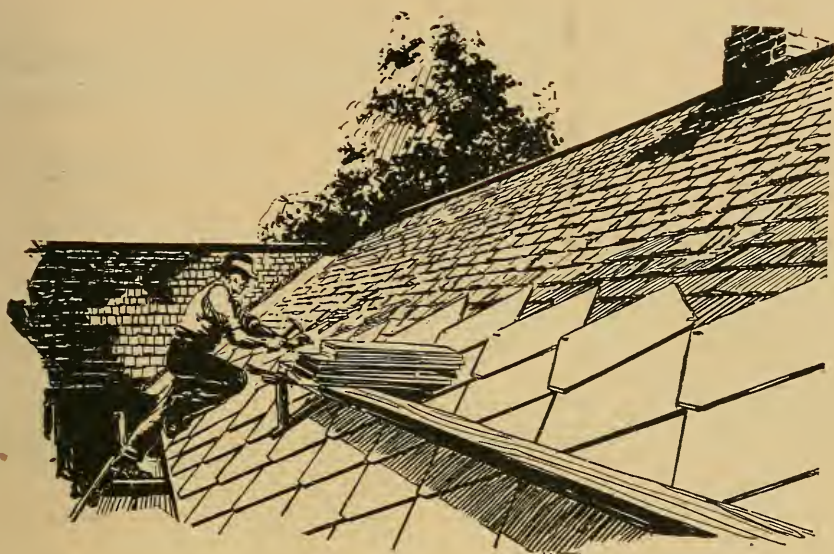
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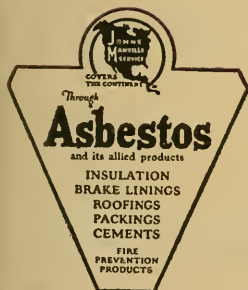
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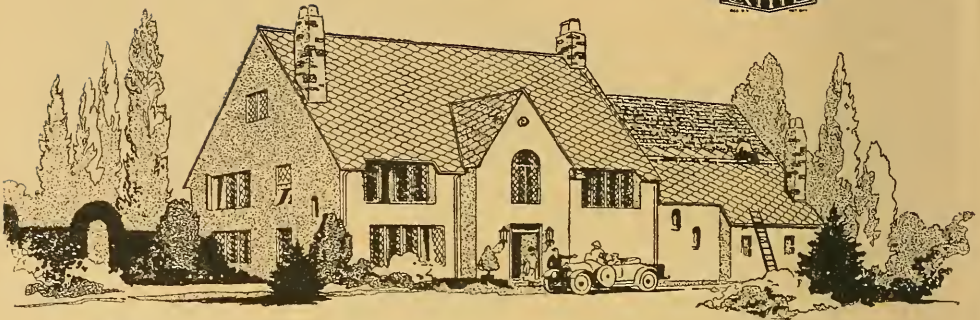


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In many cases because he is more alert to his opportunities—because for instance he readily sees that he can handle roofing and re-roofing jobs to advantage, and that it means good, profitable business for him.

What about *you* Mr. Carpenter, wouldn't you like to add to your profits? You can do it with Genasco Latite Shingles—and we will help you. Genasco Latite are famous for their distinctive beauty and for the protection they afford—and our series of two-page color advertisements in the Saturday Evening Post reach more than ten million readers every insertion—creating customers everywhere for Genasco Roofs.

Genasco Latite Shingles are made of high-quality long-fibred rag felt, saturated and then coated on *both sides* with Trinidad Lake Asphalt Cement. The undercoating is the famous "Sealbac" feature—exclusive with Genasco—protects the body of the shingle from the attacks of condensation and tends to make the shingles adhere closer to each other. A surface of granulated slate—red, green, or blue-black—renders Genasco fire-resistant.

Why don't *you* add a roofing department to your present business? We have a plan all laid out for you. Get the full details. We'll gladly send them upon request. Write us—today!

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Latite Shingles



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Look at the front and back views of a Genasco Latite Shingle. Note the patented "key"—invisible on the finished roof. Locks every shingle tightly to those underneath—makes Genasco Latite particularly adapted for applying over old wood shingles.

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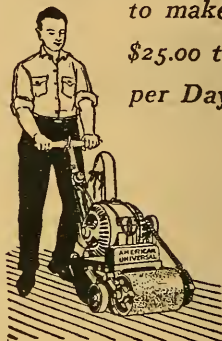
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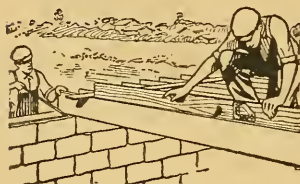
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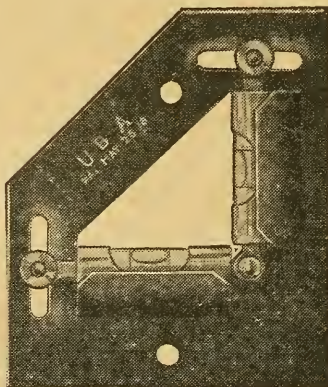


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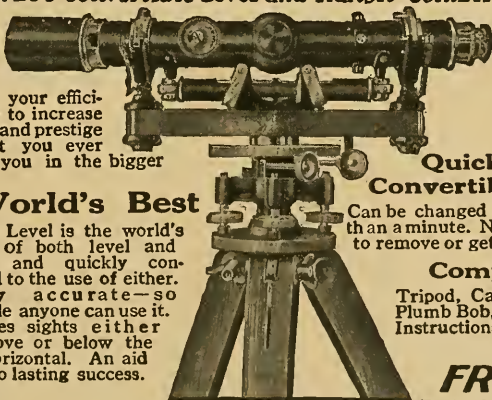
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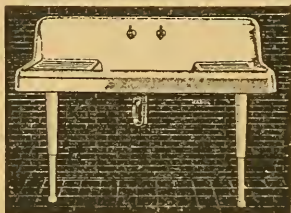
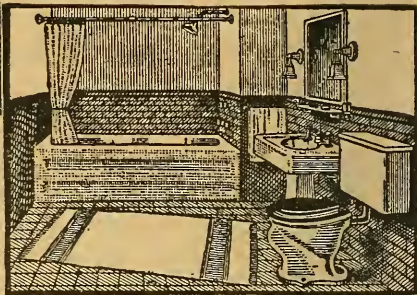
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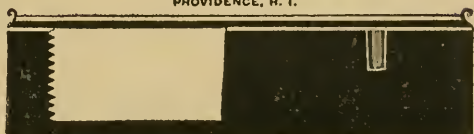
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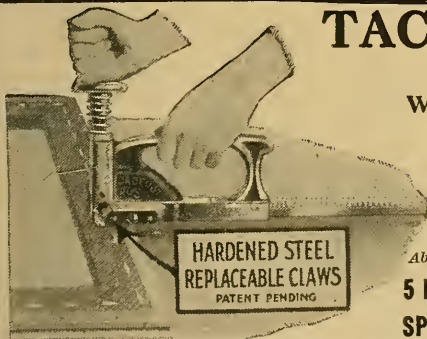
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No screen department is complete without a Crofoot Screen Tacker. Soon pays for itself in time and labor saved. Fast as you whack it the Crofoot will Tack It. Drives 77 staples with one loading. Reloaded in 3 seconds. Equipped with removable hardened steel claws. Draw with a claw and tack with a whack.

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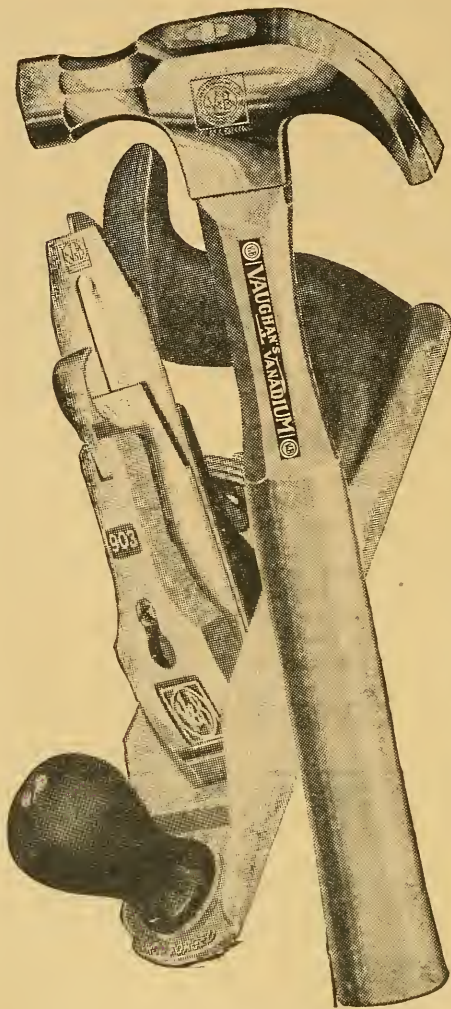
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Level with inter-
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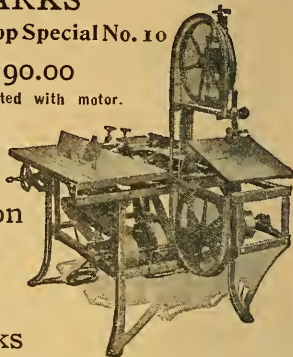
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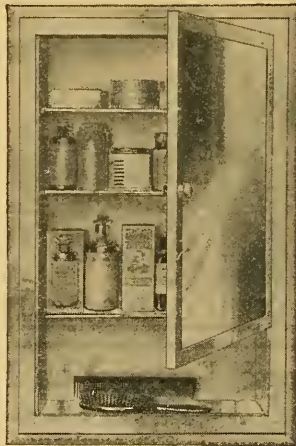


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*assures garage
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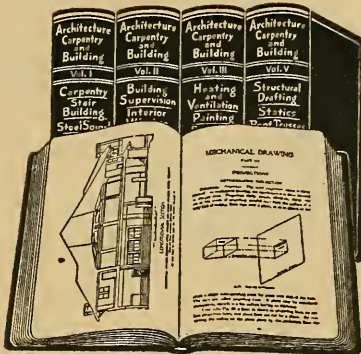
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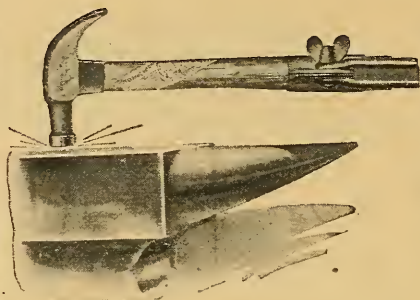
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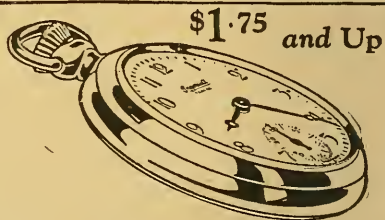
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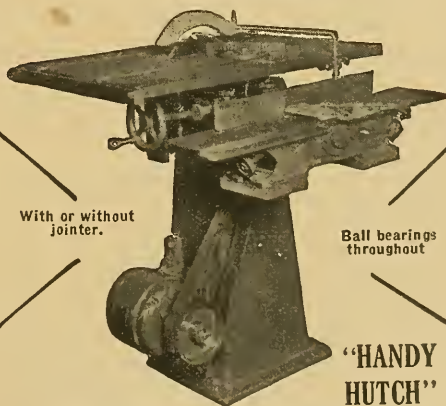
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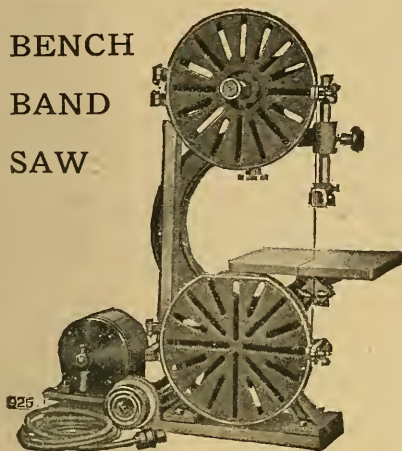
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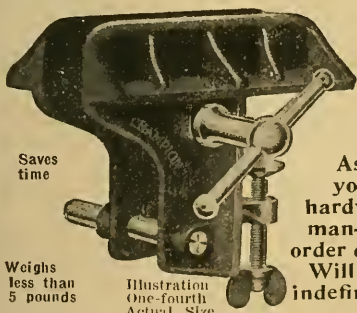
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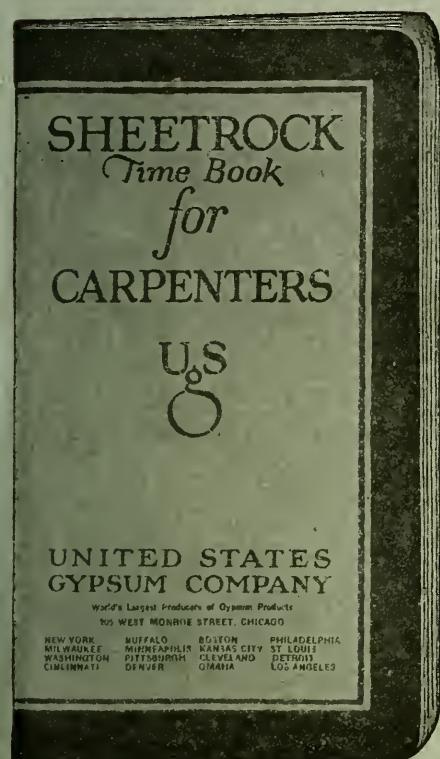
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The CARPENTER

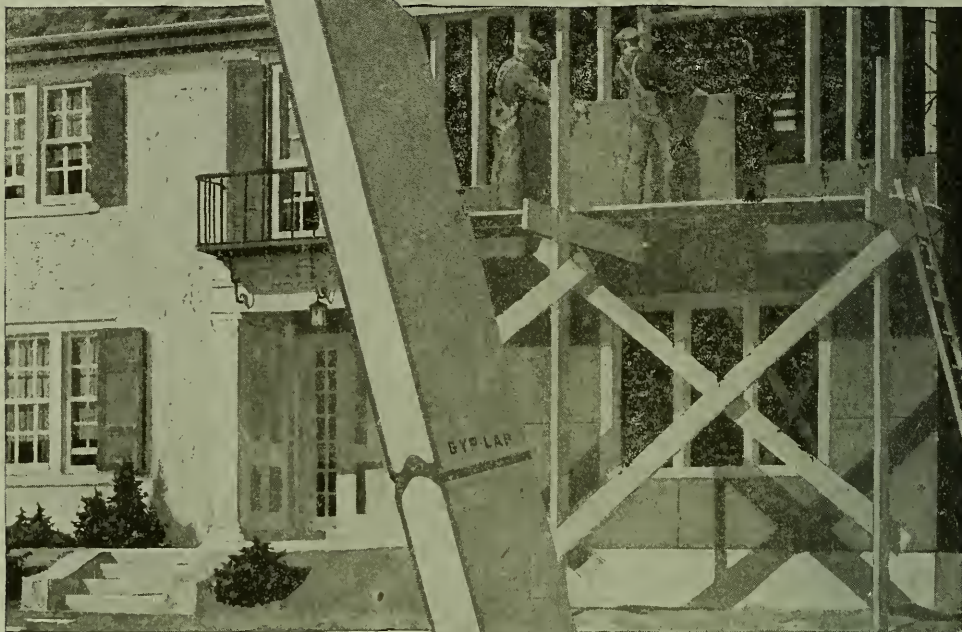


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Volume XLVI, No. 7.

JULY, 1926

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The coupon when filled out with name and address and mailed to our

FLOOR SANDING DEPARTMENT

will bring you complete information, prices and order blank.

LOOK FOR THE



TRIANGLE TRADE MARK

**MANNING ABRASIVE
COMPANY INC.**

P. O. Drawer 74

Troy, New York

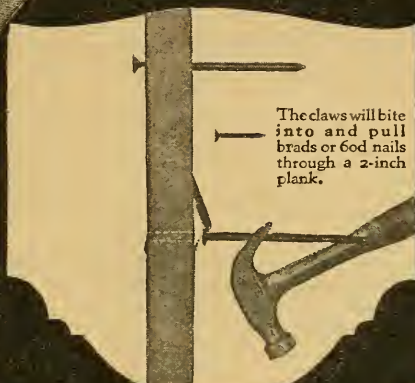
MANNING ABRASIVE COMPANY, INC.
Troy, New York
Send me information on
Floor Surfacing Papers
Floor Sanding Dept.
Speed-grits Floor

ESTWING UNBREAKABLE HAMMERS

OVER 100,000 men who use Estwing hammers all day and every day vouch for the way this "Lifetime" hammer has saved them money, time, trouble and effort. The head and handle are forged and tempered from one piece of special, tool steel. The head cannot get loose or fly off.

See Your Dealer Today

He will show you these hammers with the handle that is "the FIRST and ONLY strong enough for all jobs and lightest for its strength." If he has no stock use the coupon below.



Comfortable Leather Grip

The New Grip that Hands Cling to Without Getting Sore

The grip on this hammer is shaped by hand for the hand. Non breakable. A non conductor of heat and electricity.



This illustration shows one of the sole leather washers which are forced and riveted onto the light, steel shank to form the Estwing grip.

ESTWING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Rockford, Illinois.

Please send me the tools checked below. I enclose \$.....or will pay the postman when the tools are delivered. My money will be refunded if the tools are found faulty within 30 days.

- ☐ Curved claw hammer, 16 oz. \$2.00
- ☐ Curved claw hammer, 20 oz. \$2.25
- ☐ Straight claw hammer, 16 oz. \$2.00
- ☐ Straight claw hammer, 20 oz. \$2.25
- ☐ Half Hatchet\$2.25
- ☐ Utilax\$2.25
- ☐ Scouting Ax\$2.00

Name

Street

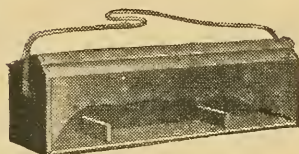
City State.....

My Dealer's Name

(Enclose 15c extra per tool to cover shipping charges)

The Kennedy "Carpenter's Tote Box"

Durable
Easy
to Carry
Handy
to Use
Inexpensive



K-32—32 x 8 x 10 1/4



The Kennedy All-Steel "Tote Box" was Designed by Carpenters

They suggested the convenient design—the wooden bottom with a rack for three saws and a place for a level and a square. Then it was built to conform to the Kennedy standard of construction that for the last fifteen years has so well served the man who carries tools. No wonder carpenters from all parts of the country say it's a big help—you'll say so, too.

In it you can carry to any place on the job all the tools you need—and when you have it in the tool house at night, you can lock it with a padlock.

The very low price is within reach of every carpenter. See it at your hardware store—or we will send you more information on request.

KENNEDY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

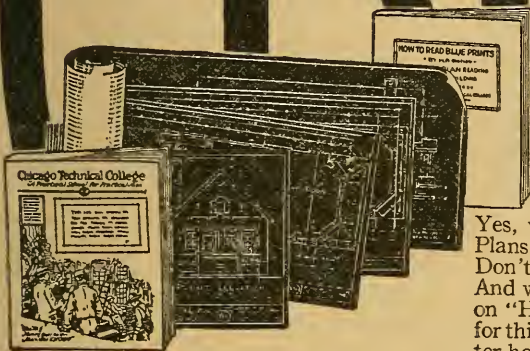
201 TYLER STREET • VAN WERT, OHIO



"AN ALL-STEEL KIT FOR EVERY NEED"

FREE

to Carpenters and Builders



Short Training Brings Him \$450 Per Month

"When I started as a student I was a foreman at \$8.00 a day. For the past four months I have averaged \$450 per month." R. H. Edney, Asheville, N. C.

\$9,000 in Four Months

"I have made \$9000 in four months on nine buildings" writes Wm. J. Petrasek, Chicago, Ill.

LEARN AT HOME IN SPARE TIME

Plan Reading—Estimating

The Steel Square,
Roof Framing, etc.

Superintending—Contracting
**NO PREVIOUS SCHOOLING
REQUIRED**

If You Live in or Near Chicago

Visit our School for Builders, open day or evening. 500 carpenters and builders attend each year. You can get the same training *at home*, by mail. Same plans; same lessons; same instructors. The Coupon brings all facts *Free*.

Yes, we'll send you these *real* Blue Print Plans. They're sent Free and Postpaid. Don't send a penny. Just mail the coupon. And with the plans we send a 24-page book on "How to Read Blue Prints." No charge for this either. We want to show every carpenter how easy it is to learn, in spare time, to

Make More Money in Building

Today a man must know plans and specifications in order to get ahead in building. He must know how to lay out work and run jobs. Guessing won't do, and skill at your trade is not enough. The big money goes to the man who *knows*.

It's easy, by this new Chicago Tech. Method, to learn quickly, right in your own home. Your spare time is enough. Age does not matter and previous school education is not necessary. If you have worked as a carpenter or builder that's enough—we know just how to help you.

Get the Facts—Mail the Coupon—Now

Now is the time for you to decide whether you are satisfied to go along at the scale wage, bossed by others. We want the *live wires*, the "go-getters" among carpenters and builders—men who believe in themselves, and *know* that they can learn to run jobs and direct work—and later, perhaps, take contracts themselves. Such men we can help to make more money—much more money—and win success in building.

Find out what others have done. Our free booklets tell all. Mail the coupon.

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Dept. 739, 118 East 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me without obligation, Free and Postpaid, your two Books and Blue Prints for Carpenters. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

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City State

Re-roofing is profitable business

With the right kind of roofing you will be able to get these jobs and make a mighty good profit on them

Look into the possibilities of this business and you will see why so many carpenters are finding it profitable to go after the re-roofing jobs. There's a steady demand. Every year a certain number of buildings in your community need new roofs. *Somebody* gets the business and the profits. Why

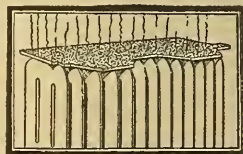
not you? Only a small amount of time and effort is required to sell your customers on the outstanding superiorities of Vulcanite Roofing. By actual demonstrations you can prove to a home owner that Vulcanite Roofing will give him the biggest money's worth.

You can prove Beaver quality to your customers with these famous 6 Daring Tests



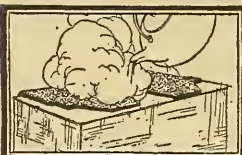
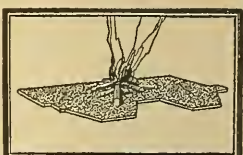
1 Twist It—Bend It. See how tough is Beaver Vulcanite. Note its full weight of strongest felt.

4 Put It on a Hot Radiator. Test its resistance to intense summer heat.



2 Scuff It. See how firmly embedded is its surfacing of crushed slate—proof against hardest wear.

5 Put Burning Embers on It. Satisfy yourself that it is truly fire-protecting.



3 Put It on Ice—Pour Boiling Water Over It. Prove it will stand sudden temperature changes.

6 Soak It in Water. See how well it is protected against moisture absorption.



**BEAVER
VULCANITE
ROOFING**



The original hexagon slab



Easy to lay—stays tight

There are many reasons why Beaver Jumbo Hexagon Slabs are the finest for re-roofing.

First—they are extra thick, extra heavy and lay flat over old wood shingles.

Second—the distance from the bottom of one shingle to the top of the one beneath assures a wide seal.

Third—each slab fits automatically into the design of the others,

rapidly and without a chance of incorrect laying.

Fourth—the triple and double thicknesses of overlapping shingles insure a weatherproof roof.

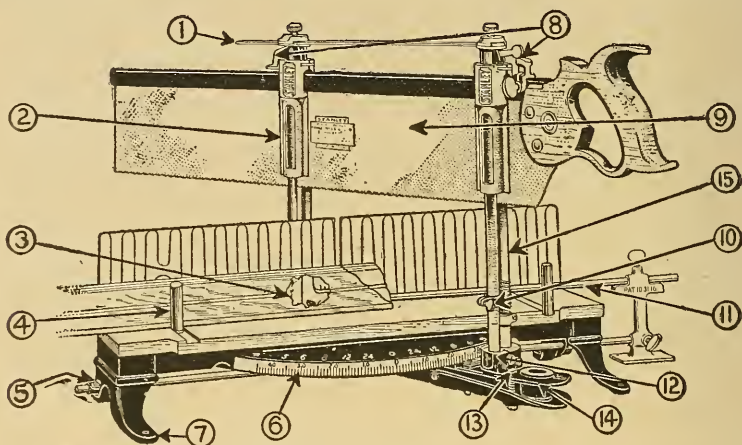
Fifth—the double butts give a heavy, attractive tile-like effect.

Send for a sample. Test it—compare it. Prove its superiority to your own satisfaction. Address Dept. 1707.

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., Inc., Buffalo, New York

BEAVER
VULCANITE
 R O O F I N G

TWO EXCEPTIONAL

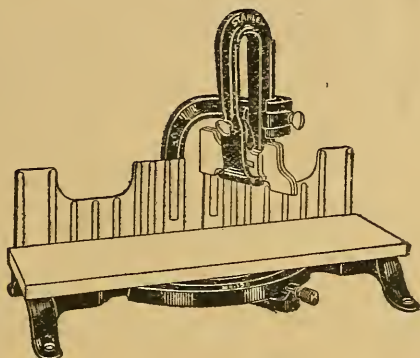


FIFTEEN FEATURES of Stanley Mitre Box No. 358

1. Tie Bar holds uprights rigid.
2. Maximum amount of guidance for saw in all positions.
3. Adjustable spurs in back keep work from slipping.
4. Stock guides hold odd shapes and pieces tight to the back.
5. Pointed Screws level the box and stop it from sliding.
6. Graduated quadrant is numbered for sawing 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, and 24 sided figures. Swivel clamps rigid in any position.
7. Detachable legs.
8. Automatic catches hold saw above work and release it when a trip engages the front catch.
9. A first quality saw.
10. Graduated upright bars have movable stops.
11. Length stop for duplicating pieces of any length.
12. Uprights can be turned to take up play for saw.
13. Uprights can be adjusted laterally to counteract improper sharpening of saw.
14. Two sockets permit the use of a long or short saw.
15. Can be made very compact for carrying by removing the uprights.

STANLEY

Stanley Mitre Boxes



Stanley Open Front Mitre Box No. 150

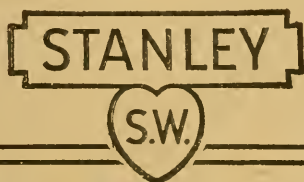
This is an excellent light weight and inexpensive mitre box that can be easily carried about from job to job. It has the following features:

1. Open front construction enables cutting lumber of extra width and makes the handling of long pieces easier.
2. It will take stock up to 4" in height.
3. Saw can be easily adjusted square with back and vertical with base.
4. Mechanical surfaces of the saw yoke and swivel arm provide a perfect fit, insuring rigidity and accuracy.
5. Swivel can be set and locked for all angles from 45° to 90°.
6. Its low cost will appeal to you.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT

NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

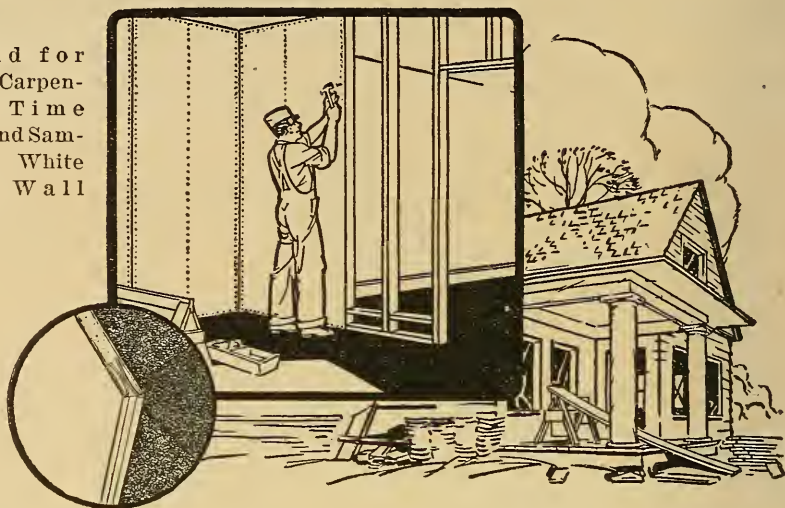
New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle



TOOLS

Stanley makes a complete line of Mitre Boxes suitable for every need in the woodworking trade. These are shown, with prices, along with the complete Stanley line of tools, in Catalogue No. 34. This catalogue contains many tables of value to the carpenter. We will be glad to send a copy on request.

Send for
Free Carpen-
ter's Time
Book and Sam-
ple of White
Rock Wall
Board.



White Rock Fireproof Wall Board

Offers the greatest opportunities for quick and economical construction.

WHY?

Because of its Exclusive Features—

Both sides alike—saves time in applying.

If one side becomes damaged in handling the other side can be used.

The four-ply nailing edge provides an exceptionally strong reinforcement for nails and insures smooth even joints.

You can drive a nail closer to the edge without danger of splitting.



Has been approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories.

It is made in sizes 32" and 48" wide by 6' to 10' long— $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick.

THE AMERICAN GYPSUM CO.
Port Clinton, Ohio



Illustrating house with Ambler Asbestos Shingle Roof, sides covered with fire-proof Ambler Asbestos Lumber, half-timber effect.

CARPENTERS ATTENTION!

You can increase your profits from roofing business and furnish your customers with—Fireproof, Rotproof, Weatherproof, Everlasting roofs by using

AMBLER ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Get our proposition on a car load with best trade price for your territory. We can furnish the diagonal, honeycomb or American styles in many permanent colors, including: Black, Grey, Tuscan, Red, Brown, Green, etc.

ASBESTOS SHINGLE, SLATE & SHEATHING COMPANY

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Pittsburgh, Penna.	

Asbestos Shingle, Slate and Sheathing Co., Ambler, Pa.

Please send me full particulars about your fireproof Ambler Asbestos Shingles and directions for applying same.

☐ Send your book "The Safe Roof for the Family."

Name

Street or R. D.

City State.....

☐ Check here if you want a sample.

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File Your Hand Saws Faster and Better

Simonds Special Hand Saw Files are a new SIMONDS Product in Files. They are guaranteed to file **MORE** hand saws—faster and more economically than any other file now being manufactured.

Ask your Hardware Dealer to get a dozen for you if he does not already have a stock of

**SIMONDS SPECIAL
HAND SAW FILES.**

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WITH

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**Free
Carpenters
Guide**

If you haven't got your copy of the Carpenters Guide—the little Red Book, filled with valuable information—write for it now. It's free.

SIMONDS

Makers of Simonds "Blue Ribbon" Hand Saws

SARGENT

Tools & Hardware



Time and labor saving planes and squares

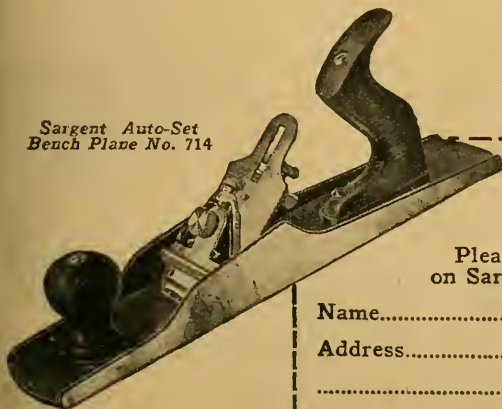
SARGENT planes and squares are designed and built for professional use exclusively. They are the handiest and most satisfactory tools of their kind you can use.

Sargent framing squares are the only squares made which require no figuring on your part. The necessary figures are all given in the rafter tables on the square. Markings are

accurate and permanent. The steel in these squares is highest grade and specially tested for trueness.

Sargent planes are made in every practical style and size—all with cutters of edge-holding chromium steel. The Auto-Set, illustrated, is a particularly convenient, time-saving type. The cutter may be removed, sharpened and replaced without changing original adjustment. See Sargent tools at your dealer's and try out your favorite style. Mail coupon to us for booklets.

*Sargent Auto-Set
Bench Plane No. 714*



SARGENT & COMPANY

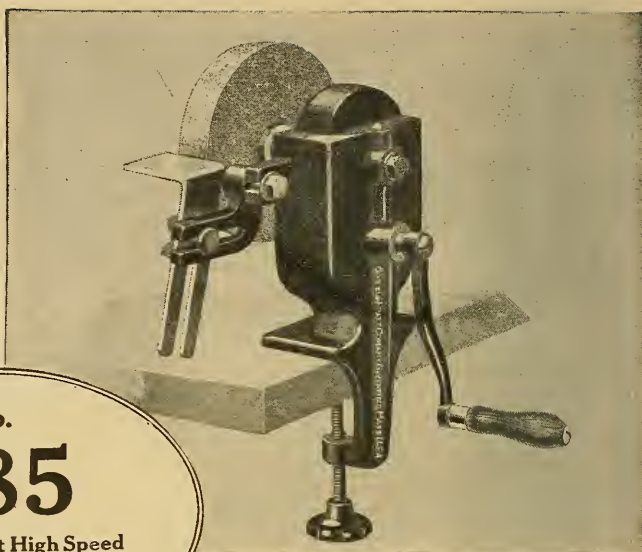
Manufacturers

55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

Please send, without cost to me, the booklet on Sargent planes and squares.

Name.....

Address.....



No.
485
Goodell-Pratt High Speed
Bench Grinder, Price
\$10

Sharp tools speed your work

Keen edges are easy with this handy, high-speed bench grinder.

WITH this Goodell-Pratt Grinder you can keep your tools in the shape you like to have them.

Can be clamped to, or detached from, your bench in ten seconds. Compact—and light enough to slip into your tool chest if you need it on the job.

The 5" x 1" abrasive wheel revolves 22 times to each turn of the handle. Gears are completely enclosed and packed in grease, insuring silent running. Work rest is adjustable.

Finished in red and black enamel. Stands 6½" above bench. Clamps to any

bench up to 2¼" thick. Weighs 10 lbs. 10 ounces. Price \$10.00.

For heavier work ask to see our No. 585 High Speed Grinder, with 7 x 11" wheel. No. 585 clamps to benches up to 3" thick, weighs 22 lbs. and is priced at \$15.00.

Sold by most good hardware stores. If you don't find it easily, write for name of distributor conveniently near you.

**Send for our pocket catalog
FREE to carpenters**

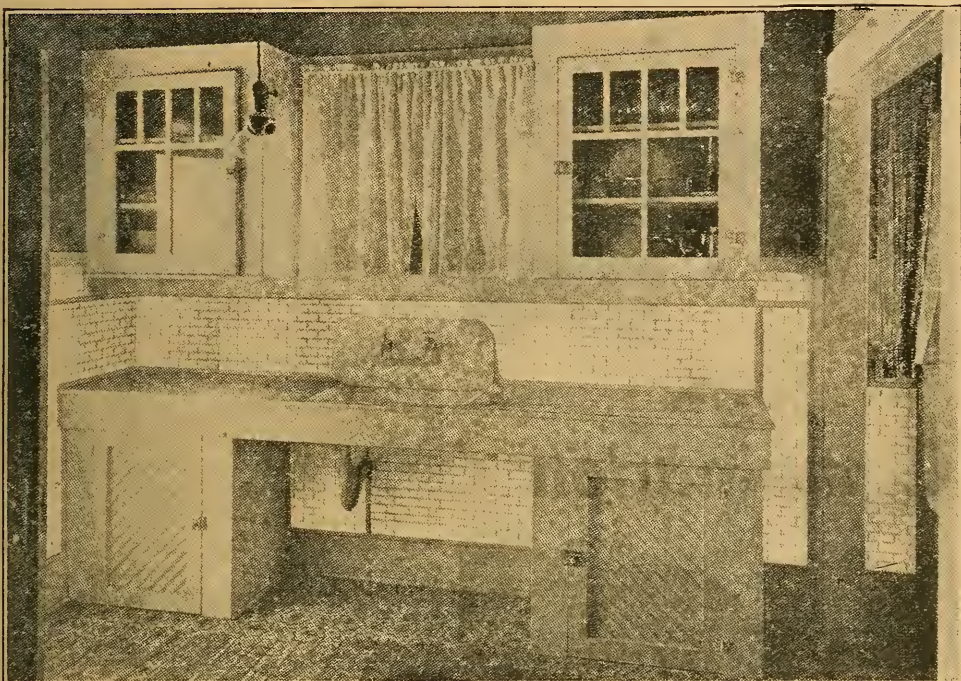
It shows the 1500 good tools by Goodell-Pratt, many of them especially for carpenters. Write for your copy TODAY.

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY, Greenfield, Mass.,

Toolsmiths

GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS



Profitable work for carpenters

IN San Antonio carpenters put in this Cornell Tile Board in the kitchen of Mr. Cox's new home.

Spick and span, hygienically clean, this kitchen will look well for years and years, and the cost to the owner was ridiculously low.

Cornell Tile Board is making friends for carpenters and home owners, because it is so well made; the tile marks are so deeply and clearly cut that several coats of paint do not fill them up; when laid, either over studding or old plaster, it gives the impression of real tile; and also because the cost is low.

Bathrooms, too, done in Cornell Tile Board, look artistic and sanitary. Such rooms add materially to the value of any home.

Get Cornell of your lumber dealer. It comes in several sized markings suitable for either small and large walls. Tile Board is a fitting companion to Cornell Wood Board and Super-Cornell. All are 100% wood products; no knots, no bark, just good clean wood.

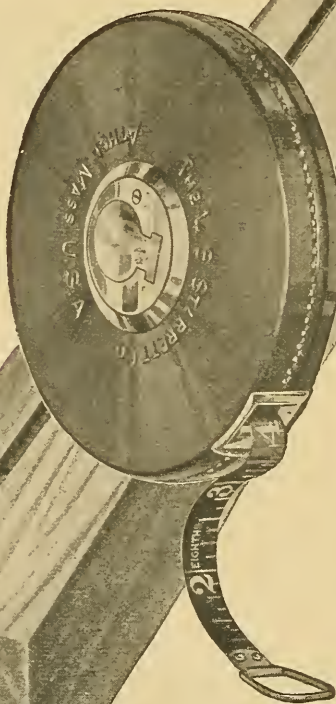
Cornell
Tile Board

Cornell Wood Products Co.,
190 No. State Street,
Chicago.



Some Combination

Starrett
Steel
Tape
No.
620



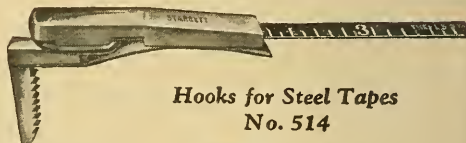
That little gadget—the Starrett No. 514 Hook for Steel Tapes—certainly saves a lot of steps, mistakes and time. Just slip it over the end of the joist or board you want to measure, walk away with the tape to the other end—and there you are. The measurement reads from the inside of the hook.

Of course, you got to have a good tape to start with—and that means a Starrett Steel Tape. No stretching or shrinking, quick reading figures with the foot figure before each inch mark, and push-button handles on the cases that save time, temper and fingernails. For accuracy they can't be beaten. Ask your dealer to show you a No. 620

Write us for free Catalog No. 23 "D".

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS.

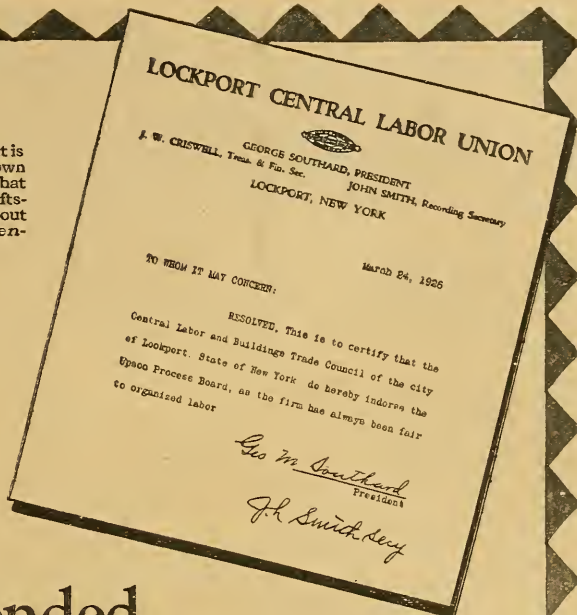


Hooks for Steel Tapes
No. 514



Use Starrett Tools

It is said that a prophet is without honor in his own home town. But see what the most responsible craftsmen in Lockport say about Upson Board. They endorse it



Recommended by Union Officers in its own home town

THE guiding officers of the Lockport Central Labor Union—Upson Board's home town—recommend Upson Board to union carpenters!

These officers know Upson Board! They know Charlie and Harry Upson, the men who developed the product that bears their name. They know the men who make Upson Board in the Upson Board factory.

They know Upson Board is harder, stiffer, nearly twice as strong as ordinary wallboards—the one board fittingly adapted for the finest of jobs. And they are not afraid to use it for that class of work. The Lockport Central Labor Hall itself is lined with Upson Board.

Why not try Upson Board for just one of your fine jobs? You'll like it! You'll

find it a "one man" board—great for ceilings because light in weight and easy to handle. Has a clean, strong cutting and nailing edge. Upson Self-Clinching Fasteners—a patented, exclusive Upson feature—eliminate ugly nail-heads.

Upson Board is thoroughly waterproofed, an excellent fire-retardant. Properly applied, it will neither warp nor bulge. The dependability of Upson Board is abundantly proved by its use in over a million buildings, with a year-after-year record of less than one complaint to every 8,000,000 feet sold.

Sure-fire plan sure gets business

Ask us to tell you about this plan that has increased the earnings of hundreds of contractors in towns just like yours.

Whether you are an independent builder, or employed, this plan will help you. Get the facts today. They have helped others—they can help you. Mail the coupon now!

UPSON BOARD

PROCESSED

The Upson Company
726 Upson Point, Lockport, N. Y.
Please send me samples of Upson
Products and details of your Sure-
Fire Plan to help me increase my
earnings.

NAME

ADDRESS

CARPENTERS

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Audels Guides answer questions—solve problems. Here Are Some Of The Hundreds Of Subjects Covered:—

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The carpenter who likes his work and takes pride in his craft will find AUDEL'S CARPENTERS & BUILDERS GUIDES to be of lasting value. A complete, standard reference work for the journeyman. A step-by-step study course for the apprentice.

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Practical diagrams and easy explanations show you how to handle any carpentry job in the easiest, most economical, most approved and most modern manner. Highly recommended and endorsed by the trade.

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To earn more—learn more! Thousands of Carpenters have read over these Guides to their profit. A few of their letters:—

"I have only had my Guides a month and have received a raise in salary already."

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"The Steel Square information in your Guides is worth the price of the whole set."

D. Wilkinston, Ashburton, N. Z.

"Information gained from your Guides puts me in line to earn top scale as a carpenter."

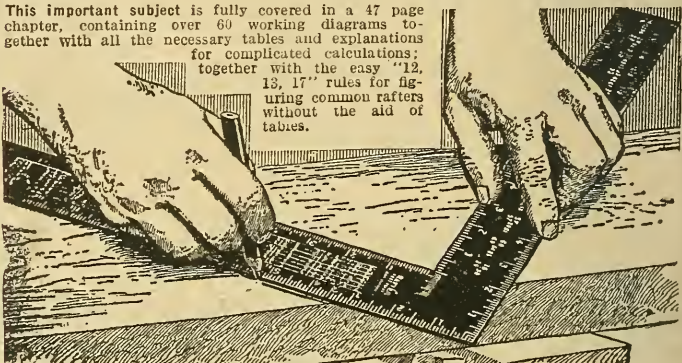
E. Kirkpatrick, Slave L., Alberta.

"I get the same instruction and information from your Guides that another concern wanted to charge me \$94.00 for."

W. Swinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOW TO USE THE STEEL SQUARE

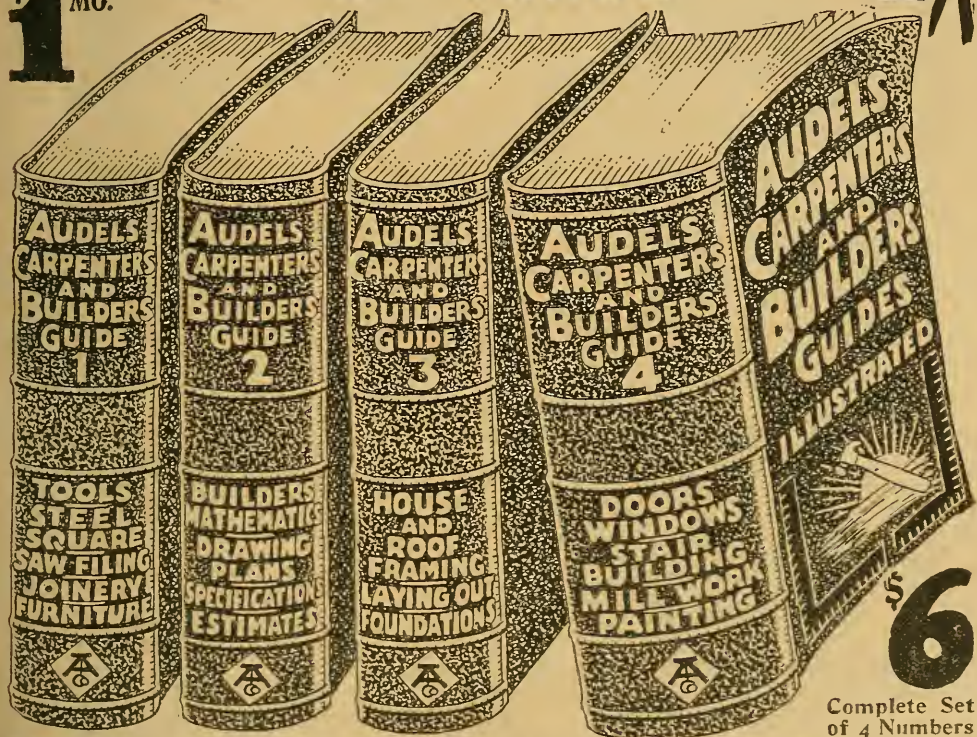
This important subject is fully covered in a 47 page chapter, containing over 60 working diagrams together with all the necessary tables and explanations for complicated calculations; together with the easy "12, 13, 17" rules for figuring common rafters without the aid of tables.



& BUILDERS

THE STANDARD LIBRARY OF THE TRADE

\$1 PER
MO.



\$6

Complete Set
of 4 Numbers

FREE TRIAL

Try these Guides out for a week. Read them over in the evening. Look up the job you are working on in the ready reference index. Carry a Guide along with you in your tool box or coat pocket. If after 7 days, you decide they are well worth the price to you and will prove a big help to you in your work—then start making the easy payments.

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Examine any book published by us without charge. If you like it, keep it. If not, send it back. Pay us only if you are satisfied. No charge if you are not.

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65 W. 23rd St. New York, N. Y.

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Send me for free examination
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BUILDERS GUIDES, 4 NUMBERS.**

If satisfactory I will send you \$1 within 7 days and \$1 monthly until \$6 is paid.

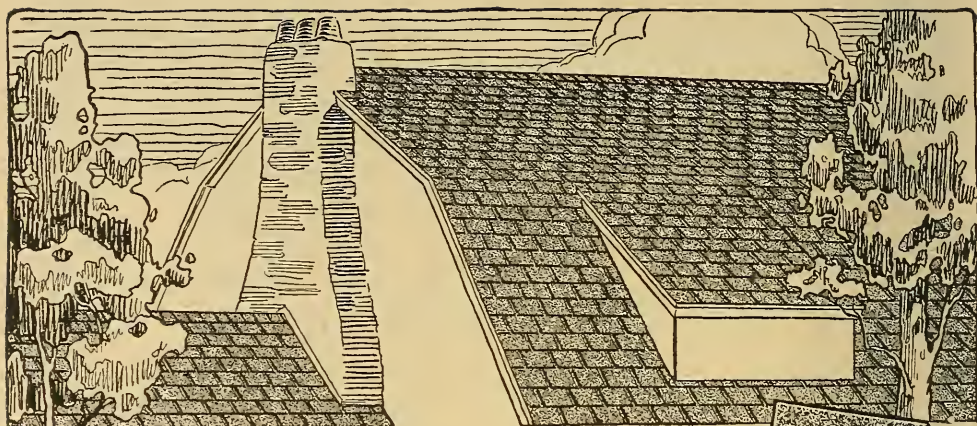
**\$1
PER
MO.**

Name

Address

Occupation

Employed by 7158



SUPPOSE you have just completed a Ruberoid Giant-shingle job—

What benefits have you derived?

- 1.—A saving in labor—136 fewer shingles to handle and lay per square and 272 fewer nails to drive.
- 2.—A saving of time—Ruberoid Giants are heavy individual shingles with the self-spacing and self-aligning feature.
- 3.—On a reshingling job you escape the dirt, the time and the trouble of removing old wood shingles, for Ruberoid Giants are especially adapted to laying right over them.

What benefits has your client obtained?

- 1.—A better roof—60 pounds heavier per square than the usual, standard-size individual shingle.
- 2.—A more durable roof—Ruberoid Roofs are still giving excellent service after thirty years' use.
- 3.—On a reshingling job he saves the expense of ripping off old shingles and cleaning up afterward.

Try Ruberoid Giants on your next roofing job.
The coupon is for your convenience.

RU-BER-ROID GIANT-SHINGLES

The RUBEROID Co.,
95 Madison Ave., New York City

CARPENTER

Gentlemen: Please send me without obligation a sample and full information regarding Ruberoid Giant-shingles.

Name.....

Address.....



Ruberoid Giant-shingles are 10" wide by 14" high. They are slate-surfaced in sage-green, tile-red or steel-blue.



He made his own tests

THIS man wanted to find out what kind of stuff a "Yankee" Plain Screw-driver is made of;—

And whether the blade would loosen in the handle.

First, he tried the temper and toughness of the blade. With "Yankee" No. 90 he cut off a strip of steel, without chipping or even marking the blade.

Next, he took this same No. 90, and, with the blade cutting across the grain, drove it into a four-inch plank.

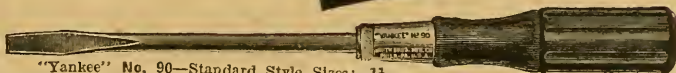
Then, with heavy blows on the handle he drove the blade through the plank, right up to the ferrule—without splitting or loosening the handle!

Finally, with the blade held in a "Yankee" Vise, he applied tremendous leverage to the handle. But even this powerful twist failed to turn or loosen the handle.

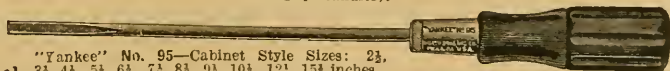
"YANKEE"—on the tool you buy, means the utmost in quality, efficiency and durability.



"Yankee" Tool Book—free. Send us a postal with your name and address and get this free book, showing how "Yankee" Tools save time and labor.



"Yankee" No. 90—Standard Style Sizes: 12, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15 inches. Sizes: 18, 24, 30 inches (have double-grip handles).



"Yankee" No. 95—Cabinet Style Sizes: 24, 32, 42, 52, 62, 72, 82, 92, 102, 122, 152 inches.

Your dealer can supply you.

Some other "YANKEE" Tools

Spiral Screw-drivers	Ratchet Bit Braces
Ratchet Screw-drivers	Ratchet Hand Drills
Quick-Return Screw-drivers	Automatic Push Drills
Swivel Base Bench Vises	

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

Make Better Mechanics



Let "the way it cuts" be your test of a saw

*Not the shape . . . nor the finish;
nor the spring in the blade.
But the way it CUTS, and keeps
on cutting, year after year.
Let that be your test of a saw.*

THINK about this saw question. You spend many hours each working day with a saw. You must have a saw that cuts. There is no way to test a saw in a hardware store that will prove it will last twenty years or three weeks.

Except this! You can look for a name that has stood every test of carpentry for 85 years.

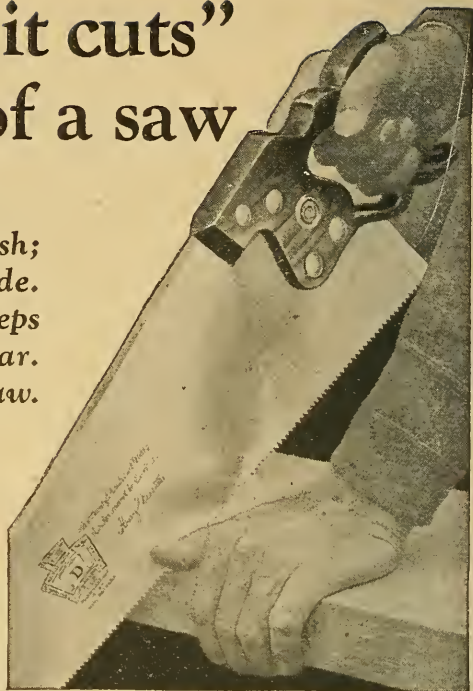
Henry Disston knew what a saw must do for carpenters. He worked out his own steel to make such a saw.

. . . balanced it to move naturally with your arm, tempered and tensioned it to give spring and life to the blade. Tapered it for free clearance in the cut.

So—decide on a Disston. Then think about shape, about temper and finish.



Here's the D-8 skew back saw, wide blade, favorite of carpenters for two generations.



Or you may want a lighter saw—a narrower blade.



Try the D-20 skew back saw. Or the D-23 if you like a straight back.

But if you want the finest of all saws, ask your hardware man to



show you the Disston D-115 saw.

Pick your shape. Disston makes them all. Suit yourself as to hang and balance. But be sure it's a Disston Saw.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

Makers of "The Saw Most Carpenters Use"
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

DISSTON

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

A Home Song

By Henry Van Dyke

*I read within a poet's book
A word that starred the page;
"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage!"*

*Yes, that is true; and something more
You'll find, where'er you roam,
That marble floors and gilded walls
Can never make a home.*

*But every house where Love abides,
And Friendship is a guest,
Is surely home and home-sweet-home;
For there the heart can rest.*

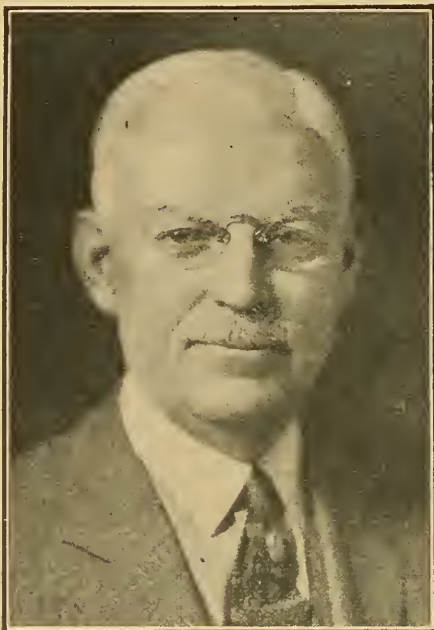
THE GENERAL SECRETARY'S SILVER JUBILEE



ON July 24, 1926, Brother Frank Duffy will have served a quarter of a century as General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. During that period he has seen many changes take place in our organization. From a membership of 87,000 it has grown to a membership of over 400,000. Wages have doubled and trebled. The hours of labor per day have been reduced; better working conditions have been established; the eight-hour day is now a permanent fixture; the Saturday half-holiday is in force and effect and the establishment of the five-day week is in operation. General working and living conditions have been greatly improved.

A quarter of a century ago the Organized Labor movement was weak; now it is strong, forceful, aggressive and with all just. It has taken its place as a recognized factor in the daily life of the nation. It is looked upon as a force for good and a power to be reckoned with where greed, avarice and selfishness predominate.

Twenty-five years ago the General Office consisted of a few rooms in the Lippencott Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Now we have our own office building in Indianapolis, Ind., known and design-



Frank Duffy, General Secretary

nated as "Carpenters' Building," well fitted and equipped to transact the business of the organization. We also have our own printing plant at our General Office, with up-to-date machinery and the latest and best equipment to get out our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter" on time and forward it to the home of each member. Besides that, we have under way the establishment of a Home, for our aged members, at Lakeland, Florida, and the creating of a Pension for those who may not want to take advantage of the Home.

General Secretary Duffy took an active part in all this work and his advice was sought on many occasions. He is not only the General Secretary of the organization, but he is also the Secretary of the General Executive Board, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, the Editor of "The Carpenter," the Historian of the organization and a Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor. He holds membership in Local Union No. 75 of Indianapolis. When he became General Secretary twenty-five years ago, he held membership in Local Union No. 478 of New York City, N. Y. Thirty years ago he represented that Union in the New York District Council and for several years was an officer of that Council.

In the re-organizing campaign which took place in New York City in 1917, Local Union No. 478 became Local Union No. 488 and that Union has decided to tender a reception to the General Secretary in honor of his Silver Jubilee on its regular meeting night, Monday, July 26, 1926, so that he can meet his old friends who were in harness with him over a quarter of a century ago, and at the same time become acquainted with those who have since joined.

The New York District Council also invited the General Secretary to a reception in his honor on July 28, 1926.

On his anniversary, July 24th, we can say:

"So today you stand amongst us
And our hearts are filled with glee,
When we gather 'round about you
On this day of Jubilee.

"May your Silver days but lengthen
To the lustre of the gold,
And the days that stretch before you
Teem with blessings many fold."

CHILD LABOR



At the Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Atlantic City, N. J., on May 27th, President Green of the American Federation of Labor said:

"The labor of little children is a gruesome subject. To our minds it brings depression and we shudder when we think of a child being forced to spend its early years in the cages and within the bars of industry. Such a policy is hostile to our modern sense of fairness and if we take notice of Child Labor we are, for humanity's sake bound to denounce it and exert every power of expression in an effort to secure the help of all people in achieving our avowed purpose of ending it.

"There are two fundamental reasons why organized labor has taken a positive, determined position against child labor. The first is the humane reason, the second is the economic reason. For centuries the years of childhood were happy for the children received the care of the mother, the blessing of freedom of play and action and the casual instruction in primitive hunting and tilling of the soil. There was but slight differentiation between the activities of all children for even those of the most barbaric tribes protected and cared for their young ones until they were able to care for themselves.

"It is the natural right of all children to be free from bodily toil and the crushing discipline of time. In childhood sleep, food, play and education should be received. The open air, the flowers and the trees should have their part in forming the character and bodily strength of the child. It is inhuman to take a child from its mother's care, love and protection and place it by a

hazardous piece of machinery to perform manual labor. It is criminal to maim and cripple these little ones. It is a sin against Heaven to earn a profit from the fatigue of an undeveloped undernourished girl or boy. These facts cannot be denied. They must be conceded. Conscious of your thorough understanding of this phase of the matter I feel I can now devote myself to the second reason for the attitude organized labor has taken.

"The aim and purpose to which we are enthusiastically devoted is to secure for the adult breadwinner of a family, a wage high enough to make it possible for the family or those dependent upon the wage earner to live in a decent home, in accordance with the accepted American standard of living. The unexcelled efficiency of the American worker and the enlarged scope of his industrial productivity, due to our highly specialized type of industry, make it imperative that the workers share with the employers in an equitable division of the profits of their efficacious labor and the earnings of industry.

"Our American standard of living, in its strictest sense, means proper food, shelter and clothing, and the care and protection of children. It means education in our common schools and the opportunity to work when the body and mind are so developed that growth will not be stunted and delayed and the power to reason and to act will enable them to avoid industrial accidents.

"When the labor of children is placed in the open market with the labor of men and women the opportunity of the adult wage earners to labor is reduced and the standard of wages is lowered. Immediately these detrimental influences affect the home life, the community life, and the individual life of the

workers. Those who do not toil in industry are little concerned and such evil effects as are visited upon them come indirectly and are little noticed.

"When we realize that approximately two million children in the United States, between the ages of ten and fifteen years inclusive, are working for wages we can fully appreciate what a great displacement of adult labor is taking place. Each child is taking the place of an adult worker who supports a dependent family. These children are not engaged in light and easy employment but spend long hours in the beet-fields, the tobacco fields, the canneries, the textile mills and the manufacturing industries.

"North Carolina permits an eleven hour day and a sixty hour week. Several large states permit children under sixteen years of age to work fifty-four hours a week and in many of these states provision is made for longer hours of toil in case the repair of broken machinery interferes with the normal course of employment.

"One of the most deplorable features of the program of long hours is the fact that thousands of children are forced to work in the night time when they should be permitted to sleep and repair the ravages of a long day of toil. Ugly as the comparison must seem I wish to call your attention to the fact that many states guard with greater care the welfare and physical comfort of their convicts. Most states which have convict labor only permit that labor to extend over an eight hour period daily. While a convict is only permitted to work eight hours, a child, under sixteen years of age, is forced to work ten or twelve hours. The records show that about twenty thousand out of the eighty thousand convicts in the state penal institutions are employed in the manufacture of articles which are sold in the open market. The goods manufactured by these convicts and sold on the market are estimated to amount to \$43,000,000.00 yearly.

"The products of child labor are also sold on the open market. The manufacturers of this country whose products compete with those made by convicts are persistently demanding that laws be enacted prohibiting convicts from making

goods to be placed on the market. It is strange, indeed, that these same employers' associations, chambers of commerce and employers of labor are fighting federal legislation which will take children out of the workshops and factories and simultaneously they are fighting against the introduction of prison-made goods upon the market.

"Where the sale of convict-made goods has been prohibited the chief reason for such action was the fact that the labor of the convict displaced the labor of the free worker. In like manner the labor of the child displaces the labor of the adult wage earner.

"We must now address ourselves to the urgent need of the situation. We have a representative form of government.

"By our votes we elect those who shall form our governmental policies, both state and federal. They are elected by the people and to the people they owe their steadfast allegiance. Under our republican form of government, under our modern civilization, they are pledged, by their oaths, to give protection to each and all, the weak with the strong, the poor with the rich, the lowly with the mighty. They are charged with the majesty of our form of government and the maintenance of our human welfare and progress. We have placed our national pride in their hands and we demand of them that they keep that pride untarnished and unspoiled. If they fail to keep their trust they are unworthy of it, and, mindful of our inalienable right to give consent, we cease to allow them to govern.

"What, then, were the feelings of all public-spirited, intelligent, right-minded citizens of our country when the legislators of state after state betrayed their trust! Amazement, disbelief, horror visited themselves upon all groups of people who had sought for the protection of the children of the United States. Realizing the children are to be the future citizens of our country, knowing that in the young generation rested our hope of sound national and international policies, appreciating the necessity of education and proper training for citizenship, by precept and example, the refusal of the states to grant to the government the protection of our children

was a shock and surprise to the proponents of the doctrine of child protection.

"Some argued the state should not be deprived of its right to govern its citizens. They did not see that by their vote they actually asserted that power. It was not denied them. They were given one stupendous opportunity to exercise it.

"To give to the United States authority and power to see that the children of all the United States, the children in the most progressive state, the children in the most backward state, were given the same degree of legislative protection, the same opportunity of growth and development, the same chance to live and become useful citizens would not be waiving states' rights. It would be putting states' power in higher hands, joining in unison with other states in a high and lofty purpose. It meant that our states would again be united, united in the care and protection of our children and the perpetuation of our pride of country.

"Five million working men and women in America, the organized wage earners of the United States, led by the American Federation of Labor, undertook the accomplishment of having enacted laws which would prevent child labor. They were joined by other large and influential groups and when success rested upon their banner they were overjoyed. The truth had become visible to all men and the children of the United States were enfolded in the loving arms of the nation.

"Then came a rude awakening. The law, as enacted, was declared unconstitutional. The loving arms were outstretched and the little bodies dropped into the maw of industry, to be destroyed. Consternation took the place of joy and a solemn and terrible determination entered our hearts. In the heat of disaster, we vowed to apply ourselves and our lives to the task and with everlasting faith and courage we again entered the field of contest. A constitutional amendment was formed and presented to the Congress of the United States.

"Its importance and its human appeal gave it endorsement and it was passed by the Congress of the United States and remanded to the states for ratifica-

tion. We were confident of the outcome. It seemed impossible to fail, but even in the flush of confidence we did not cease our efforts or slacken our endeavor.

"In a calm, heroic way we undertook to bring to completion, a second time, our task of years. Side by side the sponsors of the movement worked and pleaded for the ratification of the amendment. But, to our dismay, we found our strength could not open the doors of ignorance and intolerance which were confining the children in industry. The Legislatures of many states refused to give ratification to the amendment. States which had voted 'Aye,' in favor of prohibition, states which had voted 'Aye' when the federal income tax law was passed, states which had voted 'Aye' when the question of women's suffrage was presented to them voted 'Nay', when 'Nay' meant the government could not, by federal legislation, protect the lives of the children of the nation.

"We claim to protect the health and welfare of our adult citizenry, but we deny to children the merest expression of national interest in their welfare. The children who are fortunate enough to have been born or to live in progressive states are protected by able and satisfactory laws. Their less fortunate brothers and sisters, in the backward, unprogressive states, are compelled to enter into competition with them. We maintain all children are entitled to the same degree of care and protection—no matter what their status—if they live under the protection of our glorious flag.

"The farmers of the United States have been credited with doing great harm to the cause. They have been easy victims to misrepresentations and malicious propaganda. They have not used their power of reasoning but, in many cases, have swallowed the assertion that such an amendment would interfere with the right of a parent over his child. The law prescribes the right of a parent over his child. All parents must obey the law. If the law interferes with a right it is unconstitutional and can be set aside. To say that the amendment would prohibit a girl from helping her mother do housework, or prevent a boy from helping his father on a farm is such an insipid argument that so substantial a person as the American farmer would be expected straightway to deny its feasibility to do such things.

"Instead we are treated to the sad exhibition of seemingly intelligent people advancing this as a reason for acting against the amendment. If such people are going to believe such mis-information then we must leave them to the error of their ways and direct our efforts towards those who have powers of comprehension and reasoning, to the moving, inspirational forces of our present day. The shirking of a duty by one great class of our people makes it more incumbent upon the remaining groups to share the added burden and combat the insidious forces of falsehood, misrepresentation and deceit.

"The future glory of our nation rests with its future citizenship. If we are to keep our foremost position in the group of nations, if we are to continue to lead in industrial progress, enlightened policies and civic pride, then we must not sheathe our sword until we have cut down the opponents of this humane measure and have forced them to cry, 'Surrender.'

"Public attention must be centered upon this great question of public weal. We must advance upon the forces of opposition and with our mighty hosts we must put to rout the enemy. The gates of the mills and the factories must

be opened so that the children may go forth into the fields and their places at the looms and machines may be taken by their natural protectors, the wage earners and breadwinners of America. The laughter of little children, the shrill cries and shrieks of boys and girls upon the playground will come from the little lips that have cried and moaned from exhaustion following long hours of toil.

"If you have been unmindful of the little ones, if you have not yielded to their silent appeal, I ask you to do only this. Seek a child, your own child or the child of a friend, look into its sweet face of innocence and love and ask yourself this question, 'What would I be willing to do to prevent her from going to work in a mill?' And it is certain in your mind will come a vision of the two million children, like unto this child, who are rising at an early hour each day, and, with a bucket or bundle of cold, unpalatable lunch, going to work—to work, if you please, in competition with full grown men and women. And you will cry 'No,' and you will call upon your representatives, one by one, instructing them, in your name, to say 'No,' to those who would exact profit from a child's toil, 'No,' to those who oppose the abolition of child labor."

CHILD NIGHT WORKERS



HE mill owners of North Carolina refused to allow the university of that state to make an investigation of the conditions of the mills of that state.

However, upon the request of various women's organizations and the trade unions, the Governor authorized an investigation to be made in plants where women and children are employed.

Mr. Robert Lassiter, a cotton mill operator and a member of the directorate of the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank in congratulating the Governor upon his decision, said:

"The employment of women and children in night work in southern cotton mills is more than a social mistake, it is an economic crime and should be prevented by the state.

"The result of night work by women and children, even though the children

be of legal age, can not be justified by morals or common sense.

"The fixed policy of running the mills at night, and using women and children in them for such work can have but one result, and that will be harmful, vitiating and destructive to the industry itself.

"It is the economic blunder and crime of the thing, the anti-business phase of it, that has impressed me. I am opposed to it and will be delighted to have the cover torn off the situation as now exists in the state and throughout the south. It will be the salvation of the cotton manufacturing industry itself, if the elimination of this primal cause of all its evils can be brought about."

We are glad to learn that some operators are not as black as they are painted, and we congratulate Mr. Lassiter upon his manly and humane stand on this question.

THE SAN FRANCISCO TROUBLE

(By N. H. McLean, Secretary-Treasurer, Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters.)



TAXATION without representation caused a war for independence by the 13 colonies in 1776 and the same injustice is causing 10,000 carpenters to enter a struggle for their independence and for the fundamental rights of American citizenship—the right to be heard.

In the San Francisco bay district, every carpenter is being taxed in lost wages from \$1 to \$4 per day, because the San Francisco Industrial Association paid patriots of "big business," is being paid to establish and maintain an \$8 wage for carpenters, while other cities are paying \$9, \$10, \$11 and \$12 per day.

From \$10,000 to \$40,000 per day is taken away from the carpenters of this bay district and diverted into the coffers of big business.

From \$10,000 to \$40,000 per day is withheld from the channels of trade and added to the fortunes of those who need it not.

Let the people of this district understand that the only thing that these paid patriots of big business have reduced is the wages of the poor. They have not reduced the cost of construction.

Compare this \$8 carpenter wage scale with carpenters' wage scales in other cities.

Hundreds of other cities range from \$9 to \$12 per day, but that is not the whole story. The high wages paid in other cities guarantee efficiency with the result that buildings are constructed at less cost than they are built for under this cheap wage plan of the San Francisco Industrial Association.

San Francisco is now in the process of ridding itself of its disciples of low wages and high prices, who are breeders of industrial discord and discontent.

The San Francisco Industrial Association was originally created by the Chamber of Commerce and thereafter cast adrift by that organization.

Through a process of self-appointment and self-confirmation, it has usurped unto itself a pretended right to represent the people.

There are no wage earners or poor people among the members of the San Francisco Industrial Association, which clearly indicates that in the mind of the San Francisco Industrial Association only the rich and well-to-do constitute the public. The San Francisco Industrial Association does not recognize the poor as being worthy of consideration.

Strike breakers are now being brought into San Francisco for the purpose of forcing our resident citizens to walk the streets. Guards and gunmen are being organized. Strike breakers are being imported to take the place of the law abiding resident citizen workmen, and want and misery are thus being brought to the wives and children of workmen. Such a condition unquestionably will bring chaos and disorder as well as a serious loss of business to San Francisco's merchants.

Strike breakers do not stimulate and encourage trade and business. On the contrary, they demoralize and degrade not only business but the moral standards of a city. This deplorable condition is being forced upon San Francisco by a discredited and repudiated clique, formerly part of the Chamber of Commerce, because the carpenters have dared to presume that, as American citizens, they are free men and entitled to a voice in their own affairs.

It is peculiarly significant that this self-constituted dictator of public weal—the San Francisco Industrial Association—deals only with those things that affect the poor, namely, the price of labor and working conditions. They attempt to set the price of labor and dictate working conditions but they do not attempt to interfere with the setting of prices for such commodities as cement, lumber, brick, iron or other building materials. In the case of such merchandise, the San Francisco Industrial Association readily agrees that the price should be set by those who have them for sale.

The San Francisco Industrial Association recognizes it as a fundamental right of manufacturers and dealers to set the price of their wares and commodities, but it denies any similar right to labor.

The Congress of the United States has declared that the labor of a human being is not a commodity. The laws of the land recognize the fact that the labor of the human being is part of the workman himself. Yet, the San Francisco Industrial Association takes the position that workmen have no right or no say as to the conditions under which they shall work.

Carefully and covertly do the oppressors of the poor attempt to cover their schemes. They would take away from the toilers of the nation their every protection and their every right. Preaching false economy, they would cut the wages of the workers and increase the cost of

production while pretending a friendship for those they would destroy.

Five years of continuous effort on the part of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters to meet with our employers has proven of no avail. Every effort has been thwarted by the San Francisco Industrial Association or their agents. We have made every possible honest endeavor to enter into peaceful negotiations with our employers during the past five years. However, the San Francisco Industrial Association will not permit our employers to meet and negotiate an agreement with us.

All honest citizens should join with the carpenters who have been forced to fight for that which is the guaranteed right of every American citizen—the right to a voice in their own affairs—the right to be heard.

INDIANA IS SEEING THE LIGHT



SOME two months ago two Vice-Presidents of the International Association of Street Railway Employees were sent to Indianapolis presumably to bring about a better state of organization among the men engaged in that craft. They were hardly registered at the hotel when they were waited upon by representatives of the police department and told to get out of the city. When they did not comply they were arrested as vagrants and held under bond. As soon as they were liberated they were again arrested and held under a heavier bond. They then applied for an injunction against the Mayor and Chief of Police, from interfering with them in their work and a temporary restraining order was granted. The case was heard before Special Judge Solon T. Carter in Superior Court Room Three on Saturday, June 5, 1926, when a motion was made to dissolve the temporary restraining order. This, the Judge over ruled and in doing so characterized the acts of the police department in arresting organizers of the Union as "almost criminal."

Alvah J. Rucker, the City Corporation Counsel admitted that "he honestly believed the police acted foolishly in making the arrests, but were prompted in

doing so in the belief that a union of street railway employes would result in a strike similar to that of 1913, when riots took place."

Judge Carter made the Injunction against the police department permanent and ordered City Corporation Counsel Rucker to prepare a Court entry written "so simple a police officer could understand it, and stating on what grounds the police may make arrests." The Judge also called attention to the fact that the law in Indiana specifically states that "no officer can arrest a person for a misdemeanor unless he has a warrant or sees the offense committed," at the same time ruling that "the organizing of a union is a lawful occupation." The Court further declared that "the evidence showed that the men arrested on vagrancy charges and placed in jail under high bonds were not idle. Such a practice by the police is criminal, because it has been shown these men were as busy as bees. The placing of red-blooded men in jail illegally would aggravate a strike, and probably result in riots and bloodshed if one took place."

The city corporation counsel informed the Court that in the future the police department will not order such arrests before obtaining legal counsel.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INTENDS SPENDING \$19,000,000 IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WORK THIS YEAR



EARLY in June, Secretary Mellon, of the Treasury Department, announced that a \$19,000,000 Federal building program would go into effect this year and would cover fifty-seven cities, as the first step under the \$165,000,000 public building law recently enacted.

The new law authorizes appropriation of \$15,000,000 to complete the old program, \$50,000,000 for buildings in Washington, and \$100,000,000 for structures in other cities.

It is planned to start work on new buildings this summer in the following cities if Congress approves.

City.	Total Cost.	First Appropriation.
Juneau, Alaska	\$727,500	\$75,000
Globe, Ariz.	165,000	100,000
Durango, Col.	200,000	100,000
Branford, Conn.	65,400	40,000
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	250,000	100,000
Mt. Carmel, Ill.	100,000	75,000
Des Moines, Ia. (Courthouse)	600,000	100,000
Shelbyville, Ky.	70,000	30,000
Caribou, Me.	70,000	50,000
Newburyport, Mass. .	102,000	75,000
Southbridge, Mass. ..	80,000	60,000
Montevideo, Minn. ..	75,000	30,000
Missoula, Mont.	175,000	125,000
Fallon, Nev.	69,500	50,000
Bayonne, N. J.	230,000	130,000
East Orange, N. J. ...	285,000	100,000
Montclair, N. J.	260,000	100,000
East Las Vegas, N. M.	151,000	50,000
Long Island City, N. Y.	300,000	150,000
Syracuse, N. Y.	1,500,000	800,000
Yonkers, N. Y.	500,000	200,000
Wilson, N. C.	285,000	110,000
Jamestown, N. D. ...	200,000	75,000
Akron, O.	565,000	100,000
Fremont, O.	175,000	90,000
Lewistown, Pa.	108,500	50,000
McKees Rock, Pa. ...	85,000	40,000
Lancaster, S. C.	75,000	50,000
Chamberlain, S. D. .	54,000	25,000

Athens, Tenn.	90,000	60,000
Seattle, Wash.	3,800,000	500,000
Williamson, W. Va. .	195,000	95,000
Madison, Wis.	635,552	150,000
Buffalo, Wyo.	85,000	40,000
Cody, Wyo.	90,000	40,000
Marine Hospital, Chicago	233,000	100,000
Marine Hospital, Detroit, Mich.	600,000	250,000
Marine Hospital, Savannah, Ga.	18,000	18,000

The program also covers the purchase of sites this year in the following cities. Buildings were authorized for them in 1913.

The amount of the appropriation to be asked and the cost of the completed buildings are included in the table.

City	Site Appropria- tion.	Cost of Building.
San Pedro, Cal.	\$60,000	\$680,000
Metropolis, Ill.	15,000	75,000
Paxton, Ill.	15,000	80,000
Wyandotte, Mich. .	30,000	110,000
St. Louis, Mo. (office building) ..	500,000	1,100,000
Goldfield, Nev.	10,000	65,000
Newark, N. J.	1,600,000	2,275,000
Wilmington, O. ...	35,000	260,000
Donora, Pa.	20,000	75,000
Olyphant, Pa.	20,000	50,000
Sayre, Pa.	20,000	80,000
Tamaqua, Pa.	27,000	85,000
Waynesburg, Pa. ..	25,000	75,000

Secretary Mellon said:

"It is the present intention of the Treasury and Post Office Departments to place the entire list of buildings under construction within three years, and to complete this portion of the building program as soon thereafter as possible."

The \$50,000,000 program for Washington provides for a \$10,000,000 home for the Department of Commerce, a \$6,900,000 archives building, a \$7,950,000 internal revenue bureau building, an office building for the Department of Agriculture and additions to some of the present government structures."

ACTIVITY IN BUILDING TO CONTINUE



BUILDING during the first five months of the year represents an expenditure of nearly \$3,000,000,000, according to a nationwide survey by the Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association.

"A huge volume of new work is contemplated and will soon be under way, judging from the very large number of building permits issued in cities and towns throughout the country during recent weeks. Such new work should assure continued high activity throughout the remainder of this year.

"A feature of the month was the signing by President Coolidge of the public building bill with an appropriation of \$165,000,000 from which more than 150 cities will benefit. The measure provides for the erection and repair of federal buildings in cities to be designated by the Treasury Department. A national survey of conditions will be made before the new building program is mapped out.

"The increasing number of federal, state and municipal works programs for the ensuing year, together with the probability of large electrical and railway expansion and improvement, are the factors that give promise of a continuing demand for heavy construction. The higher living standards brought about largely by better wage conditions, coupled with the migration to the suburbs due to the motor car, has provided the underlying strength in home build-

ing, which still accounts for close to 50 per cent of the country's construction.

"Marked activity was recorded in school building, while commercial, public works and industrial building accounted for about 38 per cent of the total construction volume for the last month.

Reversal of Conditions

"Comparing the building situation this year with that of 1925, it is interesting to note a reversal of conditions. The first five months of last year showed substantial increases in building contracts in the Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago and Boston districts and a decrease in the New York district. The same period this year marks a decrease in the Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Boston districts, with a 51 per cent increase in New York, and substantial increases all over the south. Chicago is about keeping pace with last year's extensive program.

"In point of valuation of building permits in twenty cities, New York leads for the first five months, with Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Cleveland, San Francisco, Boston, St. Louis, Baltimore, Houston, Seattle, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Atlanta, Buffalo, Dallas, Minneapolis, Indianapolis following in about the order named.

"With the excellent record established so far this year, and with no tangible evidence of impending curtailment, the building industry has good reason to be optimistic."

THE ROOF



THE roof stands more severe attacks of the elements than any other portion of the house.

The sun, wind and rain beat upon it, the snow weighs it down, and it is exposed to the assaults of the winds and the storms in greater degree than other parts of the structure.

After a few years' use most ordinary roofs begin to deteriorate, require repairs, painting, and often must be torn

off to make room for a roof of new material.

At a recent conference of architects, building inspectors and contractors in New York City it was pointed out that in many localities in the United States an extreme danger of catastrophe exists because many of the houses which have been built during the last twenty years are roofed with impermanent and inflammable materials. "So badly constructed of such cheap materials are thousands of these houses," says Sullivan Jones, New York state architect,

"that they depreciate 10 per cent a year. This means that by the time the first mortgage has run its course of ten years, the cost of the house must have been duplicated in repairs or the house has so disintegrated as to be practically worthless."

There is only one answer to this problem and that is the use of permanent roofing which is capable of withstanding all weather and which will be proof against roof-communicated fire.

There are only a few materials which meet these requirements. Various kinds of metal may be used, slate, tile and asbestos shingles. Of these materials probably the most economical, is the asbestos shingle. Johns-Manville, Inc., the largest manufacturer of this type of roofing, has found that the asbestos shingle becomes more durable with age. It is unaffected by the attacks of the weather. A burning brand alighting upon an asbestos shingle roof burns itself out and does no damage.

LABOR SAVING MACHINERY



IN an address before the annual convention of the National Electric Light Association in Atlantic City, N. J., on May 21st, President Green of the A. E. of L. said:

"There are some experiences in our lives which are overshadowing and unusual. They make a deep impression upon our hearts and minds and we recall them many times in pondering over the pleasant occurrences and the friendly associations which are formed. This is especially true when we are permitted to combine pleasure with business, education with entertainment and endeavor with accomplishment.

"Today all these sanguine features obtain and we find ourselves happily situated in this city by the sea, considering and discussing the problems of today and looking forward to the happenings of tomorrow. When I received a cordial invitation to address you I hesitated to accept it because I realized I was uninformed and unacquainted with the technical and practical phases of your great industry. Fortunately, at about the time when I was debating the question of the acceptance of the invitation of your officers that I speak to you at the Forty-ninth Convention and Exhibition of the National Electric Light Association, I was privileged to make a most comprehensive tour and thorough inspection of the General Electric Company's plant at Schenectady, N. Y. All of the buildings of this great manufacturing enterprise, even to the remote corners and sections, were inspected and examined by me in about three hours. I felt as a result of this experience that I had gained a knowledge of electrical

machinery and electrical equipment which would fully enable me to address you to 'Do It Electrically.'

"In referring to this incident I am reminded of another personal experience about which I would like to tell you. One day many years ago, when as a boy I worked in the mines with my father, mining with pick and shovel the coal seams of the state of Ohio, I was excited and thrilled by watching the installation of an electric locomotive for the purpose of pulling trainloads of coal cars out of the mine. At that time coal cars were transported by mule power, horse power and man power and we were told it was the first electric locomotive that had been installed in any coal mine in the state. We could not understand how it would operate and many of my hardened, seasoned companions shook their heads and declared in most outspoken and direct terms that this awkward looking 'contraption' could never take the place of a good, live, kicking mine mule. But, the machine worked, not only in pulling large trains of coal out of the mine, but also in mining the coal and operating other mining machinery.

"The development of electricity in all its varied uses has been most rapid and surprising. It has occurred within the lifetime of the average person and there are many living today who remember the first electric light and the first electric railway. We are all deeply conscious of the fact that we owe an immense debt of gratitude to those men of genius and patience who so untiringly worked for the perfection of the use of electricity and the establishment of a system of distribution which would make it available for the use of the masses of the people.

"I am not here for the purpose of dwelling upon the origin, development and wonder of electric power and the electrical industry. You, the representatives of this great industry, are more competent to speak and talk about these things. My mission is to tell you how deeply interested the men and women of Organized Labor, whom I have the honor to represent, are in electricity and in the use of electricity. They are affected very greatly by its introduction and use in manufacturing plants, in all lines of industry and on the transportation systems of the nation. It was but natural that those who work viewed with feelings of apprehension the use of power and the introduction of so-called labor-saving machinery. This state of mind of the working people can better be appreciated when you understand the value which they place upon their jobs.

"To them the opportunity to work means life and the enjoyment of life. It means everything to the worker who must rely upon his earning capacity for sustenance and financial support. The prospect of being displaced and thrown out of work, through the use of machinery, filled their hearts with dismay and, in many instances, aroused strong opposition to the operation of power-driven machines. But time and experience allayed their fears and they soon began to realize that the use of power and machinery was inevitable. The building of machinery and power plants, the manufacture of the many materials required in the building of machinery and the erection of power plants, the transmission and distribution of electric current created additional opportunities for employment. It seemed that in accordance with economic law the workers temporarily displaced were quickly assimilated in the electrical and mechanical industries.

"While we look with amazement upon the changes which have taken place in manufacturing, mining and transportation and while, in the beginning the workers were forced to grapple with the problems of displacement, we now realize that it would be quite impossible to return to the old, antiquated methods of manufacturing and production. The workers have learned from experience that electrically driven machinery has lightened the burden of employment and relieved them of the drudgery and hard-

ship of human toil. They now do with the machine what at one time required the strength and vigor of their bodies. Work has been made easier, life has been made more tolerable, living conditions have been improved and the workers have been permitted to enjoy the blessings and benefits of modern life.

"The marvelous development of electric power has resulted in increasing the efficiency and productivity of the individual worker. In proportion as he has been supplied with additional horsepower the worker has made strides forward in increasing his capability and in enlarging his usefulness. The United States Government statistics show that within the last two decades the productivity of the individual worker has increased from twenty-five to fifty per cent. This showing could not have been made except for the broad and general use to which electricity has been adapted.

"It is but logical that along with this amazing increase in the use of electric power would come perplexing social, economic and industrial problems. With each cycle of human progress people have been confronted with problems peculiar to their time and place. The success and happiness of the people in every age and clime depended upon the manner and method in which they met and dealt with their own social and industrial problems. So it will be with us in this day and generation. We will succeed if we courageously face our own problems, deal with them wisely and bring about a successful solution of them.

"The public utility corporations which operate the electric lighting and power plants of the nation have experimented in methods of ownership and management which have attracted the attention of the American people. I refer to the growth and organization of holding companies and the wide distribution of stock-ownership. At the present moment it is difficult to see where this sort of an experiment will lead. Labor and labor's relationship to employers has been changed materially by this process. Instead of the owners and real employers of labor coming in close contact with the workers the managers employed by the directors of public utility corporations direct and control the policy of the corporation and deal directly with its

employees. Management control and management relationship has taken the place of employers' control and employers' and employees' relationship. Organized Labor is deeply interested in this change and in this situation.

"The electrical manufacturing industry has grown so rapidly and has reached such a point of importance in the industrial life of the nation that its influence and its service must be fully appreciated. This great industry now forms the very basis of all industrial progress. It touches very closely the life of every industrial enterprise and is essential to general industrial success. Many thousands of people are employed in electric manufacturing establishments. Naturally Organized Labor is interested in these workers—so much so that it demands from the owners and managers of this great industry complete and full recognition as an important factor in industry and it seeks the opportunity of co-operating with management in furthering the highest and best interests of the workers and the industry. The one regrettable and disquieting development, which has occurred and is occurring in some important parts of the electric manufacturing and distributing industry, from the viewpoint of Organized Labor, is the policy of some corporations and some managers to oppose the organization of their workers into bona fide trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"We believe this is contrary to sound public policy and that it is prejudicial to the highest and best interests of those employed in the industry and those who own and control public service corporations. The American Federation of Labor has chartered organizations which exercise jurisdiction over those employed in the electrical manufacturing and distributing industry. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America has a membership of approximately two hundred thousand workers. This is a progressive, business-like organization made up of trained men, mechanics of the highest order, workers skilled in their line of calling. The American Federation of Labor wishes to cultivate understanding and promote co-operation between Organized Labor and the management of industrial enterprises. We wish through education and

patient service to bring about a co-operative relationship between employers and employees so that the interests of all those associated with the industry may be most satisfactorily advanced.

"The American Federation of Labor stands committed to a progressive wage policy. It holds that the earning power of the worker must keep pace with his increasing power of production. This means that as the use of electricity and power enables the worker to become more efficient, to raise his standard of service, his wage income must correspondingly increase. This is a wage philosophy which finds its basis in the efficiency and productivity of the worker. It is quite simple in that it provides that if industry increases its productivity through the efficiency of the workers there will be more to divide between the employer and the employee.

"Labor insists that it must share in this increasing amount which, of right and justice, should be equitably distributed. It is gratifying to learn that many progressive managers employed by large electrical manufacturing plants and public utility corporations have accepted the point of view of Organized Labor regarding wages. By actual experience they have proved that wages can be increased and the selling cost of the manufactured articles reduced. This happy result has been brought about through the increased productivity of the workers and the co-operation of men and management.

"I am strongly of the opinion that the services, good-will and co-operation of Organized Labor ought to be utilized by the managers of industry and especially by those connected with the electrical manufacturing and power distributing corporations. Such a procedure would result in raising the industry to a higher level of efficiency and productivity. We can only bring about this satisfactory state of affairs through understanding and the proper recognition of the rights of all parties at interest. May I suggest that as industry has become revolutionized through the substitution of electricity and power for hand methods, in production, so should we revolutionize human relations in industry by substituting organizations of labor for the individual unit. In this way we can parallel success in human rela-

tions with success in production. Collective bargaining and collective action will give to the workers that degree of recognition and independence to which they are justly entitled and will bring to the employers stabilization of industry, modern methods of adjusting griev-

ances and the loyalty and devotion of willing workers. I do not invite you to hazard this as an experiment. It has been tried, proven and found successful. It is a form of procedure which leads to a state of affairs which will prove to be most desirable and satisfactory.

GET READY FOR LABOR DAY



In the past the General Office has been besieged with orders for Labor Day supplies such as flags, banners, badges, etc., at a very late date, with the result that some Locals were disappointed when their supplies were not delivered until after Labor Day. This is not the fault of the General Office, but of the Locals, who had not the foresight to order early.

In order not to disappoint any of the Locals who desire to order Labor Day supplies, we are asking that they order them as soon as possible.

The official parade and funeral badge is a triple badge. The emblem may be detached and worn separately. The back of the regular badge is a memorial one. They may be obtained for the following prices:

1 Badge	\$1.50
6 Badges or more.....	1.35 each
12 Badges or more.....	1.08 each
25 Badges or more.....	.99 each
50 Badges or more.....	.96 each
100 Badges or more.....	.94 each
250 Badges or more.....	.92 each

All metal parts are gold plated.

Embossing on ribbon in gold.

No extra charge for officers' titles embossed on ribbon.

The General Office also has on sale two beautiful banners. Both are parade banners of distinctive beauty. The larger one contains the Label and Emblem of our Brotherhood, also the name, Local Union number and the name of the town. The Label, Emblem and other paintings on these banners are executed in pure gold leaf and oil colors on the finest banner silk. The small banner is less elaborate and has not a picture of our Label.

The sizes and prices of the large banner are as follows:

Size 35 x 45	\$115.00
Size 36 x 54	135.00
Size 40 x 60	150.00

For the small banner:

Size 24 x 36	\$ 80.00
Size 27 x 40	90.00
Size 35 x 45	100.00
Size 36 x 54	110.00

The parade flag is one also of great beauty, made in the new U. S. regulation size, 4 1-3 x 5 1-2 feet. This flag may be obtained either in silk or wool bunting. The price of the silk flag is \$62.50 and the bunting \$40.00.

Any Locals desiring any of these articles for Labor Day are again advised to order them as soon as possible. Don't wait for the last minute and be disappointed. Do it now!

Loan Bank Bureau Urged As Housing Aid

A bill to create federal home loan banks for the purpose of providing funds for home builders, introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Stanford of Oregon, has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The loan banks organized under the bill, which is modeled along the lines of the Federal Farm Loan Act, would be permitted to make first mortgage loans up to 60 per cent of the value of the real estate and permanently insured improvements. A maximum loan to any individual would be fixed at \$10,000.

The banks would be organized and supervised by a commission appointed by the President. The bonds issued by the commission would be lawful investment for fiduciary and trust funds. The rate of interest would be fixed by the Board on each issue; however, it would not exceed five per cent. Any Federal Reserve bank could buy and sell home loan bonds.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1926

The Official Notice

OCCASIONALLY, and about this time of the year especially, when a number of our Locals are negotiating new agreements with the employers, conditions arise making it necessary to notify our members to stay away from certain localities.

The Locals request the publication of these notices and if the conditions justify it, we do so, stating the reason. When there is trouble pending for a Local, the first precaution it takes is to notify the members. Sometimes, of course, the Recording Secretary is not very optimistic, and immediately sends notice to keep away, regardless whether conditions warrant it or not. This however, is the exception, and in the ma-

jority of cases, the true state of affairs is given.

These stay away notices are published for the benefit of both the Local and the members contemplating visiting the locality mentioned. For the member will only have a hard time finding work and the Local will have just as difficult a time trying to keep him employed.

New Jersey's Anti-Injunction Bill

NEW Jersey's new anti-injunction and peaceful picketing bill, which has been signed by Governor Moore will become effective July 4th. The bill which was passed at the instance of Organized Labor, is expected to put an end to brutal police assaults on strike pickets.

A bill of this nature has long been needed and with its passage in New Jersey, it serves as a rebuke to employers and reminds them that ours is a government of the people, for all the people, and not for any certain class.

Organized Labor in other states will do well to introduce this bit of much needed legislation in their respective states.

The text of the bill is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

"1. No restraining order or writ of injunction shall be granted or issued out of any court of this state in any case involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, enjoining or restraining any person or persons, either singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor or from peaceably and without threats or intimidation recommending, advising or persuading others so to do or from peaceably and without threats or intimidation being upon any public street or highway or thoroughfare for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information, or

to peaceably and without threats or intimidation persuade any person or persons to work or abstain from working, or to employ or to cease to employ any party to a labor dispute, or to peaceably and without any threats or intimidation recommend, advise or persuade others so to do, provided said persons remain separated one from the other at intervals of ten paces or more.

"2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Support of Child Labor Amendment Reaffirmed

MANY national organizations are reaffirming their support of the proposed Child Labor Amendment and are continuing to campaign for its adoption, according to a report from the Organizations Associated for the Ratification.

At its annual convention in St. Louis, in April, the National League of Women Voters adopted support of the amendment as a part of its program of work for the coming year, thus reaffirming its previous decision.

The National Young Women's Christian Association at its biennial convention, held in Milwaukee, also in April, reaffirmed its support of ratification of the Child Labor Amendment as part of its legislative program for the next two years. The amendment was also taken up at the legislative meeting of the National Board in New York, following the convention, and it was decided to make the question one of the subjects of discussion at the summer conferences, to be held throughout the country this year.

At its meeting in Washington, in February, the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association unanimously affirmed its position on the subject of child labor and urged the speedy passage of such federal and state legislation as will prevent the exploitation of the children of America.

The Educational Press Association, at its meeting in February, also unanimously adopted a resolution reaffirming its stand on child labor and deploring the activities of manufacturers and others interested in the exploitation of children which are designed to mislead the public as to the facts involved. The resolution

urged the ratification of the proposed Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution.

The Child Labor Amendment has the undivided support of the Organized Labor movement of America. And with the aid of these national organizations pledging renewed support to the amendment, it is hoped that a considerable change of public sentiment concerning this amendment will take place before the Legislatures meet again. The leaders of these organizations insist that it is only necessary to make clear to the public the actual facts as to the condition of child labor in the states to secure the necessary co-operation and support for remedying this evil.

Ignorance Hinders Fight On Cancer

THE fight of medical science against cancer must be waged largely through education of the general public and elimination of the quack doctor and his harmful remedies, Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of the Institute of Cancer Research at Columbia University, told delegates attending the American Health Congress at Atlantic City recently.

Results from use of radium and X-ray he thought were "disappointing in comparison with the early and unjustifiable optimism with which the first reports were colored," but he said progress in technique should insure great improvement in the curative effects of those two agents in the next ten years.

The cancer situation was described as unsatisfactory by Dr. Wood. Ignorance and indifference of the public toward the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, lack of prompt co-operation between the general practitioner and the specialist, "who alone can treat cancer," and "the extraordinary development of the cancer quack, who diverts many of the early and curable cases from taking proper steps," were three reasons given by the doctor for the slight progress made.

"Quacks" fall into insignificance when compared to those who treat cancer through a desire to make money, Dr. Wood said.

"Strange that people can not realize," he added, "that when a physician discovers a cure for cancer which permanently cures the disease, that individual

could become, if he so desired, rich beyond all human desire. both in money and fame, without any advertising or publicity, without any falsified testimonials or misquotations in pamphlet or press."

Organized Labor In Canada

THE Fifteenth Annual Report on Labor Organization in Canada recently issued by the Department of Labour shows a substantial increase in membership in the trades unions.

The report shows that for 1925, four of the eighteen Canadian organizations spent \$23,184 for benefits to members, a decrease of \$9,843, as compared to 1924. Of the 89 international organizations operating in Canada, 65 reported disbursements for one or more benefits, the combined expenditure being \$17,397,271, a decrease of \$2,903,093, as compared with the previous year. Besides the expenditures of the central organizations, a statement is also published in the report showing the amounts disbursed in benefits by local branch unions in Canada to their own members. These payments, which totaled \$283,210 were \$75,690 less than those for 1924.

In addition to the statistics published, the report contains much interesting matter concerning the various labor organizations with which the Canadian organized workers are either directly or indirectly identified, and also gives much general information as to their more important activities.

A chapter of the report is devoted to revolutionary organizations, in which reference is made to the opposition which the old established trade unions are offering to Communist activities in North America. As a directory of labor unions, the volume is very complete, giving particulars of every local trade union known in the Dominion, and also lists of central organizations and delegate bodies, together with the names and addresses of the chief executive officers for the year 1926.

Building Operations Continue Good

BUILDING construction continues at a record breaking rate all over the country. Nothing in the present situation indicates that the total volume of construction will be under that of 1925.

However, building authorities agree that the outlook during the next few months is uncertain, and it is impossible to predict whether the peak of the building boom has been reached. It is known that a tremendous amount of new work—estimated by some as totaling more than \$2,000,000,000—is contemplated, and may result in another record-breaking volume of construction during the last six months of the year.

Indication of the trend of construction is found in figures on the money value of contracts awarded as reported by the Engineering News Record, which show that engineering contracts let from January 1st to May 6th were 17 per cent ahead of the same period in the record year of 1925. The volume of new contracts for this period totalled \$993,175,000 as compared with \$849,442,000 in 1925. Proposed work reported in April totalled \$537,385,000 against \$392,400,000 for the same month last year.

Statistics compiled by the Associated General Contractors of America, show that building operations for the first four months of this year are 6 per cent greater than that for the corresponding period in 1925. The volume of construction for April was reported as 27 per cent over March.

Total construction commitments at end of April were 20 per cent ahead of last year's in dollar volume, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Of the \$337,000,000 gain in contracts during the four months, \$222,000,000 was gained in New York City, \$63,000,000 was gained in Florida, and \$52,000,000 was gained in the rest of the territory east of the Rocky Mountains.

Building permits issued in 152 cities in April as reported to Bradstreets, totalled \$330,643,765 as compared with \$338,263,696 in March and \$370,470,253 in April a year ago, which latter month, saw the second largest value of building permitted for in the country's history.

For the fourth consecutive month, total contracts awarded in Canada, showed substantial increases over last year, according to MacLean Building Review. The cumulative total for the first four months of this year, \$83,217,500, exceeds that of the same period in 1925 by 43 per cent. April, with a total volume of \$37,291,000, was the largest April since 1914.



F. S. THARP, well-known
Columbus, Ohio, builder.

If Home

*"If home owners
house would be*

AND home owners do know! More of them are learning the necessity for house insulation every day. Everywhere they are reading about it—in magazines, in their newspapers. One of the biggest advertising campaigns in the whole building field is telling them about the need for insulation . . . about the great advantages it brings in home comfort and economy . . . and about an amazing insulating lumber that now makes insulation possible for every home, old or new, at little or no extra cost. This lumber is Celotex. It is made from the

long tough fibres of cane into broad, strong boards that resist the passage of heat and cold many times as effectively as wood, plaster, brick or concrete . . . that are stronger than wood in walls . . . that shut out wind and moisture . . . that quiet sound.

Little or no extra cost

Unlike ordinary insulation, Celotex replaces other materials—is not an extra item in the building. As sheathing, it adds nothing to the cost of a house. Under plaster it costs a

A house built by Doucet & Robertson, Lynn, Mass. Celotex is used for sheathing and insulation, replacing wood lumber and building paper.



Owners knew

new what we builders know, EVERY insulated with Celotex," says F. S. Tharp

cents more per yard, but gives stronger, insulated walls, free from lath marks.

Celotex is exceptionally easy to apply. It is cut, erected, nailed like wood lumber—with less bother. There are no short cuts or odd sizes—Celotex boards are 4' x 8', 8' to 12' long, 7-16" thick and weigh about 60 pounds per 100 sq. ft. Every board is available—free from cracks, knot-holes and defects. That saves material.

Look Ahead!

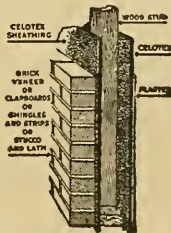
Progressive carpenters are using Celotex to

help establish their reputations for building modern, comfortable, economical houses. Celotex construction is especially valuable if you are building to sell: It furnishes you an effective selling point.

There are many other uses for Celotex than as sheathing and under plaster. You can get some profitable remodeling work by featuring Celotex for attic and basement lining to keep houses cool in summer, and warm in winter. It makes a good garage lining, too. All lumber dealers can supply Celotex. Mail the coupon below for full information about Celotex.

How Celotex is used

- ① As sheathing, Celotex supplies the insulation needed back of stucco, brick or wood exteriors. Here it replaces the rough boards formerly used, giving greater strength to the house walls. Building paper is unnecessary.
- ② On inside walls and ceilings plaster is applied directly to the surface of Celotex. This eliminates the use of lath, and forms stronger, insulated walls, free from lath marks.
- ③ Celotex should always be used as roof insulation; either over or under the rafters. Both applications are recommended, because the greatest heat leakage is through the roof.
- ④ Celotex is used for interior finish. It may be left in its attractive natural tan color or stained, stenciled or painted.
- ⑤ It is also used as exterior finish. When painted, Celotex resists exposure as well as wood lumber.



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Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 United Bank & Trust Co. Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

Notice To Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office, for the months of July, August and September, the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also are six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Notice

Brother Thomas Bower, Secretary of the Palm Beach County District Council, West Palm Beach, Fla., asks us to inform all carpenters that work at that place is scarce, and they already have more mechanics than jobs. Anyone contemplating going to West Palm Beach is advised to first communicate with Secretary Bower, Labor Temple, Rosemary and Gardenia St.

* * *

Brother E. A. Snyder, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 607, Hannibal, Mo., advises us that work at that place is below normal. Five large school jobs have just been completed, thereby leaving an oversupply of carpenters. Steer clear of Hannibal, Mo.

* * *

Brother M. A. Lovely, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 153, Helena, Mont., informs us that conditions there are bad. They have more men than jobs, so give Helena, Mont., a wide berth.

* * *

Brother A. D. Wright, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill., asks us to advise all carpenters that there are more than 200 men out of work at that place. Very little work, and the prospect of future improvement isn't very bright. Steer clear of Champaign-Urbana, Ill.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Brother M. G. Brooks, Recording Secretary of the East Coast District Council of Miami, Fla., advises us that at present several thousand carpenters are out of work there. Work is slack and may remain so for some time. All carpenters are therefore advised to give Miami, Fla., a wide berth.

* * *

Brother S. J. Blackburn, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 1570, Marysville, Cal., informs us that advertisements carried in the daily press stating that there is plenty of work in Marysville are misleading. Half of the local men are out of work and are looking for it elsewhere. Steer clear of Marysville, Cal.

* * *

Brother Clarence Miller, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 1423, Corpus Christi, Tex., informs us that work at that place is fair but many men are idle, due to carpenters coming there in response to advertisements carried in the daily press. All carpenters contemplating visiting Corpus Christi are requested to first communicate with Brother Miller who will advise them regarding conditions.

* * *

Brother S. N. Fulton, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 948, Sioux City, Ia., advises us that they have more carpenters there than jobs. Give Sioux City a wide berth.

* * *

Brother W. B. Pollard, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 1925, Columbia, Mo., advises us that they have two carpenters for every job there. Steer clear of Columbia, Mo.

* * *

Brother B. F. Gibbons, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 328, East Liverpool, Ohio, asks us to inform all carpenters that they are overstocked with men there. Work is slack and many men are out of work. Give East Liverpool, Ohio, a wide berth.

* * *

Brother B. H. Black, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 792, Rockford, Ill., asks us to inform all carpenters that they have more men there now than jobs. Steer clear of Rockford, Ill.

* * *

Brother Otto C. Fischer, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 1646, Durango, Colo., requests us to advise all carpenters that conditions at that place aren't very good, as the Local is trying to enforce a union shop agreement. Steer clear of Durango, Colo.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1926

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following movements were acted upon.

March 22, 1926.

Hood River, Ore., L. U. No. 2157.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective May 15, 1926. Official sanction granted.

March 24, 1926.

Aberdeen, Wash., L. U. No. 317.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

March 25, 1926.

Elmira, N. Y., L. U. 879 (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

April 3, 1926.

Wausau, Wis., L. U. No. 460.—Movement to retain same scale of wages, 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Bristol, Conn., L. U. No. 952.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Wellsville, N. Y., L. U. No. 1182.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

April 5, 1926.

Westchester County, N. Y., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.31½ to \$1.50 per hour, effective July 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Vancouver, B. C., L. U. No. 452.—Movement for the five-day week, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Taylorville, Ill., L. U. No. 748.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.10 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Waycross, Ga., L. U. No. 779.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1 per hour, and the 44-hour week, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Bessemer, Ala., L. U. No. 817.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective May 29, 1926. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Newton, Iowa, L. U. No. 1133.—Movement to retain present scale of wages, 90c per hour, effective April 25, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

La Cross, Wis., L. U. No. 1143.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.05 per

hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Nashua, N. H., L. U. No. 1616.—Movement for an increase in wages from 95¢ to \$1 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Durango, Colo., L. U. 1646.—Movement for "Union Shop conditions," effective May 8, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Oneonta, N. Y., L. U. 1656.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½¢ to \$1 per hour, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Buffalo, N. Y., L. U. 1978.—Movement for an increase in wages for Piledrivers, \$1 to \$1.12½ and Dock Carpenters \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

The Dalles, Ore., L. U. No. 2007.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80¢ to \$1 per hour, effective May 12, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Saugerties, N. Y., L. U. No. 2061.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$6 to \$7 per day and the 44-hour week, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

April 8, 1926.

Williamsport, Pa., L. U. No. 691.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80¢ to 90¢ per hour, effective June 15, 1926. Official sanction granted.

April 9, 1926.

Montreal, Can., L. U. No. 178.—Movement for an increase in wages from 61¢ to 70¢ per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Hendersonville, N. C., L. U. 1492.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75¢ to 87½¢ per hour, effective June 15, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

April 14, 1926.

Toronto, Ont., L. U. No. 27.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90¢ to \$1.10 per hour, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

April 15, 1926.

Bridgeport, Conn., L. U. No. 1520 (Millmen).—Movement for the eight-hour day, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

April 19, 1926.

Mt. Olive, Ill., L. U. No. 280.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.10 per hour, effective May 13, 1926. Official sanction granted.

April 21, 1926.

Longmont, Colo., L. U. No. 1109.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½¢ to \$1 per hour, effective May 9, 1926. Official sanction granted.

April 26, 1926.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. No. 90.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.07½ to \$1.15 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

May 5, 1926.

Philadelphia, Pa., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

May 18, 1926.

Smithtown, N. Y., L. U. No. 1167.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.37½ per hour, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

June 3, 1926.

The regular quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board was called to order on the above date. All members present.

Kansas City, Mo., District Council.—An appropriation of \$696 was made for relief of men on strike. The request for relief for men out of work was denied as Beard does not allow out of work benefits.

Aberdeen, Wash., L. U. No. 317.—The sum of \$60 was appropriated for relief of men on strike.

Charleston, W. Va., L. U. No. 1207.—The sum of \$138 was appropriated for relief of men on strike.

The General President reported that he authorized Board Member Guerin under date of February 3, 1926, to make an examination of the books of L. U. No. 376 of New York City. The Local Union refused to turn over the books to Brother Guerin and so notified the General President.

Under date of March 23, 1926, the General President officially notified L. U. No. 376 that he had deputized Board Member Guerin to make an examination of the books of L. U. No. 376 and quoted Paragraph "B," Section 10, of our Constitution, which specifies that:

"He (the General President) may personally, or by deputy, take possession for examination, of all books, papers and financial accounts of any Local Union, District Council, State Council or Provincial Council, summarily when he may deem it necessary, and the same shall remain in his possession within the jurisdiction of the Local Union, District Council, State Council or Provincial Council until a complete report has been made and filed. During said examination a representative of the Local Union, District Council, State Council or Provincial Council may be present."

L. U. No. 376, under date of April 8, 1926, notified the General President that it stood by its former action. As this is a violation of Paragraph "B," Section 10, herein before quoted, the General Executive Board authorized the General President to appoint a sub-committee of the Board to go to New York City and place said Local Union on trial for violating Paragraph "B," Section 10, of the Constitution and report its findings to the General Executive Board during the present meeting.

The General President appointed:

John T. Cosgrove, First General Vice-President.

Frank Duffy, General Secretary.

Thos. Neale, General Treasurer.

J. W. Williams, member General Executive Board, Fifth District.

John Potts, member General Executive Board, Third District.

The General President reported in detail on the San Francisco strike which went into effect April 1, 1926, and involved our membership in that district and vicinity. He also reported that our organization in Los Angeles put into effect the Union Shop on May 17, 1926. He further reported increase in wages in several other cities throughout the country. After a lengthy and general discussion the report was accepted.

Muscle Shoals, Ala., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.12½ per hour, effective July 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Bridgeport and Vicinity, Conn., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective July 17, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Stamford, Conn., L. U. No. 210.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.37½ per hour, effective July 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Rome, N. Y., L. U. No. 1016.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective July 16, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Norman, Okla., L. U. No. 1060.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1 per hour, effective July 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Kittanning, Pa., L. U. No. 1129.—Movement for the 44-hour week, effective June 14, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Middletown, Ohio, L. U. No. 1477.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour and the 44-hour week, effective July 5, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Victoria, B. C., Can., L. U. No. 1598.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective July 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Murray, Ky., L. U. No. 1734.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective July 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Wenatchee, Wash., L. U. No. 2205.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.10 per hour and the 44-hour week, effective July 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Full accountings were received from the following Local Unions and District Council for appropriations made for the relief of men on strike.

West Newton, Mass., D. C., April, 1926. \$273.00
Whitman, Mass., L. U. 1018, April, 1926. 36.00
Plymouth, Mass., L. U. 1591, March,

1926 126.00
Bridgewater, Mass., L. U. No. 1046,

April, 1926 379.50

The proposition of L. U. No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio, to the General Executive Board to donate the cost of a cottage at the Home for the

Aged at Lakeland, Fla., to be known as the "Wesley Workman Memorial Cottage" and suitably inscribed, was accepted by the General Executive Board.

This shows a spirit of good will and co-operation on the part of L. U. No. 11 for which the Board is thankful.

The following communication was received from L. U. No. 184 of Salt Lake City, Utah, and ordered inserted in the minutes.

"Salt Lake City, Utah,

"Wednesday, March 31, 1926.

"Mr. Frank Duffy,

General Secretary, U. B. of C. & J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.

"Yours of March 15, 1926, received and contents noted. As Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 184 I am instructed to comply with the demands of the General Executive Board relative to the circular letter sent out by L. U. No. 184 last September.

"I do hereby acknowledge that L. U. No. 184 made an error in circularizing the letter in question or in any way making disparaging remarks relative to the General Executive Board members without a full knowledge of facts to back up the contents of the circular letter.

"Respectfully,

(Seal)

"Amos Burnett, Recording Secretary.

"L. U. No. 184, U. B. of C. & J. of A. "2141 5th East St., Salt Lake City, Utah."

An invitation was received from the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters to attend the Twenty-third Annual Convention, to be held in Ocean City, N. J., June 18th and 19th. The invitation was accepted with thanks. A representative of the General Office will be present.

The General President reported that several conferences had been held with the representatives of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association during the past two months resulting in the following agreement being reached:

AGREEMENT

For the purpose of bringing about conditions of harmony and co-operation the following agreement is this day entered into and agreed to by and between the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

It is agreed that members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall erect and install all interior metal trim such as bucks, jams, doors, casings, base, chair-rail, picture mouldings, partitions and all other material generally referred to as trim, except toilet partitions, which shall be done by Sheet Metal Workers.

It is further agreed that in the setting of metal window frames that when frames are set, stayed, plumbed or braced such work shall be done by Carpenters, but if set or placed in an opening in walls left when a building is erected the work shall be done by Sheet Metal Workers. The hanging and adjusting of metal sash shall be done by Sheet Metal Workers. It is further agreed that any metal work in connection with store fronts shall be done by Sheet Metal Workers.

It is further understood and agreed that in the erection of metal column forms the erection shall be done by Sheet Metal Workers. Any framing in connection therewith shall be done by Carpenters.

It is further agreed that the installation of metal lockers, also the erection of ordinary

plain metal shelving shall be done by Sheet Metal Workers.

It is further understood and agreed that the members of neither organization shall work on any building where non-union men of the other craft are employed.

If any misunderstanding arises as to the meaning or carrying out of any of the provisions contained herein the matter shall be taken up with the General Presidents of the two organizations.
May 27, 1926.

In force and effect when approved by the Executive Boards of the two organizations signatory hereto.

For United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America.

(Signed)

Wm. L. Hutcheson,
John T. Cosgrove,
Frank Duffy.

For Sheet Metal Workers'
International Association.

John J. Hynes,
Thomas Fay,
W. J. Rooney,
R. Pattison,
James T. Moriarty.

Addendum

This agreement is subject to amendment by Joint Committee representing the two organizations, and on account of failure of either party to carry out the terms of the agreement may be abrogated upon ninety days written notice.

After careful consideration of same the Board approved the agreement.

June 4, 1926.

The General Secretary reported that he was made Historian of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at the Nineteenth General Convention, held in Fort Worth, Tex., in September, 1916, with instructions to write a detailed history of the organization as well as a history of the Carpenters' Unions that preceded it and have same printed and bound in book form for sale to our members, Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils.

That at the Twentieth General Convention, held in Indianapolis, Ind., in September, 1920, he reported the progress he had made up to that time. That he also reported at the last convention held in Indianapolis, in September, 1924, but could not say when the work would be completed.

It was with pleasure, that now, after ten years' work in gathering data and statistics, research work, compilation of same, proof reading and correcting, he was able to inform the Board that the history is finished and ready to be turned over to the printer.

After consideration of same the General President was authorized to appoint a committee of two members of the Board to confer with the General Secretary in a review of the history before the printing of same is authorized.

The General President reported that the following requests had been made on him for financial aid for organizing purposes.

Windsor, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 494.—An appropriation of \$300 was made for organizing purposes to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

Charleston, S. C., L. U. No. 159.—An appropriation of \$300 was made for organizing pur-

poses to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

Anaheim, Cal., L. U. No. 2203.—Request for an appropriation of \$500 for organizing purposes after due consideration was denied.

Appeal of L. H. Proske, St. Louis, Mo., from the decision as rendered by the General President in the case of L. H. Proske vs. the St. Louis Carpenters' District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of David Rae, L. U. No. 2236, New York, N. Y., from the decision as rendered by the General President in the case of David Rae vs. the New York District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1387, Girardsville, Pa., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for donation on the death of the late Louis W. Wehl. Decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1547, Ludington, Mich., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for donation on the death of Clovis J. Reed. Decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Mrs. Margaret E. Steele from the action of the General Treasurer on claim for full donation on death of Angus Steele, L. U. No. 67, Roxbury, Mass. The decision as rendered by the General Treasurer was reversed and balance of claim ordered paid.

Claim for disability of Earnest C. Schuster, L. U. No. 105, Des Moines, Ia., was referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation.

Montreal, Que., District Council.—After a review of correspondence received from the Montreal District Council and E. Toussaint, Business Agent of the Montreal District Council, the General Executive Board ruled the claim of E. Toussaint for \$620 as back wages as Business Agent of the Montreal District Council is payable by the District Council and said District Council is herewith ordered to pay same.

June 5, 1926.

Revised plans for main building at "Home for Aged" at Lakeland, Fla., were carefully considered and discussed, after which it was decided to refer them to the Board of Trustees so that bids be secured from good, reliable union construction concerns for submission to the General Executive Board at the earliest possible date.

June 7, 1926.

Regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

June 8, 1926.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

June 9, 1926.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

June 10, 1926.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

The sub-committee of the Board appointed by the General President on authority of the General Executive Board under date of June 3, 1926, to try L. U. No. 376 of New York for violation of Paragraph "B," Section 10, of the Constitution, reported to the General Executive Board that after a thorough hearing of the case at the Headquarters of the Carpenters' District Council, 130 Madison Ave., New York City, on June 8, 1926, the committee finds:

1. That L. U. No. 376 and its officers knowingly and deliberately violated Paragraph "B," Section 10, of the Constitution—in not turning over to Brother Guerin, the deputy of the General President—their books for examination.

2. That the officers and members of said union violated their obligation wherein they promised to abide by the Constitution and Laws of the organization and pledged themselves to be obedient to authority.

3. That the officers of L. U. No. 376 violated their pledge of office—to perform their duties as prescribed in the Constitution and Laws.

4. That the officers and members of L. U. No. 376 violated their Charter rights wherein it is clearly and distinctly specified in the Charter that:

"It is hereby agreed in the acceptance of this Charter, that the aforesaid Union shall conform to the Constitution, rules and regulations and in default thereof this Charter may be revoked and the Union suspended from all rights and benefits according to the Laws of the United Brotherhood."

After a careful consideration of the report it was adopted by the General Executive Board.

Charleston, W. Va., L. U. No. 1207.—An appropriation of \$132 was made for the relief of men on strike.

Aberdeen, Wash., L. U. No. 317.—The sum of \$102 was appropriated for the relief of men on strike.

Muscle Shoals, Ala., District Council.—Request to postpone date of trade movement to October 1, 1926. Request granted.

Robstown, Texas, L. U. No. 2470.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½¢ to \$1 per hour, effective August 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Washington, D. C., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$9.50 to \$10 per day, effective August 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Appeal of L. U. No. 2166, Westfield, N. Y., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for donation on the death of Brother Harry Harris, late a member of that Local. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 731, Corsicana, Tex., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for donation on death of Brother W. J. Hebbart, L. U. No. 831. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The General President appointed First General Vice-President Cosgrove and Brother Williams, member of the General Executive Board, Fifth District, to review the history of the United Brotherhood with the General Secretary.

June 11, 1926.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

The following report was received from the sub-committee of the General Executive Board.

We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, made an audit of the Bonds, United States Certificates of Indebtedness and United States Treasury Notes in safe deposit vaults of the Indiana National Bank on the above date and find the following in custody of General Treasurer Thomas Neale.

2nd Lib. Loan. 50 \$1,000.00 4½% \$50,000.00
3rd Lib. Loan. 15 5,000.00 4½% 75,000.00

3rd Lib. Loan. 9 500.00 4½% 4,500.00
3rd Lib. Loan. 35 100.00 4½% 3,500.00
4th Lib. Loan. 10 10,000.00 4½% 100,000.00
4th Lib. Loan. 3 500.00 4½% 1,500.00
4th Lib. Loan. 20 10,000.00 4½% 200,000.00

Certificates of Indebtedness. 1 100,000.00 4½% 100,000.00

United States Treasury Note 1 100,000.00 4½% 100,000.00

1 Certificate of deposit 4% 100,000.00

1 Certificate of deposit 4% 100,000.00

1 Certificate of deposit 4% 100,000.00

1 Certificate of deposit 4% 50,000.00

Dominion of Canada fourth refunding bonds 100 1,000.00 4½% 97,400.00

Deposit in Union Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio, savings account 4% 200,000.00

Deposit with U. S. Post Office 500.00

Total \$1,282,400.00

The Dominion of Canada fourth refunding bonds are listed at \$97,400.00 actual cost, while the par value would be \$100,000.00.

T. M. Guerin,
Jas. P. Ogletree,
W. T. Allen.

Syracuse N. Y., District Council.—An appropriation of \$168 was made for the relief of men out on strike.

Kansas City, Mo., District Council.—An appropriation of \$666 was made for relief of men out on strike.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office in the month of September, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank Duffy, Secretary.

Forty-two Years Continuous Service

Brother Patrick Connor, of L. U. No. 22, San Francisco, Cal., has recently resigned his office as Treasurer of the Local after serving in that office for 42 consecutive years.

Poultry Raising

Brother Dwight L. Stoddard is the author of a new booklet entitled, "Poultry Raising On A City Lot." It briefly illustrates and describes several different styles of buildings, fixtures, and incubator brooders. How to feed, care and raise poultry for a profit on a city lot. This small book will be of interest to all carpenters who wish to raise poultry or wishing to build structures or fixtures for others. The price of this book is 25c and may be obtained by addressing D. L. Stoddard, R. R. 4, Box 141, Indianapolis, Ind.

Correspondence



Forty-one Years In Good Standing

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have just read a letter from an old-timer, Brother W. A. Brown of L. U. No. 597. He, like myself, very soon will not need any assistance. We built the organization, supported it and fought for it for years. I joined L. U. No. 72 on the 19th day of March, 1885, and have never missed paying my monthly dues in the Brotherhood from that time to date, have never laid myself liable to a fine, nor paid one in over 41 years. Now I am a man going in my 72nd year, have waited and am watching to see if the younger members have any heart and ever intend to do anything for us. We old members have put them on their feet when we were working 10 hours for \$1.50 per day, now all we get is to have our dues raised and also have to pay for a working card. I feel the same as Brother Brown, if they don't intend to give us a little pension, why not pay us our death benefits and cut off our dues, or tell us the same as the bosses would, to die like dogs and be buried in potter's field. I do not wish to be sarcastic, but I will thank you very much if you will kindly give these few lines a little space in our official Journal. How many members have you got today that can show a clean membership of over 41 years?

W. H. Sexton,
L. U. No. 72.

Rochester, N. Y.

An Old-Timer Wants Action

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I desire to say a few words in behalf of some 7 or 8 pioneers in Nebraska and some 1,200 others in our great United Brotherhood, who during the days of its early struggle, worked under the direction of that grand old man, P. J. McGuire.

We pioneers, some 1,200 or more, are now too old to secure work in this rushing age, when the dollar is worshipped and humanity and kindness not considered at all. The young of today say, "To hell with the old men." They say that to us, who gave our best to make

our Brotherhood what it is today. In those early days when men were men, we did our part.

Many of the early pioneers now sleep their last sleep, and are forgotten. Those of us who are still here are wondering if we will ever see the Home that we fought for, or receive an old age disability donation. Knowing the competent men we have in our Brotherhood, it seems strange to me that nothing is being done for the men who never wavered in the 30 to 44 years of our early struggles. So let us see some action before the old guard is gone and forgotten. I joined the United Brotherhood in 1886 and have stuck to date.

C. E. Woodard,
Omaha, Neb. L. U. No. 253.

Skagit Valley District Council Holds Picnic

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Perhaps it will be interesting to some of the readers of "The Carpenter" in other parts of the country to learn what we do in the Skagit Valley District Council of Carpenters. We had our annual picnic the third Saturday and Sunday of May. All members of Organized Labor were invited. Owing to the threatening weather: e did not have as large a crowd as we expected. However, all those who attended had a good time. Sporting events were staged and prizes awarded to the winners. These prizes were donated by the merchants of Anacortes and Bellingham, who co-operate with us at all times. The District Council furnished refreshments.

W. M. Short, President of the State Federation of Labor, C. O. Young, Organizer of the A. F. of L., and Leo Flynn, President of the State Council of Carpenters were present and gave short talks pertaining to the condition existing in the district, praised the carpenters for their splendid co-operation and expressed the hope that there will be many more such events.

Geo. W. Wedlund,
Skagit Valley District Council of
Carpenters.

Local Union Honors Charter Member

At its meeting on May 18th, L. U. No. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., presented its only Charter member, Brother Edward Hancock, with a gold watch as a token of its respect and admiration.

Brother John Fleet, at the request of President James Poag, made the presentation, and in an interesting talk, described the early history of the Local, mentioning Brother Hancock's activities in helping to start the Local. He also called attention to the fact that L. U. No. 18 is the oldest Local in Canada, and the fourth oldest Local in continuous affiliation with the Brotherhood.

General Representative James Marsh was present and congratulated the veteran trade unionist upon his wonderful record. He stated that his record should be an inspiration to the younger members of the organization.

Brother Hancock, in thanking the Local for the gift, related some of his early experiences. He is particularly proud of his record of 44 years in good standing.

We take this opportunity of congratulating Brother Hancock upon his wonderful record and hope that he will be long spared to make use of his gift.

Pontiac, Mich., Local Reports Progress

During the membership drive recently conducted by L. U. No. 1032, Pontiac, Mich., about 100 carpenters were admitted to the Local.

At an open meeting on May 17th a cold lunch was served, after which 37 candidates were initiated.

Brother Jack Gray, Business Agent of the Local reports that the union is in better shape now than it ever was, and they are well able to take care of all the work in Pontiac. All travelling members are advised to steer clear of Pontiac, Mich.

Answer To Brother B. Urnest

Editor, "The Carpenter":

A gentleman asked for information regarding a painting in one of the Paris Museums lately in "The Carpenter."

Any such information, and details as to where he can obtain a reproduction can be obtained free of charge from the American Federation of Art, Washington, D. C., or of the International Studio, the foremost art magazine of the world, in New York City.

Carpenter.

Another Invention By a Member of the United Brotherhood

Brother Thomas Lee Collins, of L. U. No. 1383, Sarasota, Fla., was recently granted a patent on a machine that clears land of roots, grubs, stumps and other growths that are found in tropical countries.

This machine separates all foreign matter from the soil and returns the soil to furrows, leaving an ideal seed bed, and delivers all foreign matter to one side.

This machine is capable of clearing from 5 to 25 acres a day and has proved a vast improvement over the old methods.

Ditches can be made and roads graded with the machine without a mechanical change.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 141

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 141 of Norristown, Pa., has been organized since April, 1925, having 10 Charter members.

Our membership now is 22, and we are working hard for new ones. We have tried to create an interest and get more members, but perhaps the Secretary of some other Ladies' Auxiliary can tell us how they obtain new members. We shall be pleased to hear from them.

We have a flower fund for our members and families in case of illness.

We are planning a trip up the Delaware River in July, which we think will be very enjoyable.

Our meetings are always as pleasant, as they are interesting.

Mrs. H. R. Jowett, Rec. Sec.
Norristown, Pa. L. A. No. 141.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 135

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 135 of Union City, N. J., just closed a membership drive of two months duration. Miss Carolyn Krey was the winner of a handsome serving tray which was donated by Brother John Hausen of L. U. No. 139. Mrs. Aslikan was next in lead. This drive has helped to bring our membership up a great deal. Although the drive is ended this does not mean that the ladies of this Auxiliary have given up the work of bringing in new members.

The Auxiliary traveled to Perth Amboy to help the new Auxiliary installed. A beautiful American flag was donated,

which was unfurled to the tune of the Star-Spangled Banner.

On June 26th we have planned to hold a summer nights festival. We assure all the carpenters and wives a good time.

We are sending two delegates to the convention to be held at Ocean City.

After our last meeting a lunch social was held. Many carpenters were present and a good time was enjoyed by all.

We again thank the Locals for their co-operation in helping us to keep up our good work of making the Union Label stand first.

Miss H. Krey,
Union City, N. J. L. A. No. 135.

A Laugh a Day

What is more wholesome than a good laugh? What is more satisfying than knowing how to get a laugh and where to go to get it? Joke books and periodicals fall short of filling the bill.

"The Carpenter" considers that the seventh anniversary of Topics of the Day, is a fitting opportunity to congratulate that reel of real laughs on the service it is rendering the all-too-gloomy public. After the effects of a long, hard winter it is gratifying to know that we can step around the corner to a theatre and there enjoy and laugh at—a reel of good jokes.

During 1925 "The Carpenter" was quoted several times in Topics of the Day and we consider it a mark of distinction to have the editors of Topics select paragraphs from our publication and show them to their fifteen million readers, giving us credit therefor.

Such Is Life

Man comes into the world without his consent and leaves it against his will. During his stay on earth his time is spent in one continuous round of contraries and misunderstandings. In his infancy he is an angel, in his boyhood he is a devil; in his manhood he is everything from a lizard up; in his duties he is a damned fool; if he raises a family, he is a chump; if he raises a check, he is a thief, and then the law raises hell with him; if he is a poor man, he is a poor manager and has no sense; if he is rich, he is dishonest, but considered smart; if he is in politics, he is a grafter and a crook; if he is out of politics, you can't place him, as he is an

"undesirable citizen;" if he goes to church, he is a hypocrite; if he stays away from church, he is a sinner; if he donates to foreign missions, he does it for show; if he doesn't, he is stingy and a "tightwad." When he first comes into the world, everybody wants to kiss him—before he goes out, they all want to kick him. If he dies young, there was a great future before him; if he lives to a ripe old age, he is in the way, only living to save funeral expenses. Life is a funny proposition after all.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of T. E. Betts, alias T. E. Moore, a floor scraper, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good like-



ness. When last heard from, he was in Youngstown, Ohio. Anyone knowing his whereabouts kindly communicate with T. M. Erickson, Secretary L. U. No. 1242, 4292 E. 124th St., Cleveland, O.

Information

Away out on the prairie in Northwest Canada a wandering reporter ran across a lonely hut, and interviewed the owner with the object in view of getting a story.

"Whose house is this?" he asked.

"Moggs," was the answer.

"What in the world is it built of?"

"Logs."

"Any animals around this part of the country?"

"Frogs."

"What sort of soil have you?"

"Bogs."

"Well, what sort of climate?"

"Fogs."

"What do you live on chiefly?"

"Hogs."

"Have you any friends around here?"

"Dogs."

Chips *and* Shavings

Hurry spoils work and also spoils life.

* * *

A sunny disposition is the very soul of success.

* * *

In this world a man must be either anvil or hammer.

* * *

The largest room in the world is the one for improvement.

* * *

A business never gets so old that it will take care of itself.

* * *

When an engine knocks it indicates lack of power. It is the same thing with a man; let's be a booster.

* * *

Soiled overshoes can be left outside but there is no detachable protection for befouled tongues or muddled minds.

* * *

Excuses are nothing more than confessions of weakness showing your inability to cope with the task before you.

* * *

The limitations of any man are not the things he wants to do, but can't; they are the things he ought to do but doesn't.

* * *

The secret of life is not to do what one likes, but to try to like that which one has to do; and one does come to like it in time.

* * *

Horace Greeley said that the darkest day in any man's career is that wherein he fancies there is some easier way of getting a dollar than squarely earning it.

* * *

Nothing in this world comes to people who will not act. Nothing worth having comes to those who are not willing to make the effort to get it.—Theodore Roosevelt.

* * *

The trolley conductor shouted: "All-right there?" and a voice from among those getting on in the rear shouted back: "Hold on a minute, till I get my clothes on." It was a colored boy with a basket of laundry.

* * *

A "sit-down method" won't do a minute in this age of aggressiveness. It is

the duty of every member of the Brotherhood to do his share to help in the expansion and growth of our organization. Don't say "Let George do it."

* * *

Passage by the Senate of the \$165,-000,000 Public Building Bill is expected to give impetus to the building industry. The measure provides \$100,000,000 for new construction in the states, \$65,000,-000 for the District of Columbia, and projects hitherto authorized.

* * *

Satan did not bring the temptation to Eve instead of Adam, because woman was a weaker, and man a superior being. He brought the temptation to Eve because a woman isn't afraid of the devil. If he had brought it to Adam, he would have been running yet.—Delmer E. Croft.

* * *

Do not condemn the labor movement because you know of "some objectionable feature." Every man and every institution has some feature which appears objectionable to some. Affiliate with the organization that protects your trade, your working conditions, and your wages, then you will be in a position to correct any feature which may appear objectionable to you.

* * *

With the coming of summer and automobile rides with the family, it is well to practice a little safety. When motor-ing, always stop, look and listen before crossing a railroad track. Remember that money will buy lots of things, but it won't buy spare parts for your body that will be as good as the original. The price of safety is only a thought, but some people are bankrupt.

* * *

There is a Japanese saying: "If you have to kill a snake, kill it once and for all." The snake that threatens trade unionism is the "open shop." Let each member of our organization pledge himself to stick faithfully to his union, to pay his dues regularly, to attend the meetings and recruit a new member as opportunity offers. If we all persist in doing that the "snake" will be killed once and for all.

Foreign Labor News



Belgium

Out of about 21,000 organized textile workers in the city of Ghent and suburbs, approximately ten per cent were out of work at different periods of the year.

* * *

Czechoslovakia

A total of 82,000 miners and the widows of 140,000 insured miners are now receiving pensions, under the miners' insurance provisions, aggregating a sum which it is very difficult to raise under the present system.

* * *

Denmark

Unemployment in Denmark showed a decrease during the month of March, 1926, from 84,338 to 63,800. The reduction is attributed, chiefly, to the commencement of building operations.

* * *

England

According to a report issued by the Governmental Home Office, dealing with the workman's compensation during 1924, it is estimated that if all the charges and expenses are taken into account, the total charge for compensation in the seven great industries in 1924 is approximately 9,000,000 pounds.

* * *

France

Compared with 1924, French records for 1925 indicate an increase of about 17,000 births, an increase of more than 29,000 deaths, and a decrease of about 2,000 marriages.

* * *

Germany

The rapid increase in unemployment in Saxony continues, with decreasing opportunities for employment in the metals, paper, leather, and wood-working industries.

* * *

Ireland

According to an announcement made by the Minister of Industry and Commerce, the Free State's tariff policy, which was inaugurated in April, 1924, has resulted in an increase in employment in the protected industries.

Italy

The Fiat Company has made public the fact that the yearly sum of 300,000 lire is being now granted to the "Associazione Mutua Soccorso" (Association of Mutual Help Between Fiat Workmen) plus all fines paid by the workmen for different causes.

* * *

Latvia

Post-war immigration into Latvia shows as its chief characteristic an extraordinary influx of refugees, the most of whom are farm or industrial workers who formerly lived in Soviet Russia.

A general shortage of farm labor and a surplus in other lines is reported in Latvia. The surplus is said to be due to unfavorable conditions in the timber industry during the past year.

* * *

Norway

Recent reports from the country's official employment offices indicate that there has been some decrease in the number of unemployed. The unemployed total for March, 1926, was 26,392 persons.

* * *

Poland

The fact that there are 120,000 Poles in the state of Parana, Brazil, strengthens the assertion that a considerable number of Poles have emigrated to South American countries, and that the movement in that direction bids fair to increase. There is also a seasonal movement of Polish emigrants to Germany, Belgium, Denmark, and Canada. During the past year it is estimated that 3,719 Poles emigrated to the United States. During the same period 21,242 Polish natives returned to Poland, 17,131 of whom came from European countries.

* * *

Sweden

Employment agencies in the principal cities of the Malmo Consular District report a further increase in the number of unemployed persons. During January, a total of 6,657 male workers reported unemployment as against 1,186 available vacancies, of which 1,126 were filled.

Craft Problems



Common Roof Framing

LESSON I

(By H. H. Siegele.)

After the article, in which we dealt briefly on roof framing, of our "Building A House" series, appeared, we received a letter informing us that we were wrong—that while we were giving instructions on a certain kind of roof framing, we were, nevertheless, omitting, using the writers own words "ninety-and-nine" things about roof framing that sooner or later would come up somewhere among the readers of "The Carpenter." What we said in that article about roof framing was not intended to be a complete treatment of the subject—and while we have it on our mind we want to say that this series of articles on roof framing, also, is not to be taken as a complete treatment of roof framing, although it will be more nearly complete than what we gave in the house-building series. We want to say before we enter into this subject, that whatever we may bring out, either by the text or with illustrations, will be "according to us" and not "according to Hoyle"—Hoyle, evidently is a myth, who, if he ever existed in reality, may or may not have been perfect in everything he did. We are of the opinion that, if he ever existed in reality, he was at best only human. Today his name is often used as a means to prove that certain methods or ways of doing things are right. "This is," we often hear, "according to Hoyle;" when unfortunate as such cases are, after careful examination, one often finds that the method or way of doing the particular thing was not even logical, and the results far from being correct. "According to us," not "according to Hoyle" is what everything in these articles is to be. Whatever is logical—whatever is practical—whatever will work out—if we find that it is fitting and serviceable, we are going to use it, whether we obtained it through experience or otherwise. This if nothing else, will make this work original.

In a recent issue of "The Carpenter" there appeared a little dispute about the

use of the word "vergeboard" and the word "bargeboard." The definition of "vergeboard" is, bargeboard, and "bargeboard" is defined as being, vergeboard—so what is the difference what term is used when speaking about the part of a roof that we call, vergerafter. Moreover, it should be remembered that our language is constantly changing (as all languages constantly change), and for that reason new words work themselves into the language with the passing of time. On the other hand, the meaning of a word is not always the same—the use of the word and the locality in which it is used often make great differences in the meaning and application. We are giving a list of words, alphabetically arranged, used in roof framing, in some way or other, with brief definitions. We do not want to be understood that the terms given here are, technically speaking, the proper terms, far be it from that, our object is to present terms that are often heard, relative to roof framing, among carpenters. Because we have either heard or seen these terms used, is the only authority we have to offer for using them here:

Angle—Meeting of two lines running in different directions.

Backing—Cutting off the corners of hip rafters so as to give the sheathing a full bearing.

Bargeboard—Vergeboard.

Bell Roof—A roof shaped like a bell.

Bevel—The slant of a cut in roof framing.

Bird's Mouth—The plate cut of a rafter with a full-sized lookout, or tail.

Blade—The body of the steel square.

Body—The large arm of the steel square.

Bottom Cut—The cut at the lower end of a rafter.

Cheek Cut—The side cut of a jack, hip, valley or cripple rafter.

Collar Beam—A horizontal piece of timber connecting and tying together two opposite rafters.

Comb—The ridge of a roof.

Comb Board—A board onto which the rafters of a roof are nailed at the comb. Ridge board.

Comb Roof—A gable roof. A double roof.

Common Rafter—One of the main rafters of a roof.

Conical Roof—A roof having the appearance of a cone.

Cornice—The over-hang of a roof. The part of a roof projecting beyond the building.

Cripple-Jack—A jack rafter that is neither a hip-jack nor a valley-jack.

Curb—The break between the ridge and the eaves of a gambrel roof.

Curb Roof—A gambrel roof.

Cut—A term referring to the angle of a rafter-cut.

Deck Roof—A roof with a flat top, or deck.

Dome Roof—A semi-spherical roof.

Dormer—A window or a set of windows built into the side of a roof.

Double-Pitch Roof—A gable roof.

Eaves—The lower edge of a roof.

Eye-brow Dormer—A window built into the side of a roof resembling an eye-brow.

Even Pitch—A regular pitch, or a pitch having the same rise per foot run throughout.

Fascia—The face board of a cornice.

Flat Roof—A roof having but a slight inclination.

Foot Cut—The cut at the lower end of a rafter. The seat cut.

Fourth Pitch—A pitch whose rise is equal to one-fourth of the span.

Framing—The process of cutting the various members of a roof so they will fit properly into their respective places.

Gable—The end of a comb or double roof.

Gable and Valley Roof—A roof with gables and valleys.

Gable Roof—A double roof or comb roof.

Gambrel Roof—A roof, the lower half of whose sides is steep, while the upper half is rather flat. A curb roof.

Half Pitch—A pitch whose rise equals one-half of its span.

Heel—The point opposite the toe of the foot cut.

Hexagon Roof—A roof having six sides.

Hip—A corner of a hip roof. A hip rafter.

Hip and Valley Roof—A roof with hips and valleys.

Hip Jack—A jack rafter fitting onto a hip.

Hip Rafter—The corner rafter of a hip roof.

Hip Roof—A roof without gables, having hip rafters at the corners.

Horizontal Cut—The level cut at the lower end of a rafter.

Irregular Pitch—Not having the same rise per foot run throughout.

Irregular Plan—A plan of a roof whose angles are not relatively the same.

Jack Rafter—A rafter fitting onto, either a hip rafter or a valley rafter.

Laying Out—Marking the various members of a roof when it is being framed.

Lean To—A shed roof, or pent roof. A roof having but one slope in one direction.

Mansard—A roof having on all sides two slopes, the lower being steeper than the upper. Sometimes called a pavilion roof.

Measuring Line—A line, used to aid in laying out rafters, intersecting with the outside corner of the plate when the rafter is set.

M-Roof—A roof with two gables at each end, having the appearance of a capital "M."

Octagon Roof—A roof with eight sides.

Ogee Roof—A roof with an ogee, or double curve, slope.

Overhang—The tail of a rafter, or the lookout.

Pent Roof—A lean-to, or shed roof.

Pitch—A term referring to the slope of a roof.

Plancher—A board used in the construction of a cornice. A soffit.

Plate Cut—The cut of a rafter fitting onto the plate.

Plumb Cut—The cut of a rafter coming into a perpendicular position when the rafter is set into place.

Purlin—A timber supporting the rafters of a roof between the seat and the comb.

Rafter—One of the timbers supporting the sheathing and shingles of a roof.

Ridge—The upper edge of a roof—the comb.

Ridge Cut—The top cut of a rafter for a comb roof. The comb cut.

Ridge Board—The board onto which the rafters are nailed at the comb of a roof.

Rise—The distance that the point of a roof is above the plates, assuming that the upper edge of the rafter is taken as

the measuring line. The distance that a rafter rises per foot run.

Roof—The covering part of a building, sheltering the interior against rain and snow.

Run—One-half of the span of a gable roof. The horizontal distance between the comb of a roof and the outside edge of the wall plate. The horizontal distance between the top and the bottom cut of a rafter.

Saddle Roof—A double roof. A gable roof.

Segment Roof—A roof having the shape of a segment.

Saw-Tooth Roof—A roof, looking at it from the end, resembling saw teeth.

Seat Cut—The cut at the lower end of a rafter. The plate cut.

Side Cut—The bevel of a jack rafter, fitting against, either a hip rafter or a valley rafter. The edge-bevel of jack, hip, valley and cripple rafters. Sometimes called cheek cut.

Single Pitch Roof—A lean-to or shed roof.

Shed Roof—A lean-to, or pent roof.

Soffit—A board used on the under side of a cornice. A plancher board.

Span—The horizontal distance across a building, from the outside of one plate to the outside of the other plate.

Steel Square—An instrument used in roof framing, having a perfect right-angle.

Tail—A lookout of a rafter.

Third Pitch—A pitch whose rise is equal to one-third of the span of the building.

Toe—The point opposite to the heel of the foot cut.

Tongue—The small arm of a steel square.

Top Cut—The cut at the upper end of a rafter. The comb cut.

Turret—A small tower.

Uniform Pitch—A pitch having the same rise per foot run throughout. Even pitch.

Valley—The intersection of two roofs in such a manner that they form a valley.

Valley Jack—A jack rafter fitting on to a valley rafter.

Valley Rafter—The main rafter of a valley.

Vergeboard—Bargeboard.

Vergerafter—Bargeboard, or verge-board.

Vertical Cut—A plumb cut. A cut coming into a perpendicular position when the rafter is in place.

Wall Plate—The timber on which the seat of a rafter rests.

(To be continued.)

Cutting Slate Condemned Methods (By H. H. Siegele.)

Few carpenters, perhaps, have never had occasion to cut slate, especially is this true if they have been employed by contractors who were erecting school buildings. Few, if any, school buildings today do not have, as a part of their equipments, slate blackboards. And because this is a fact, few carpenters, if they have not had occasion to cut slate, will sooner or later be confronted with it. We well remember our first experience, that is, our first experience in seeing slate cut. It is interesting to recall

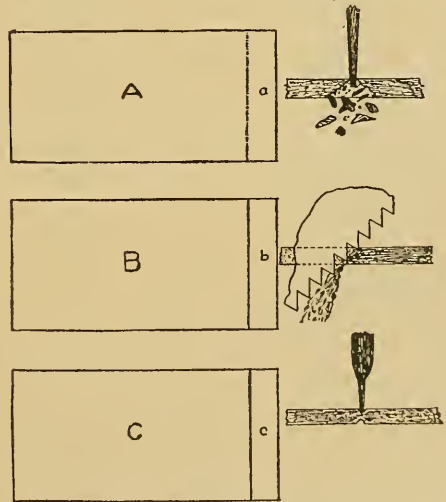


Fig 1.

the different methods that were used—and, consequently, it is equally interesting to recall our own attempts to cut slate by means of those methods.

Fig. 1 shows three methods that came into our early experience in cutting slate. In the first method, A represents a piece of slate from which the section, marked a, is to be cut. To the right in a larger scale the method is illustrated—the punching method, is what we shall call it; which consists of punching holes into the slate with a nail-set or a punch, along the line that the slate is to be cut.

The holes are punched from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch apart. After the holes are all punched the section to be cut off, is projected beyond a solid bearing, say a 2 x 8 or a 2 x 6, with enough pressure applied to break it along the line of the holes. This method will do the work, however, it leaves a rough edge and for that reason, if for no other, we will pronounce it an unsatisfactory method.

The next method, the rip-saw method, is illustrated to the right of the flag of slate marked B, from which the section to the right indicated at b, is to be cut. The flag, as we are showing it, is marked and cut about a third of the distance; which having been done by operating the rip-saw in the same manner as one would operate it for ripping a board. But wait a minute—the progress is much slower. While the saw is sharp the progress is encouraging; but after using a rip-saw on slate for a short while, the edges of the teeth wear off, when it becomes necessary to either refile the saw, or become disappointed with the method and discard it entirely. The latter being the most satisfactory, in our judgment, because it relieves one of the necessity of using, not only an expensive method of cutting slate, but a very poor one as well. We condemn this method for the very reason that it condemns itself when used.

A method, in some ways better than the two already named, is also shown—we will call it the scratch method, whereby the section marked c, is cut from the flag C, by scratching, with a file or some other steel tool, a groove on either side of the flag along the line that it is to be cut, and then by applying pressure, break off the section. To the right of the flag is shown the relative depth of the grooves. While this method gives fairly good results, we, using an evolutionary expression, condemn it also, because it is still in the monkey-period of developments.

A Better Method

Not very long ago, while in a barber's chair, a carpenter in the chair next to us remarked as he got out of the chair:

"I'm going to specialize in setting slate blackboard;" and seeing, by the expression of his face that he was withholding a secret, we asked him:

"Why?"

"Well," said he, "I've discovered a way of cutting slate that beats anything

I've ever seen," and again we led him with:

"How do you do it?"

Then he went on and told how he had tried different ways to cut slate, which all proved unsatisfactory to him, and how by the process of thinking while he worked, he discovered "a better way."

Since we have had this conversation with this think while you work carpen-

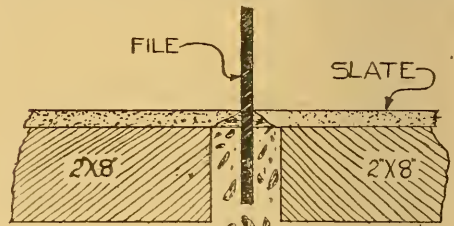


Fig. 2.

ter, we have had occasion to try out his discovery, and we are hereby approving, with praise, the method.

Fig. 2 shows how the flag of slate must be laid onto 2 x 8's, (2 x 6's or 2 x 4's will do, too) laid about 1 inch apart and on a solid and even bearing, in order to obtain the approved results. Then with a flat file, worn out or new, start at the edge of the flag and cut the slate to the line, proceeding as we shall further explain by means of Fig. 3. This figure shows a side view with enough of the slate and one 2 x 8 cut out to show clearly the position in which the file is held during the operations. With a ham-

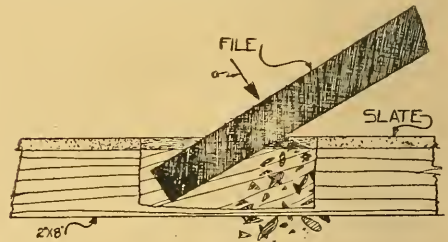


Fig. 3.

mer strike the edge of the file in the direction shown by the spear indicated at a. The blows should be short, quick, and well controlled—not too light and not too heavy. Each blow of the hammer should cause the file to cut, say, from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch of the slate. The illustrations show how the opening between the 2 x 8's permit the chips of slate to fall through during the process of cutting a flag of slate.

Fig. 4 shows a section of a flag of slate partly cut by the flat-file method. At A is shown the end of the path cut with the file, and at B is shown the line

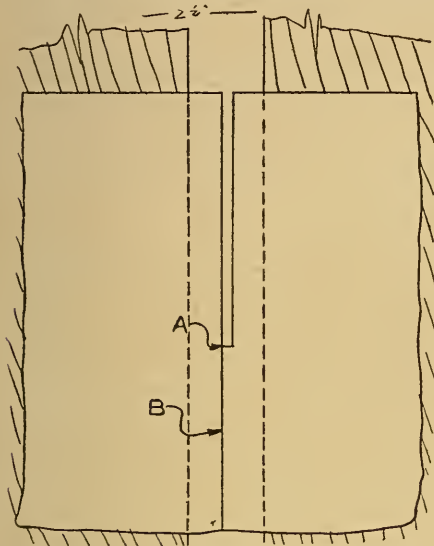


Fig. 4.

which answers for a guide during the cutting. By exercising care, it is easily possible to cut, not only a smooth, but a perfectly straight line. We are saying this because we have tried it. The dotted lines show the position of the bearings.

Because this method is so practical, simple and inexpensive, speaking from a standpoint of time and tools, we have approved it, and recommend it to our readers.

The Best Method

Of course the best method is our own discovery. Not because we think it will give better results than the method discovered by our own friend—for it can not do that; but because it is a little more dignified. Using an old worn-out flat file for cutting slate leaves the impression on the minds of the laity that the user of it is "common" or "ordinary;" whereas, if the same results can be obtained with tools that spell "dignity" in such minds, one not only produces results for his employer, but he raises the standing of himself and his fellow craftsmen in the estimation of the public. This question may seem foreign to the best interests of the mechanic, but we feel sure that we are right. The man who can produce satisfactory results, and at the same time

maintain the dignity of the craft to which he belongs, will go farther in less time, than the man who simply produces results for the purpose of buying his bacon.

Fig. 5, a and b, shows two views of the tool that we use in cutting slate.

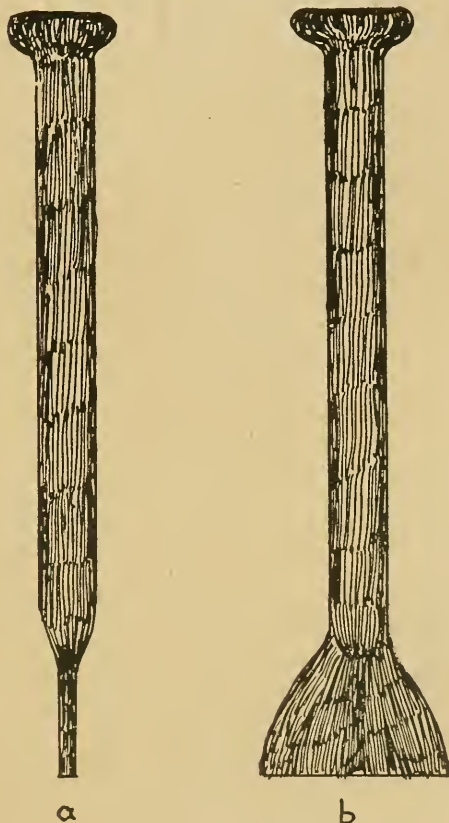


Fig. 5.

We made our discovery in very much the same way that our friend made his; we were jumping from one method to an-

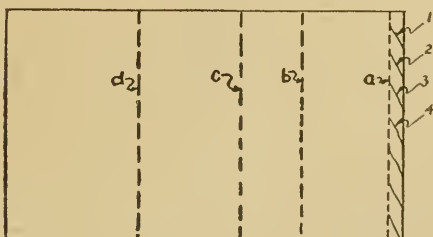


Fig. 6.

other of those that had been handed down to us by craftsmen who had been before us, but always with unsatisfac-

tory results. Finally we tried a stone-cutter's chisel, shaped like the tool we have illustrated in Fig. 5, excepting that it was sharp. With this chisel we got fairly good results, but when the section to be cut off was too narrow, the wedge-shape of the chisel would break out the section somewhat in the manner shown by Figs. 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. However, if the flag of slate is to be cut somewhere near the center—or say, not too close to the ends, as at b, c, d of Fig. 6, very good results can be obtained by simply using a stone-cutter's chisel, using it in the same manner as we shall explain presently.

Fig. 7 shows in part how the slate must be supported if the best results are

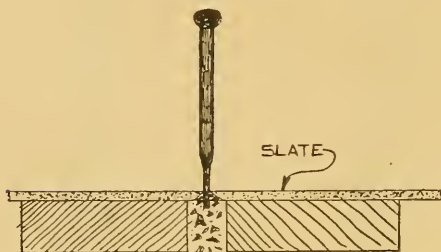


Fig. 7.

to be obtained—it also shows the chisel in place, and the effects of it on the slate. Fig. 8 shows a side view with part of the slate and part of one of the supports cut out, in order to make the illustration clear. The chips of slate shown in the last two drawings show how

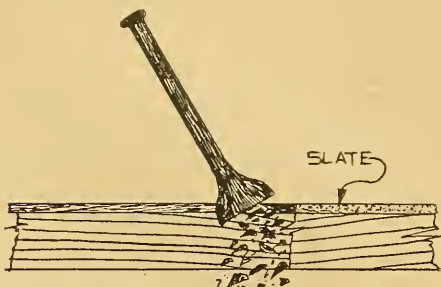


Fig. 8.

by spreading the supports about 1 inch apart, the chips have ample room to fall through. Fig. 9 shows a part of a slate, partly cut; at a is shown the end of the path cut by the slate-cutting tool; at b can be seen the line guiding the cutting. A perfectly straight line can be cut with

this tool, and smooth. The dotted lines show the positions of the supports. The

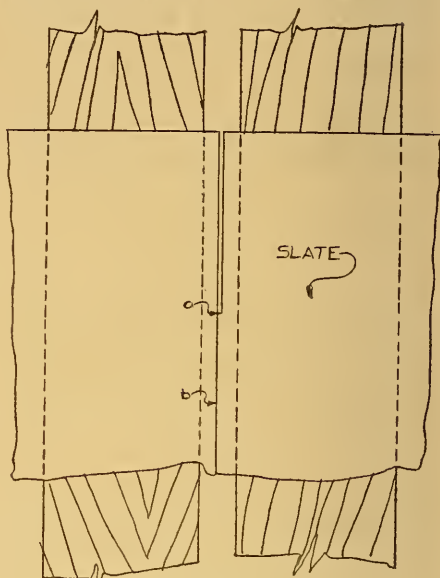


Fig. 9.

blows of the hammer, as in the flat-file method, must be short, quick and well controlled.

Wood Screws

(By L. Perth, L. U. No. 10.)

Common wood screws are regularly made in both iron and brass. The illustration in the accompanying table shows the two types of wood screws ordinarily used in carpenter work: Flat heads and round heads.

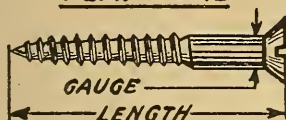
The sizes of wood screws are designated by the length in inches and by diameter expressed in numbers of the screw—makers' gauge. The length measurement includes the whole head of flat-head screws and about half the head of round heads. The diameter of screws is measured directly under the head.

Wood screws usually are made from $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to 5 inches in length and in diameter from No. 0 to No. 24, the numbers designating the American Screw Company's gauge. The increase in length is by eighths of an inch up to 1 inch, then by quarters of an inch up to 3 inches and by half inches up to 5 inches. As a rule the threaded portion is about two-thirds of the total length.

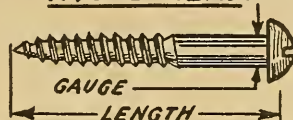
The use of the oval-head screws is comparatively limited. Flat-heads con-

WOOD SCREWS.

FLAT HEAD



ROUND HEAD.



SCREW SIZES.

LENGTH	GAUGES	LENGTH	GAUGES	LENGTH	GAUGES	LENGTH	GAUGES
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	0 to 4	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	3 to 14	2"	6 to 20	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	10 to 24
$\frac{3}{8}$ "	0 to 8	1"	3 to 16	$2\frac{1}{4}$ "	6 to 20	4"	12 to 24
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 to 10	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	4 to 18	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	6 to 20	$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	14 to 24
$\frac{5}{8}$ "	2 to 12	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	4 to 20	$2\frac{3}{4}$ "	8 to 20	5"	14 to 24
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	2 to 14	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "	6 to 20	3"	8 to 24	•	

SCREW GAUGES.

ACTUAL DIAMETER	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
GAUGE NO.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DECIMAL	.060	.073	.086	.099	.112	.125	.138	.151	.164
FRACTION	$\frac{1}{16}$ -	$\frac{5}{64}$ -	$\frac{5}{64}$ +	$\frac{3}{32}$ +	$\frac{7}{64}$ +	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{9}{64}$ -	$\frac{5}{32}$ -	$\frac{5}{32}$ +
ACTUAL DIAMETER	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
GAUGE NO.	9	10	11	12	14	16	18	20	24
DECIMAL	.177	.190	.203	.216	.242	.268	.294	.320	.372
FRACTION	$\frac{11}{64}$ +	$\frac{3}{16}$ +	$\frac{13}{64}$	$\frac{7}{32}$ -	$\frac{1}{4}$ -	$\frac{17}{64}$ +	$\frac{19}{64}$ -	$\frac{5}{16}$ +	$\frac{3}{8}$ -

stitute fully four-fifths of the total demand and round-heads three-fourths of the remainder.

In the upper part of the accompanying table are given the sizes in which wood screws may be obtained, while the lower part shows the actual diameter and the screw gauge numbers in decimals with their equal values expressed in fractions of an inch.

Note. The fractional values in the table are given for the convenience of those who seldom deal in decimals. The symbols (plus) and (—) that appear after the fractions indicate that the value is slightly over or under the corresponding decimal.

Thus No. 7 screw is shown as having a thickness of .151 of an inch, or 5-32—, which means a little less than 5-32 of an inch, since the decimal for 5-32 is .156 which is more than .151".

Screw No. 20 has a diameter of .320" or 5-16" plus, which means a trifle larger than 5-16 of an inch, since 5-16" equals .312" which is less than .320".

Roof Framing (By Roland Hill.) Foldups

Unless there is a demand for a continuation of these foldup lessons we will discontinue them to take up another method that has been largely used in the past by good framers.

The object sought in these lessons on foldups is to enable the scholar to actually see just how the roof will look when erected, and aid him in visualizing any roof he may be called on to frame.

Then again, where a brother carpenter contemplates building a home for himself and does not intend employing an architect he will be at sea to some extent as to proportions, pitches and projections, we see monstrosities in this line every day we wish to look for them and often have very unsightly yet expensive homes thrust within our vision—the very errors seem to radiate a challenge to the world in unmitigated mistakes.

Foldups therefore, assist the untrained designer in enabling him to see just what his design will look like when built. With a little care and using the rules as shown in these lessons one can erect the entire structure in miniature at 1 inch scale, set it on the mantle for a few days, study it, let the Mrs. and the

kiddies get acquainted with it and then the verdict may require the making of another along different lines. But let us not forget the main purpose, i. e., to teach the apprentice to see and know the shape and form correct ideas as to his work before beginning to cut up his lumber.

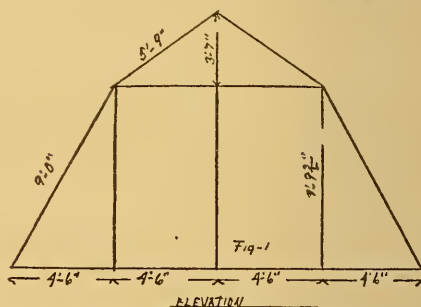
Gambrel Roof

This form of roof has been given many names, but we still call it gambrel. We have seen many fine barns in the west built with this style roof and houses in this shape are very common also, many are very pretty, as this shape of roof lends itself to ornamentation.

There seems to be only two pitches that can be used on this form of roof to make it look just right however, especially for a dwelling.

60 and 30 Degrees

You will see them in all pitches, but when you find one that looks good to



you it is dollars to doughnuts that it's 60 and 30.

In barn building the pitches are controlled by the purposes intended.

If you will look through your "Carpenters" you will find the pitch of 60 and 30 degrees on the square as given by Brother Stoddard, and say, young fellow, stick to Stoddard, make a scrap book of his writings, you will grow fast as a carpenter if you will digest his monthly dope.

Another thing, Brother Cub, have you noticed the great strides made in our Craft Problem department of "The Carpenter?" There was more good stuff spilled in there last month than the doctor would order, but the classes in our unions all over the land are thankful and calling for more.

Fig. 1 shows the elevation, these are the gable ends of the foldup and sustain the roof when folded over them.

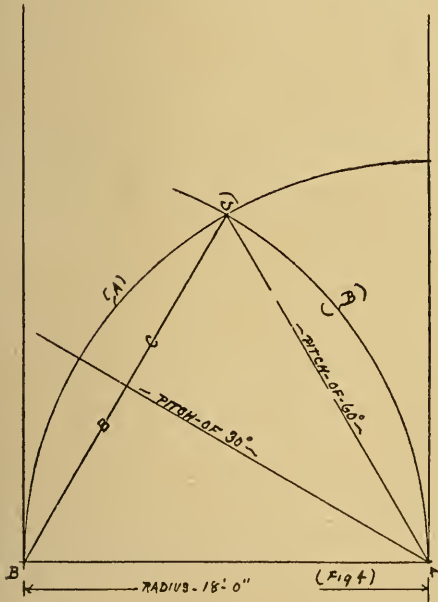
Position of No. 1 is plumb. Width 18' 0", this width is divided into sections of 4' 6", and where squared up from the base line indicate the break lines of roof pitches.

Center line leads to ridge position, while side plumb lines may be considered as sustaining partitions.

To make a rafter pattern for the 60 degree sections we would lay the square to edge of stuff $4\frac{1}{2}"$ on tongue, $7\frac{3}{4}"$ on blade, these figures are the run and rise for this section and so indicated on drawing. Measuring diagonally across to these figures will give you the length of rafters for this section.

The upper section at 30 degrees pitch has a run of 4' 6" and rise of 3' 7". Square held to these figures will give length, and bevel cuts.

Let us stop here and look at Fig. 4 for an explanation of these degree pitches.

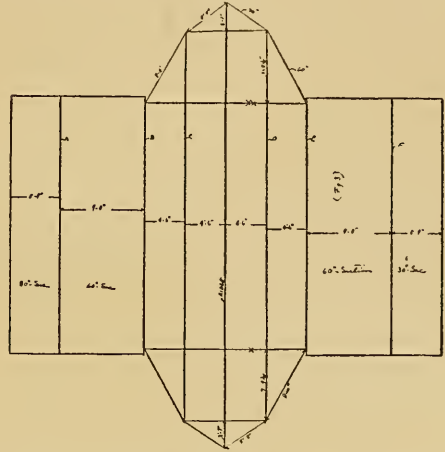


Civil engineers show pitches in degrees, house plans generally state pitches in inches to the foot.

The gothic high and pointed arches that have been and are now still used in church architecture, windows in particular are noted samples of the beauties of 60 degree work.

We know of no other degree pitch so easily worked as 60 simply because the width at base is the radius regardless of size, for instance—if roof was 4 feet wide at base a 4 foot radius struck

from each corner as at A & B, Fig. 4, will show at C bisection point the exact height for ridge, then line B-C would be the rafter pitch at 60 degrees. Then regardless of width, the width at base is the radius to strike.

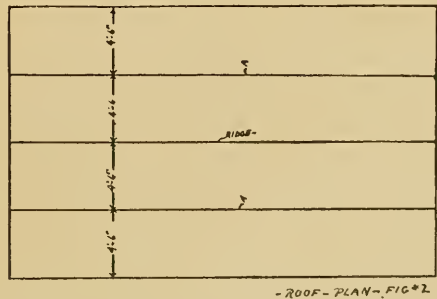


In this case we have a base of 18 feet, we draw a parallelogram with width of 18 feet we set point of compass at corner A, extend to corner B and strike radius line A, then from corner B strike radius B to bisection at C, line B-C is pitch line at 60 degrees.

For 30 degrees, find center of line B-C, then draw line from corner A through point thus found and you have a pitch of 30 degrees.

Stoddard's explanation will instruct you how to get it with the square.

We will call Fig. 2 the roof plan, it shows the ridge and the hip break lines



at change of pitches, these lines are necessary for purpose of carrying over to Fig. 4 the points required to lay out the foldup. Our apprentices will note that center section of Fig. 4 is same as Fig. 2. Lay this part out on the card board first, then connect the gable ends, hav-

ing first extended the ridge and break lines before laying out the rafter lines. From gable base line X and XX extend break line 7' 9 3/8" (seven feet, nine and 3/8 inches) and ridge line indefinitely.

Draw the 60 degree rafter lines as shown (Fig. 3) also the 30 degree and bear in mind that the length of rafter determines the width of cover section, for instance, the 60 D rafter in this case is 9 feet long, then we must allow the corresponding sections of roof coverings to be 9 feet wide as marked. same rule applying to the 30 D sections which in this case are 5' 9".

When fully laid out cut completely through cardboard on all outside lines, lightly score with sharp knife on lines A-B-C-F-X-XX. Lines C-ridge and D are only extension lines, no scoring.

We are not certain stopping on this line of foldups as the farther we go the more we are impressed with its wonderful simplicity as a starting motor for the young and inexperienced apprentice, methods of interest create pep and courage, without which our boys develop into cold storage carpenters.

We will be governed by the wishes of the boys.

Squaring Foundations

I am sending what I consider a pretty good scheme for squaring up for foundation or excavations. I saw this somewhere, in a building magazine of some kind, or it may have been in our own "Carpenters' Journal." Anyway, it was a long time ago, and as we are continually getting new members, it may be of interest to some of them, or to others that may not have seen it.

After stakes No. 1 and 2 are driven indicating two corners, (usually the

line from stake No. 1 and set stake No. 3 so its center will be 16' 0" from stake No. 1, drive a nail in No. 3 exactly 16' 0" from the nail previously driven in No. 1. This nail must be driven directly under the established line. Hook ring of tape over nail in stake No. 3 and unroll tape to figure 40 or any convenient figure, we will say 40 to illustrate. Hold 40 at nail in No. 1. Now, if we use 12' 0" for one side, 16' 0" for the other, then 20' 0" would be the diagonal distance, the other figure would be 40 minus 12 equals 28, hold the foot marks 20 and 28 together and drive stake No. 4 so center of top will be directly beneath it. Now, with both ends of tape drawn taut, drive a nail in stake exactly where these two foot marks come together, you will find this corner exactly square, other corners may be obtained by measurement. If there are parts to square, such as an ell, it may be done in the same manner.

C. A. Carrier,

Rapid City, S. D.

L. U. No. 2036.

Figuring Board Measure

Having read in the April and May issues the different methods of figuring board measure, I submit this as the shortest possible method and with the least figuring.

Make a fraction of the depth of the timber, taking 12 as the denominator and the depth as the numerator, which for a 3" x 8" x 20' would be 8-12 or 2-3. Now multiply 2-3 x 20 x 3 equals 40' board measure.

For a 2" x 6" x 16' it would be 6-12, equals 1/2.

1/2 x 16 x 2 equals 16' board measure.

For a 2" x 10" x 18' it would be 10-12 equals 5-6.

5-6 x 18 x 2 equals 30' board measure.

John Muller, Jr.

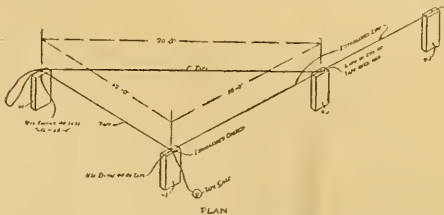
Hoboken, N. J.

L. U. No. 199.

Reply To Brother Bergeron

On page 60 of the April issue of "The Carpenter," Brother Leo W. Bergeron, of L. U. No. 1227, referring to my article "Figuring Lumber," suggests a new rule, which I quote below word for word:

"Multiply the length in feet by the width in feet by the thickness in inches or fractions of an inch, taking as an example Mr. Perth's joist 3" x 8"—20'—0". 20'—0" x 8" divided by 12" equals



front ones), a nail is driven in the center of stake No. 1 and from this the required distance is measured to stake No. 2 and another nail driven, thus forming an established line. Measure in on this

160 divided by 12 equals 13 1-3 x 3" equals 40' 0", board measure."

While Brother Bergeron offers a very good rule for computing the board measure of lumber, I take the liberty to call his attention to the following:

First. You can not multiply "feet by inches." You must multiply "feet by feet" or "inches by inches." Therefore, in his example the expression: 20' 0" x 8" should read: (20 x 12) x 8, thus reducing 20 feet into inches and consequently making both factors represent units of the same kind. Or else he should have replaced the 8" by its equivalent "in feet" which equals 0.6667'. Then both factors would have been expressed by feet and could be multiplied.

Second. Will Brother Bergeron kindly explain why does he want to divide a quantity by 12 and then divide the result by 12 again? Would it not be easier to divide the given amount by 144 (which is 12 x 12) and thus simplify the procedure by cutting out one operation. Also what does this dividing by 12 two times stand for?

Third. By using his rule in obtaining the board measure of lumber the following operations are necessary:

1. 20 x 12 equals 240.
2. 240 x 8 equals 1,920.
3. 1,920 divided by 12 equals 160.
4. 160 divided by 12 equals 13 1-3.
5. 13 1-3 x 3 equals 40 feet board measure.

While the rule given in my article "Figuring Lumber" reads:

"Multiply together the thickness and width in inches, divide the product by 12 and multiply the result by the length."

By using the above figures this rule may be expressed:

1. 3 x 8 equals 24.
2. 24 divided by 12 equals 2.
3. 2 x 20 equals 40 feet board measure.

Which is the simplest? I'll let the audience be the judge.

We all know that there is more than one way to skin a cat. But what we do want to know is which is "the best, easiest and quickest way" of doing it.

It isn't the idea of a "new rule" it is the simplicity of its application that counts. The mind of the average worker is not accustomed to fancy figuring.

In connection with this I wish to impress upon the mind of all the contrib-

utors to the department of "Craft Problems" that the majority of our readers are just hard working men with very little schooling, who are busy making a living and have no time nor opportunity to increase their knowledge in any other way than by referring to the only source of information they have and that is the "Craft Problems" in our Journal.

Therefore, whatever is being contributed should be of general interest, and it should be expressed in a simple way, easy to understand and free from technical terms. I claim that there are no complicated ideas which could not be expressed in plain, every day words. Our language is the richest in the world. Let us help our brothers and talk their language instead of making them sit up and take notice.

L. Perth.

Chicago, Ill.

L. U. No. 10.

Answer To Brother Liebuiseberger

I wish to call the attention of Brother Jno. Liebuiseberger of L. U. No. 129 to page 60 of the April issue of our Journal, where a correction to my article "Figuring Lumber" for substituting "23 feet" instead of "20," an error that was detected shortly after the copy had gone to the press. By using the figure 23 he may find that 46 feet board measure is correct.

I take the pleasure to thank Brother Liebuiseberger for his criticism.

L. Perth.

Chicago, Ill.

L. U. No. 10.

Lighthouses Below Water

Not until the last eight or ten years has any attempt been made to investigate the life of the deeper parts of the ocean. But the trawls and dragnets suspended a mile under the water, where it is necessarily total darkness all the time, reveal a multitude of small fishes each equipped with an electric light. Without this light they would, of course, be unable to see at all at that great depth, where the sunlight can never penetrate. The nets bring up a host of these small fishes, and in nearly every case they are equipped with the brightest eyes and little individual lanterns to light their way along the dark pathways of the deep.

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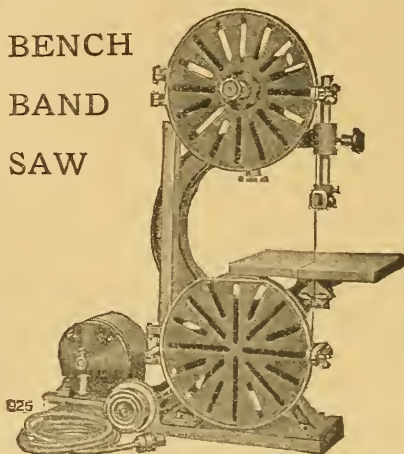
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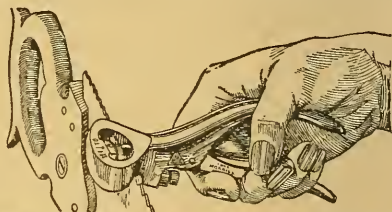
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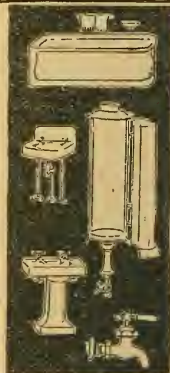
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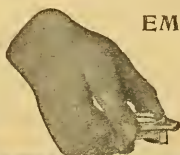


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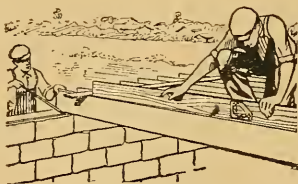
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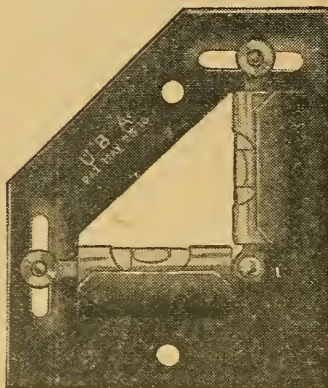
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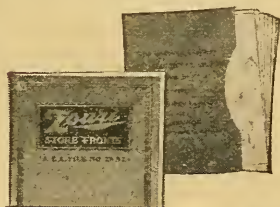
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Exclusive construction features make Zouri Store Fronts safe, easy and profitable for the contractor to sell and install. When, in addition, you are assured the kind of service the largest body of distributors in the field can give, you have every reason to favor Zouri, the only Key-Set Store Front.



Free—our big, illustrated book, showing newest and best styles of store fronts, and explaining the Zouri construction. Write for one.

Zouri Drawn Metals Company

Factory and General Offices
1608 East End Ave. Chicago Heights, Ill.

zouri key-set store front construction



BULLDOG PIPELESS FURNACE

Heats Seven Rooms at about the Cost of One!

"We have seven rooms, four on the first floor and three on the second and the Bulldog heats them fine. We find it takes a little more coal to heat the whole house than it did to heat one room with a stove using chestnut coal."—J. B. Smith, 19 Elm Street, Somerville, N. J.

2½ Tons Heats 5 Rooms

There is no heater to compare with the Bulldog. I burned 2½ tons of coal last winter and heated five rooms and a bath."—Walter Geary, Gloucester, Mass.

Fuel Saved Pays for Furnace

"This is the second winter I have used the Bulldog and the savings in my coal bills have paid for my furnace!"—Milton E. Spain, Casey, Ia.

No Money Down!

Comes Completely Erected. You Install It Yourself.

The Bulldog is sent to you for *free inspection*. Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments at our remarkably low price. Write today! *Don't* miss this chance to cut down your fuel bills! *Install a Bulldog Furnace!* It comes to you completely erected—goes through any door—fits any height of basement—and you install it yourself in less than two hours! *Don't* put up

with the old fashioned stove heat or some outworn furnace—when you can so easily get the greatest advance in scientific heating at an astonishingly low price. The Bulldog burns almost any kind of fuel, from hard coal to cheap screenings. **We have factory connections in both east and west and ship from the nearest point.**

Send for Free Book!

Remember the Bulldog is *different*—and *better!* Complete combustion of gases save 25% of your fuel bill. Exclusive Gable-Top Radiator receives all the direct rays of the fire. Exclusive oblong firepot is not only ideal for coal, but enables you to keep a wood fire over night. Remember—the Bulldog is sent for *free inspection*—then small monthly payments at an amazingly low price!—Send for Free Book **TODAY!**

BULLDOG FURNACE CO., 19th St. and California Ave.
Dept. B-169 Chicago, Ill.
Babson Bros., Sole Distributors.

Bulldog Furnace Co., Dept. B-169

Babson Bros., Sole Distributors.

19th St. and California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Without obligating me in any way, please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Pipeless Furnace.

Have you a basement? Yes ☐
No ☐

Name

Address



Klein's are designed for those tough jobs which require more than ordinary plier strength. For half a century, Klein's have been serving in professional service where the strain of unusual demand requires unusual strength.

Good tools make good jobs and in pliers these tools are Klein's.

Your hardware dealer carries them. Next time you are in, ask for a pair. They tell their own story of quality.

Mathias KLEIN & Sons
Established 1857 Chicago Ill USA



The V and B Trademark means tools of excellence.

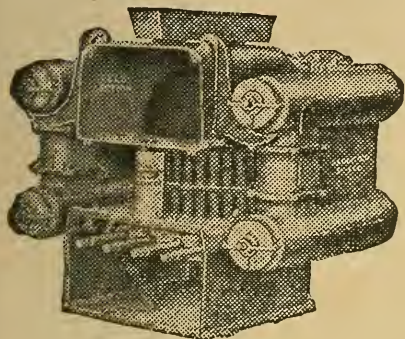
Wherever the best is appreciated, you will find V and B Vanadium Hammers and Unbreakable Planes. Made from V and B formula Vanadium steel and handled with the finest hickory, these hammers offer the maximum in hammer perfection.

V and B Planes are drop forged, furnished with Vanadium steel blades that can be sharpened all the way to the slot.

Ask your hardware dealer to show you V and B's.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Makers of Fine Tools
2114 Carroll Ave. ~ Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

Can You Advise Your Customers Intellegently on *HEATING*



Let us make your heating plans, Mr. Contractor. So many things are being discovered every day that the advice of real heating engineers is very valuable. We make your heating plans without charge when Andes Furnaces are used and we have one of the best engineering departments in the country doing this work.

Andes Furnaces do not cost more money because of this free service. We make the largest and most complete line of Warm Air Furnaces, ranging in price from \$48.00 to \$970.00, including Pipeless Furnaces, Three Pipe, Gravity Warm Air, Forced Warm Air and the famous Andes Re-Conditioning System for fine homes. We have plans for heating jobs running from \$100.00 up to \$22,000.00.

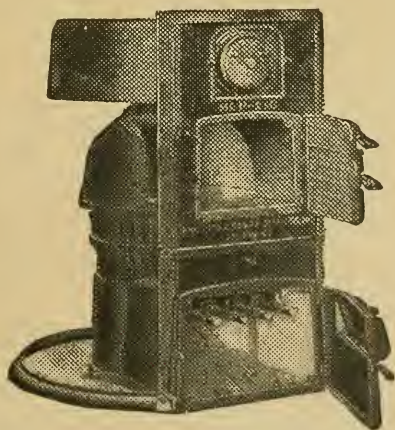
If you want a house, church, factory, garage, theatre, lodge or store well heated, so that you can absolutely guarantee it and be proud of it, we can furnish you the heating equipment, the plans and believe we can furnish them better and just as cheaply as any one.

We have been making stoves and heating equipment for nearly 60 years and have a splendid reputation for high quality goods. You will find us absolutely reliable and ready to stand back of anything bearing the Andes trade mark. In asking for catalogue or circulars state for what kind of building, whether electricity is available and whether you are interested in heating it cheaply or in the best possible manner.

ANDES RANGE and FURNACE CORP.

GENEVA, N. Y.

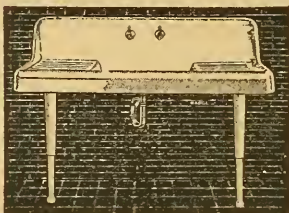
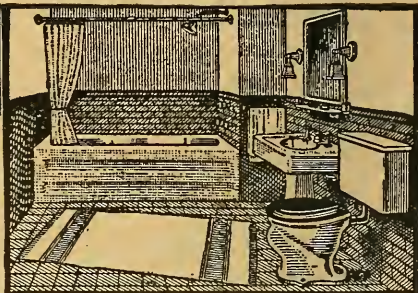
Est. 1868



Plumbing, Heating and Pneumatic Waterworks Supplies at Wholesale

Highest Grade Bath Room Outfits

Bathtub recess built in apron pattern 5 feet long, 30 in. wide with shower, washdown closet, highest grade porcelain tank, mahogany seat. Lavatory 20x24 inches. Nickel-plated fixtures with solid china index knobs, nickel-plated trap and supply pipes \$126.00 without shower \$114.00. Other complete outfits \$55.00 and up.



Double drain board apron sink 62 in. long. All in one piece with enameled legs, faucets and traps \$54.75. Other sinks \$15.00 and up.

**Save 20 to 40%
on all plumbing articles.**

All guaranteed plumbing and heating supplies. Get our catalog and prices before buying. Immediate shipment from our complete stock.

B. KAROL & SONS CO.
800-2 So Kedzie Ave Chicago.

Level and Plumb Like The Big Builders

**\$5.00
BRINGS IT**

OWN YOUR OWN-MAKE MORE MONEY

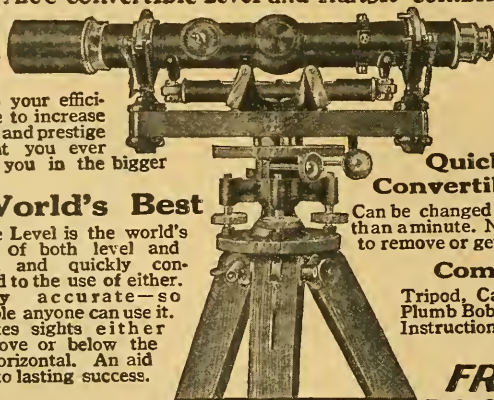
**FREE
TRIAL**

Makes Money

This instrument will add immeasurably to your efficiency and will do more to increase your business, income and prestige than any investment you ever made and will put you in the bigger builder class.

It's The World's Best

The Aloe Convertible Level is the world's best—a combination of both level and transit and quickly converted to the use of either. Very accurate—so simple anyone can use it. Takes sights either above or below the horizontal. An aid to lasting success.



Quickly Convertible

Can be changed in less than a minute. No parts to remove or get lost.

Complete

Tripod, Case, Trivet, Plumb Bob, Sunshade. Instructions included.

AS A TRANSIT



**FREE
BOOKLET**



You Learn To Use It In An Hour

No technical knowledge needed—no experience necessary. With our plain and complete instruction book, included free, you can put the instrument to use at once. It is simple in construction and operation. You can go right out on the job and get results immediately. Will do more to bring you success than years of plodding.

Free Trial—Easy Terms

Just \$5.00 brings it to you complete—on 10 days' trial. If perfectly satisfied pay the balance in easy monthly installments. Use it while you pay. It earns money faster than the easy monthly payments come due.

A. S. ALOE CO. 1824 Olive St.
St. Louis, Mo.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

A. S. ALOE CO., 1824 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Without obligation, send me your FREE book, "Be A Bigger Builder". Also full particulars about the Aloe Convertible Level and details of your easy payment plan.

Name

Address

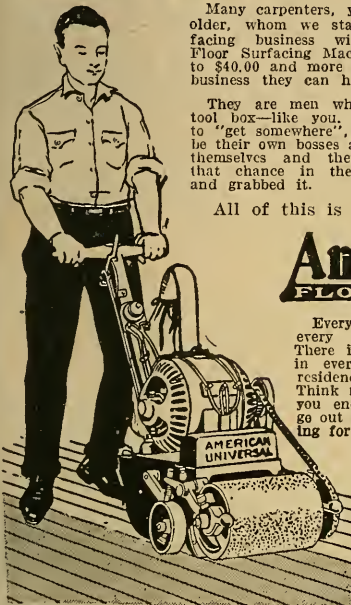
Floor Surfacing Pays Big Profits

Many carpenters, young, middle aged, and older, whom we started in the Floor Surfacing business with American Universal Floor Surfacing Machines make from \$25.00 to \$40.00 and more per day and get all the business they can handle.

They are men who have been carrying a tool box—like you. They wanted a chance to "get somewhere", to make real money, to be their own bosses and to build a future for themselves and their families. They saw that chance in the Floor Surfacing game and grabbed it.

All of this is easily done with an

\$25⁰⁰
Per Day



American Universal FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE

Every new floor must be surfaced; every old floor needs resurfacing. There is surfacing work to be done in every new and old business or residence building in your town. Think man, what that means! Have you energy and "get-up" enough to go out and get the work that is waiting for you on every hand?

We can help you get into a line that is not overcrowded, that is easy to manage and operate, easy to build and enlarge; a business that requires very little money, almost no operating expense and one that can be made to pay big, handsome profits from the very first day you start.

WRITE NOW FOR PARTICULARS. Send your name and address to us today with just a note saying, "Tell me how I can get into the floor surfacing business." We'll send you full information about the wonderful opportunity open to you. We'll tell you all about the American Universal Machine, what it does, how it works, what it costs, and give you letters, facts and figures that will cause you to do some tall thinking. Do it right now before you lay this book aside.

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
522 So. St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio

BIG PROFITS Now Possible with "HANDY HUTCH"

This wonderful new little woodworker was designed expressly to meet the needs of those who cannot afford high priced woodworking machines. Probably you have been waiting for years for just such a machine as "Handy Hutch." Sold on very easy terms—only \$35 first payment, will bring "Handy Hutch" to help you. The newest addition to an already famous line of woodworkers. "Handy Hutch" will serve you best.

CROSSCUTS AND RIPS 3" MATERIAL

Cross-cuts **INVESTIGATE**
Dadoes **TODAY!**
Mitres
Rips

Grooves
Rabbets
Bevels
Joints

Ball bearings throughout.
With or without Jointer.

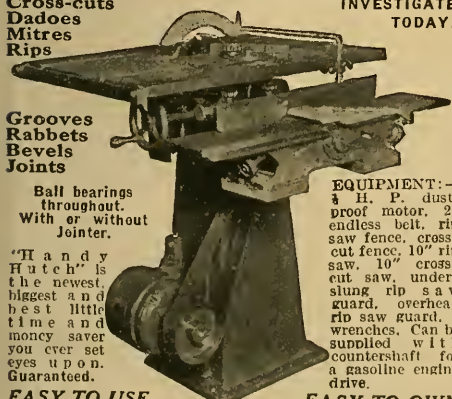
"Handy Hutch" is the newest, biggest and best little time and money saver you ever set eyes upon. Guaranteed.

EASY TO USE

The ½ H. P. dust-proof motor which operates "Handy Hutch" can be run from any electric light socket. The 21"x31" cast iron table top can be raised and lowered easily. The 4" or 6" jointer, when at-

Send name and address Today for full information.
HUTCHINSON MFG. CO.

Dept. C. Norristown, Pa.



EQUIPMENT:—
½ H. P. dust-proof motor, 2" endless belt, rip saw fence, cross-cut fence, 10" rip saw, 10" cross-cut saw, underslung rip saw guard, overhead rip saw guard, 2 wrenches. Can be supplied with countershaft for a gasoline engine drive.

EASY TO OWN

tached, will do the work equally as well as any large single-purpose jointer. The saw and jointer tables are long and smooth so that long, straight pieces can be handled quickly and accurately.

Earn A Years Wages in Three Months!

HOW?

By going into the business of resurfacing new and old floors with a National Electric Floor-Surfacing Machine.

Earning capacity of the machine—from \$20 to \$60 per day. Plenty of work. Be your own employer for your own profit.



5-DAY FREE TRIAL—5-YEAR GUARANTEE

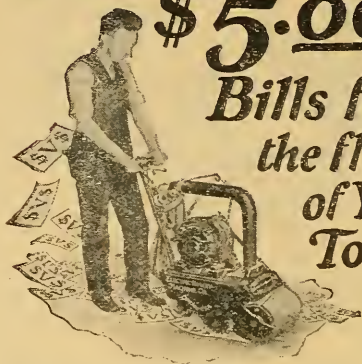
NATIONAL SAND-ING MACHINE CO.

541 Vedder Street,
Chicago, Illinois.



Pick up \$5.00

Bills from the floors of Your Town



**Make \$25 to \$40 a Day
With the FREE-O-DUST Super
Surfacer**

Does the proposition sound good to you? Bill Jones of Keokuk cleaned up \$8,500 last year floor surfacing. Sam Smith of Kalamazoo earned \$10,000, and Bill Smiley of Chicago, \$7,600. Practically every one in this business has earned big money right from the start. No special training or experience is required and the demand is always greater than the supply.

The Free-O-Dust sands right up to the baseboard—no side drum is necessary. A side drum is not practical anyway, and over 90 per cent of the contractors using machines equipped with side drums never use them. Verify this statement among your own acquaintances.

The silent high speed chain eliminates vibration and prevents loss of power. All the dust is picked up on the forward as well as on the backward movement and the air kept free of dust at all times. Clip the coupon today and mail it for complete information. There is absolutely no obligation.

**ELECTRIC
ROTARY
MACHINE**



For sanding wood floors where an exceptionally high finish is required—also for surfacing and polishing marble, terazzo, etc., waxing, polishing, and for scrubbing. A different attachment for each operation.

Electric Rotary Machine Co.,
3835 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Electric Rotary Machine Company,
3835 W. Lake St., Chicago, U. S. A.

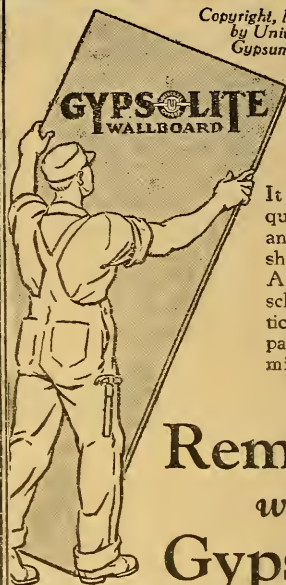
- ☐ Please send me booklet, "A Day's Work" giving full information about the FREE-O-DUST Super Surfacer, and the complete money-making plan.
- ☐ Please send me General Booklet giving full information about the Electric Rotary Machine.

Name _____

Address _____

ELECTRIC ROTARY MACHINE COMPANY
3835 W. Lake St. Chicago, Illinois
Branch Office --- New York City

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by Universal
Gypsum Co.



GYP SOLITE
WALLBOARD

It is easily and quickly installed, and will not warp, shrink, or crack. Any desired scheme of decoration is possible,—paint, paper, calcimine or panels.

Remodel with Gypsolite

Gypsolite is fire-resisting, with remarkable insulating qualities, due to minute air cells in the patented gypsum core. Ideal for all forms of remodeling, such as partitions to provide for extra rooms, and for repairing.

Gypsolite is 6 ways better

- 1—Greater strength: Wide boards of gypsum rock, lined with a tough fibre material. Stronger by 25% than other gypsum wallboards.
- 2—Lighter weight: Full 3/8 inches thick, yet 20% lighter than other gypsum wallboards, in spite of its greater strength.
- 3—Less breakage: Stands rough treatment with less damage because of its greater strength and rigidity.
- 4—Better insulation: Pure gypsum, containing minute dead air cells, makes up the core of Gypsolite, obstructing heat, cold and sound.
- 5—Saws more easily: Cuts as clean and true as pine. No crumbled edges.
- 6—Nails without breaking: May be nailed within 3/8" of edge without danger of splitting the core.

GYP SOLITE
WALLBOARD

The Tried and Better Gypsum Wallboard

Shipped in straight or mixed cars, with Insulux, Plaster, and other gypsum products, from our mills located at Ft. Dodge, Ia., Akron and Batavia, N. Y., and Rotan, Texas

UNIVERSAL GYPSUM COMPANY
Dept. 5, 111 W. Washington Street, Chicago



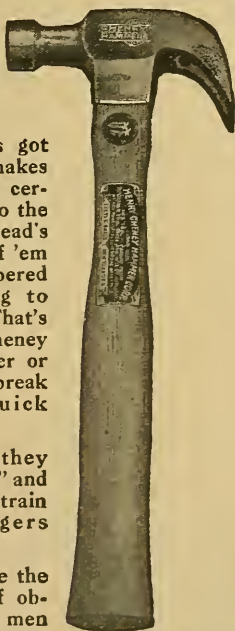
"Y'r right it's a Cheney"

The fellow that tried to saw something else off on me would have a hard time.

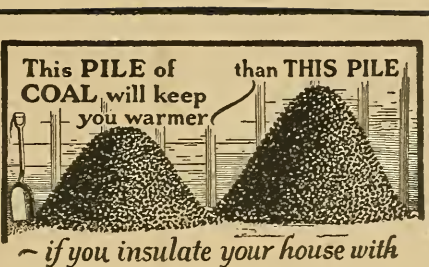
See that claw? It's got *just* the curve that makes pulling easy and it certainly gives "hang" to the hammer. The whole head's different from a lot of 'em — each end is tempered separately according to work it has to do. That's why the face of a Cheney Hammer won't batter or chip nor the claws break when you put a quick strain on 'em.

And that handle — they call it the "never-slip" and it sure is. It doesn't strain or cramp the fingers either.

Cheney Hammers are the result of 90 years of observation of the way men use hammers by men who know how to make hammers.



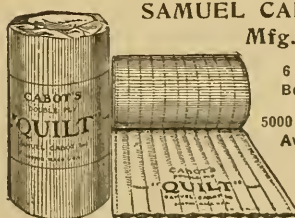
9196



Cabot's Heat Insulating "Quilt"

Your house gets cold in Winter because the heat escapes. Quilt stops this and keeps the house warm on the smallest amount of fuel. It will save about one-third of your coal bill—and will keep up this saving and make you comfortable as long as the house stands. Quilt is sanitary and permanent (will not get foul or rot, nor harbor insects or vermin); it is fire-resistant; flexible (can be used anywhere; and low in cost for material and labor.

Sample of Quilt sent free



SAMUEL CABOT, Inc.
Mfg. Chemists

6 Oliver St.,
Boston, Mass.

5000 Bloomingdale
Ave., Chicago

**Mail
this
coupon**

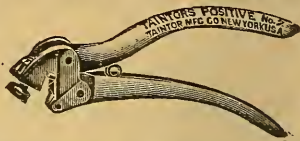
Samuel Cabot, Inc., 6 Oliver St., Boston.
5000 Bloomingdale Ave., Chicago.
Send me free sample Cabot's Quilt and
full information:

Name.....
Street.....
Town..... State.....

A TOOL-BOX NECESSITY — THE TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET. The Tool which sets your saw Right.

Is there a Taintor in Your Tool-box? If not, talk it over with your hardware dealer. Send for Book: "Care of Saws." Free to members of the Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. Co., 95 Reade St., New York City.



STOP

LOOK

LISTEN!

You owe it to yourself, your Business and your Bank deposits to write for our **FREE BOOKLET** "How to select, test and Care for **CONVERTIBLE LEVELS**"

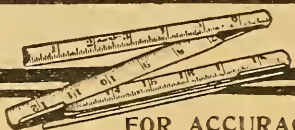
This small advertisement offers you a regular fully equipped Convertible Level for a 10 days **FREE TRIAL** at a remarkable **LOW PRICE**. Payable **CASH** or **TERMS**.

Write at once for free Booklet and Circular E.

672 River St.

Geier & Bluhm, Inc.

Troy, N. Y.



FOR ACCURACY

USE **AMERICAN RULE** PRODUCTS

Carpenters' folding rules. Steel Tapes. Glaziers' Rules. Straight Edges. Special scales. Guaranteed quality and always moderate prices. "AMERICAN RULES measure the World".

We also manufacture carpenters steel squares. At all good hardware dealers or

AMERICAN RULE MFG. CO., INC.

486 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**BUY DIRECT
SAVE HALF**



**GRADE A
QUALITY
GOODS
at-WHOLESALE**



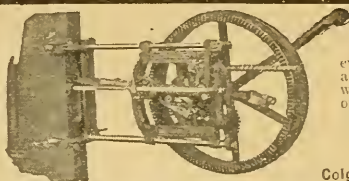
**SEND
for
FREE
BOOK**

Any handy man can install his own plumbing and heating by our new, easy method. Free installing plans show you how. You save waste and high labor cost with our cut-to-fit system. Fifty years of economy service to home owners, farmers, builders and mechanics. Million dollar plants behind our guarantee. **FREE BOOK** shows everything in plumbing and heating fixtures and supplies. Write today for copy.

HARDIN-LAVIN COMPANY
144-54 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.



ESTABLISHED 1876



More Money For Carpenters

Make \$50 to \$100 weekly. Experienced Carpenters wanted everywhere to demonstrate and sell the Champion Mortiser. Cuts a perfect mortise of any size, length and depth in any kind of wood,—and does it quicker, better and easier than by any other method.

Your carpenter experience will help you make good money with this tool. Write today for exclusive agent's proposition.

Colgan Machinery & Supply Co., 307 Hayden Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

The "INTERLOX" Thinks

Don't use a stick or guess at a measurement. Quick, accurate, durable and rustproof. Use it once and you will never work without it. Write today for liberal selling inducements to mechanics.

MASTER RULE MFG. CO., INC.
815C East 136th St., New York City

Invented by a Brotherhood Man

The famous

"Interlox" Master Slide Rule



gives both inside and outside measurements instantly.

Boettcher's Portable Electric Saw
Pays for Itself

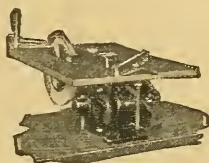
Here is a saw that pays for itself—with the time and labor it saves the carpenter. For ripping, crosscutting, mitering, and grooving stock up to 12 inches thick, Boettcher's Portable Electric Saw is faster and handier in every way. Its low price—only \$40—puts it within the reach of every one.

Write today for further information.

BOETTCHER COMPANY

442 N. Peoria St.

Chicago, Ill.



**K&E
STEEL
TAPE**

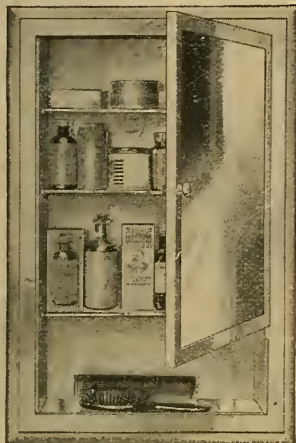
**Accurate
Measuring
Simplified—**

A great handicap overcome! No second person needed to hold the end of your tape while measuring. The K&E "Endfastener" added to our "Home" Steel Tape is a great convenience and time-saver. Ask for it at your Hardware Store.

KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.
New York, HOBOKEN, N. J.
Chicago, St. Louis,
San Francisco,
Montreal.



WITH APOLOGIES TO HENRY FORD



Model X

created a sensation in the building field.

Some of its features are: Heavy-gauge steel used throughout, corners electrically butt welded, body electrically spot welded every three inches, mirror of high-grade plate, adjustable shelves, white enamel permanently baked on.

Send for Catalog A-4 showing 7 more models

MORTON MANUFACTURING CO.
5137 Lake Street, Chicago



CEDAR SHINGLES

**Send Your Name!
BOOST YOUR GAME!**

Every carpenter should have the facts about wood construction—about wood's advantages over other building materials.

Substitute materials are making inroads that are a menace to your trade.

Talk wood. Boost wood construction. Your name on the margin will bring our free literature on the insulating qualities, durability and economy of Red Cedar Shingles.

RED CEDAR SHINGLE BUREAU

38 South Dearborn Street

CHICAGO

ILLINOIS



Quantity production, attained by us in the bathroom cabinet industry just as it was reached by Ford in the automotive industry, enables us to produce this model at a cost that has

Matchless

SCREW DRIVERS

ARE GOOD CLEAR THRU

The blades are wonderfully strong and "springy."

The handles won't split or loosen.



Points won't bend or break.

A written guarantee for one year with every tool

**Ask Your Dealer
For Them**



Driving 8 Inch Through Four Inch Hardwood Timber

Cuts Were Made From Actual Photographs



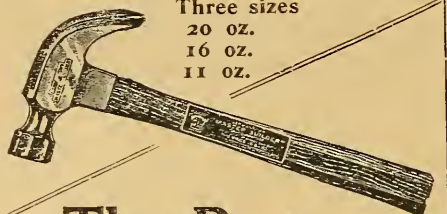
6 Inch Size Supporting Man's weight

A Set of These Extra Good Drivers in Your Kit Will Last for Years and Save Time and Money.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

Write your name and address on the margin and send us this adv. with \$1.00 (stamps or currency). We'll send post paid a set of three drivers—one 6 inch, one 4 inch, and one 2½ inch, also FREE one Matchless Pocket Screwdriver. Total value \$1.50.

The Bridgeport Hdwe. Mfg. Corp.
Bridgeport, Conn.



Three sizes
20 oz.
16 oz.
11 oz.

The Best for 68 Years

It served your father and your grandfather faithfully—just as it will serve you.

GERMANTOWN MASTER BUILDER

If not obtainable through your local merchant, write for the Master Builder catalog of Hammers and Hatchets.

Griffith Tool Works
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Are You Interested in Increasing Your Earning Power?

Certainly! For why should you always depend upon your own personal efforts for your livelihood? Other men like yourself are adding to their bank accounts each day, through the efforts of others. You can do likewise.

Build your own business by taking advantage of the ever-increasing demand for floor surfacing.

Be an expert!—command an expert's pay—a profit of thirty dollars per day. Can you do as well with hammer and saw? Yet these profits are not unusual for the man operating the new Improved Schlueter Floor Surfer. It is sturdy, powerful, and easy to run; no levers nor extra weights necessary, for it's the machine with a "constant-contact roller."



Write for full particulars concerning our free trial offer and our positive Guarantee.

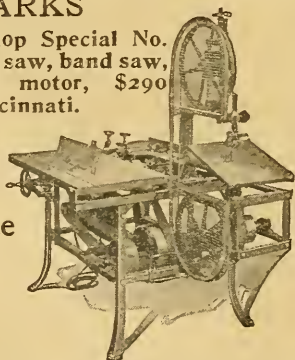
Manufactured and Sold by
Lincoln-Schlueter Machinery Co.
230 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Note: For your convenience, all grades of sandpaper are carried in stock.

PARKS

Cabinet Shop Special No. 10 circular saw, band saw, jointer, motor, \$290 f. o. b. Cincinnati.

A
Complete
Parks
for
\$290!



Nothing else to buy! Motor and accessories complete all ready to plug into nearest light socket and go to work.

For the man who does "odd jobs" in his off time this Parks Cabinet Shop Special is a big money-maker. You can turn out as much as a four-man shop working by yourself. You can build your own business in spare time. Write for circular and the story of "One Man who Did It."

THE PARKS BALL BEARING MACHINE COMPANY
1549 Knowlton Street, Cincinnati, O.
Canadian Factory: 209 Notre Dame East, Montreal, Can.

PARKS
WOODWORKING MACHINES

PIAZZA ROOFS

COVERED WITH

BAYONNE

ROOF AND DECK CLOTH
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

DO NOT LEAK

The floors of piazzas, sun parlors and sleeping porches covered with "BAYONNE" are silent under tread of feet. "BAYONNE" will not crack or buckle or peel and is guaranteed water proof.

Write for Sample Book T.

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112-114 Duane St. NEW YORK
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You will only have to use GF Duplex Steel Bridging once and you will never go back to ordinary wood bridging. Here is a building product that not only saves your time but enables you to do a more satisfactory job. You need only half the nails and you are not bothered by splitting, cracking or warping when you use GF Duplex Steel Bridging.

A sample will be sent you free on request

**The General Fireproofing
Building Products**
Youngstown, Ohio

GF Duplex
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Get into the Floor Surfacing Business While the Field Is Fresh

*\$40 to \$50 a day easily earned
with an AUTOMATIC—*



the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication—SKF Ball-bearings—Whitney Silent Chain—Roller Pressure Regulator—ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today—Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial.

**A YEAR TO
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The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.

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& Co.**

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CARPENTERS

**MAKE SOME EXTRA MONEY
INSTALLING ALLMETAL
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THE PROFITS ARE BIG

We will furnish you with the finest quality of metal weatherstrip, cut to size required, all ready for the job.

The work is simple, and our book of instructions enables you to install a job perfectly.

You do not have to be our agent.

We will sell you material for a single door or window or a thousand, and loan you the tools necessary for installing it.

RETURN THE COUPON TODAY

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227 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

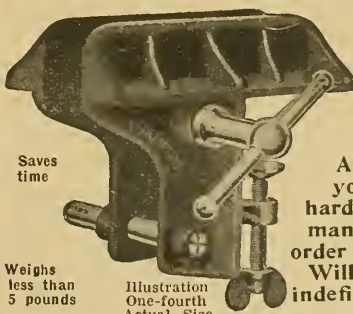
Gentlemen:—Without obligation, please send me samples and literature.

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Saves
time

Ask
your
hardware
man—or
order direct.
Will last
indefinitely.

Weights
less than
5 pounds

Illustration
One-fourth
Actual Size

Get this practical Woodworkers Vise. Weighs less, 5 pounds, easily carried in carpenters kit, always handy on the job. Will fasten on anything from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 24 inches thick. Makes work easier; saves money. Fastened to a saw horse it's just the thing for holding sash or doors—grips so you can plane in either direction. Fine for stair work, sawing bevels and mitres. Fully guaranteed by 42 year old manufacturers well known for their good, moderately priced builders hardware. Order from your hardware man or send us the name of your hardware dealer and 3 dollars and a vise will be sent to you all charges prepaid. Write for Free Illustrated Folder explaining the many uses of the vise.



Fastens to a
saw horse.

CHAMPION HARDWARE COMPANY
GENEVA, OHIO



Compare 'em and You'll Pick the MAYDOLE

Next time you're at the hardware store ask the clerk to show you a Maydole and other hammers of the same style and weight.

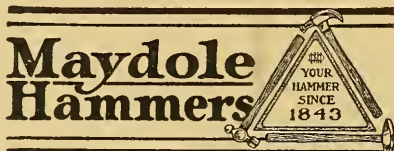
It will prove to you more quickly and convincingly than anything he can say that the Maydole is in a class by itself—the hammer that three generations of carpenters have found best.

Notice its superb "hang"; its beautifully finished, press-forged, tool steel head; its clear, air-dried hickory handle that no amount of use or abuse can loosen from the head.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to which is the finest hammer made, all we ask is that you compare the Maydole with any other hammer. Will you do this?

Let us send you, free, our useful Pocket Handbook 23 "A".

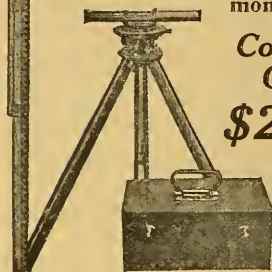
THE DAVID MAYDOLE HAMMER CO.
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THE CARPENTER'S LEVELLING OUTFIT

Will help you to increase your business and add greatly to your profits—decrease the chance for costly errors—and save time and money.



**Complete
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\$22.50**

Light
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Practical

The outfit—Improved level with 10½ inch telescope—graduated to degrees, fine spirit level—clear lens—strong tripod—rod—plumb bob and carrying case.

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A Cylinder Cutter Head For Fast Jointing

This device is especially desirable for jointing and running light mouldings on saw mandrels.



Huthier Bros. Cutter
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The knives are set with the use of a headless set screw. Flanged side plates strengthen the head and keep knives from twisting while being set. Hexagonal head machine bolts securely fasten the knives.

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Write for catalog No. 46
showing a complete line of
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STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and
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No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, \$6.40.

Also make 26" 28" 30" lengths. Re-
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Will plumb any end or level any
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A Screen Tacker that Works Like a Machine-Gun

The Crofoot Screen Tacker works with
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Money cheerfully refunded if you are not
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Price \$9.75

Includes 10,000 gen-
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"Four years ago you and I worked at the
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needed special training, and decided to let
the International Correspondence Schools
help me. I wanted you to do the same;
but you said, 'Aw, forget it!' You had the
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Oldest and largest correspondence schools in the world
Explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the
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FOR THE MAN WHO PREFERS A BLUE CARPENTER'S
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HEADLIGHT SPECIAL WEAVE BLUE DENIM

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The Best Denim Ever Put Into an Overall



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TOUGH WHITE SAIL CLOTH LOT 320

Features

Four big nail pockets

Three pockets in one on
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High back protects clothing.

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MY GUARANTEE TO YOU

If, when this overall is completely worn out,
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Overalls are better, more convenient and will
outwear any other overall made, I will give
you back your money. Beware of imitations.
Demand the Genuine.

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Mail your order to our nearest factory if your local Headlight Dealer
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A practical Claw hammer that holds nails



The "Woodpecker" is known by the
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14 inches longer reach

Hold all nails to size No. 30

Mechanism simple. Will stand hardest usage

Forged from crucible tool steel

QUALITY—DESIGN—CLAW AND BALANCE PERFECT
FULLY GUARANTEED

Ask your dealer or send direct. Postage Paid

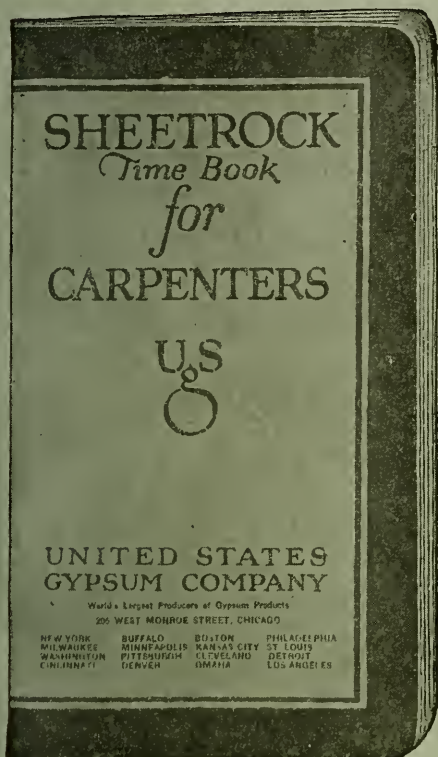
PRICES

16-OZ. \$2.50

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Better Than a String on Your Finger!



No amount of strings on your fingers can help you to remember your time like this handy little book. A few minutes a day and it will keep accurate count of every hour — no chance to forget!

Besides the money it will earn for you by preserving a record of every hour you work, you'll find the wage tables, measurement tables, square foot and capacity tables and all its other valuable information very useful, many's the time!

Not for sale, but yours for the asking, if you're a carpenter or contractor.

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes:
 $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. thick, 32 or 48 in. wide,
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Mail this coupon today

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SHEETROCK

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WALLBOARD

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Send my SHEETROCK Time Book to —

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Sheetrock is inspected and approved as an effective barrier to fire by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.



MR. HAPPY MAN SAYS:

"When a saw 'binds' it's the fault of the saw, not the sawyer, except, of course, the sawyer was to blame for buying the wrong saw."

Atkins Silver Steel Saws (and these only) do not bind because they are ground to a taper thickest at the teeth—then tapering on the radius of a circle, the center or thickest part of which is at the handle end above the saw edge."

Write for an interesting story of Hand Saw Manufacture, by Atkins.

Enclose 35c for nail apron—and ask for "Saw Sense" and useful souvenir.

**A PERFECT SAW FOR EVERY
PURPOSE**

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

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Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

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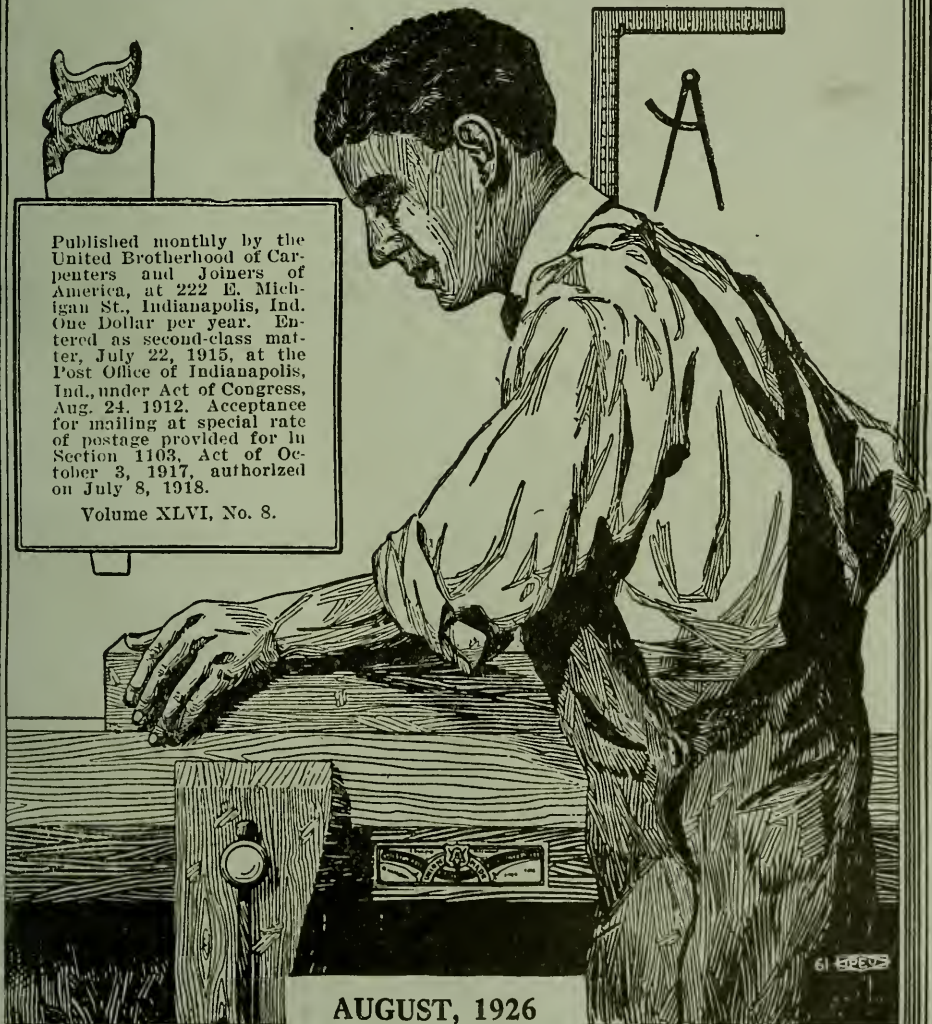
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ATKINS

SILVER STEEL SAWS



The CARPENTER



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Volume XLVI, No. 8.

AUGUST, 1926

The rock that saved the house



This new home, at Newcastle, Indiana, was saved by its Gyp-Lap Sheathing

A new house, neatly framed and sheathed, stands ready for stucco. Close by bubbles a kettleful of hot roofing asphalt. There's a roar—the mass explodes, flinging a sheet of liquid flame against the wall!

Half an hour of nightmare now, for the carpenter contractor, while the firemen fight to save the new house and its neighbor. Then to check up the damage. What's burned? The window frames, the sills, of course. How about the wall itself? Sound as a nut! It's sheathed with Gyp-Lap, the gypsum rock lumber that fights fire to the last ditch.

Only the fibre covering of the Gyp-Lap is scorched; its half-inch core of gypsum rock is white and solid. And behind that half-inch

sheet the studs show not so much as a smoke stain!

That's fire protection! And it costs no more than ordinary sheathing—less than some. It saws and nails like a charm—and each sheet joins the one above and below with a tongue-and-groove, wind-tight and weather-proof.

Gyp-Lap can't buckle, bulge or warp. Makes walls far more rigid than other sheathings. Send for a sample, and the details.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM CO.
General Offices
205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

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GYP-LAP

The FIREPROOF Sheathing

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this today!

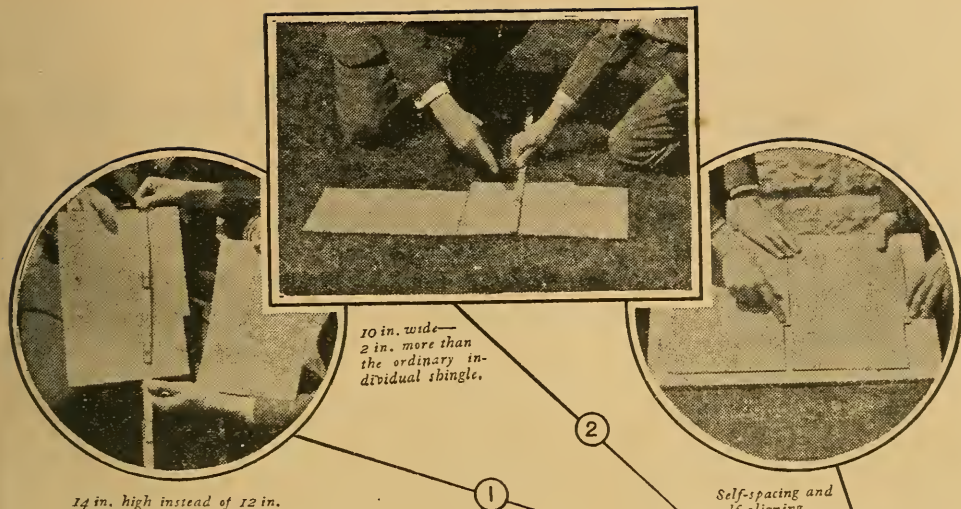
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THESE illustrations show how you can save time and labor by laying Ruberoid Giant-shingles.

For example, on a roof of 15 squares, you have 2000 less shingles to lay and 4000 fewer nails to drive—a saving of 50% in time and labor of application—due to features 1, 2 and 3. Furthermore, the *closed channel* assures a roof that can't leak. The finished roof is 900 lbs. heavier than when standard size shingles are used, insuring greater protection and durability.

This extra size and extra weight make Ruberoid Giants ideal for laying over old wood shingles.

Investigate Ruberoid Giant-shingles! The coupon is for your convenience.

Ruberoid Giant-shingles assure a roof in harmony with the architectural style and scenic surroundings. This is made possible by The Munsell System of Color Notation. Information will be furnished upon request.

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Carpenter

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"DON'T TIE YOUR MONEY UP
IN SANDPAPER"

Buy it as you need it, from your
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For the convenience of the
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Service will save
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If you don't
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in your vicinity send us
the coupon and we will
tell you who it is.

At the same time we
will be glad to give you
prices and full information
on these two papers.



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Send me information on *Speed-grits*
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Leveling
Instrument
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here's an instrument that doesn't require an engineer to handle it and yet does good, accurate work.

It's not a cheap instrument—even if it is low priced—but neither has it a lot of the attachments that make the regular engineer's level such a difficult instrument for any but the trained man to use. And it does good, accurate,

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World's Greatest Toolmakers
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Make Use of Our Free Design Service

Beaver Products for Walls and for Roofs enjoy an unusual demand. Take Beaver Fibre Wall Board, for example. Nearly every home has need for a spare room—an attic to dress up—a cellar with possibilities. Garages can be lined—stores partitioned, etc. It's good, profitable work. Our Free Design Service helps you to get this work—shows you how to handle it profitably. The same

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BEAVER

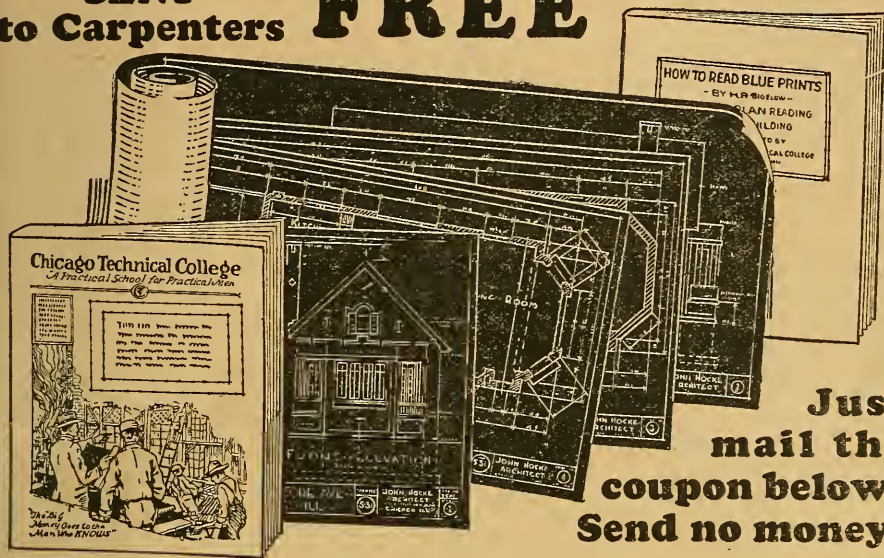
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PLASTERS · WALL BOARDS · ROOFINGS

These Real Blue Prints and two Books

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Every carpenter can get these real blue print plans and our book "How To Read Blue Prints" without sending us a penny. Just send the coupon. Lots of valuable and interesting information—all free. Yes, and we'll send along another book on building; it tells why "the big money goes to the man who *knows*." It explains the practical Chicago Tech. easy method of home-training for carpenters, and other men in the building trades. Learn how to get the jobs that pay most money or how to get into your own business as a carpenter contractor.

Plan Reading—Estimating—Superintending, etc.

Roof Framing—The Steel Square—Stair Framing, etc., Included

Train at
Home to

MAKE MORE MONEY

No Schooling
Necessary

Learn how to read plans, lay out work and run jobs. Your spare time is enough. Wherever you may be—whatever your job—we can help you quickly to fill a higher place and have a bigger income. Age does not matter. Previous school training is not needed. This is a practical course for practical men, prepared by practical instructors who have been through every branch of the building game themselves. You owe it to yourself to find out how to make more money.

To Carpenters Living in or Near Chicago

Visit our Day or Evening School for Builders and see with your own eyes the work we do. 500 carpenters and builders attend each year. You can get the same training at home. Same lessons—same blue prints—same practical instructors—same successful results.

Get the Facts. Find out how little time it takes to make more money—much more money—in building. Write today. The coupon brings all Free.

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Please send me without obligation, Free and Postpaid, your two Books and Blue Prints for Carpenters. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

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Name _____

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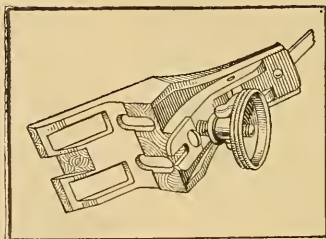
City _____ State _____

Three new Stanley

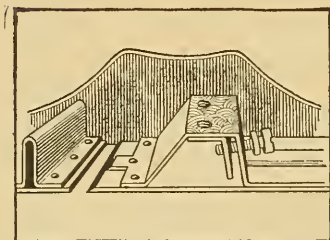
STANLEY Steel Planes include all the excellent features of Stanley Cast Iron Planes, and in addition they are unbreakable—a feature of the wrought steel base.

The frog is malleable iron and has a two-step parallel base construction. The frog and the surfaces where the screws clamp the frog to the base, are machined, giving a solid and sure setting for the frog. The screw in the back of the raised portion of the base permits easy adjustment for width of throat. The cap is also of malleable iron.

The Stanley Steel Plane has very positive adjustments for the



MALLEABLE IRON FROG
Note the machined surfaces which insure a solid setting.

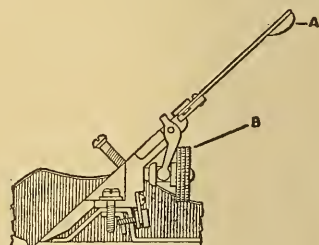


CROSS-SECTION OF STEEL BASE

Note how it is reinforced to obtain greatest rigidity.

CROSS-SECTION OF FROG AND BASE

Note the simplicity and accuracy of the adjustments.



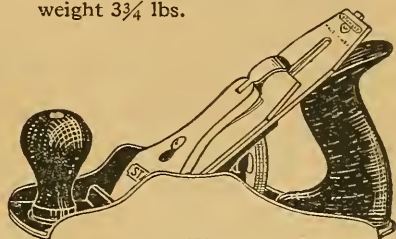
STANLEY

Steel Planes



STANLEY JACK PLANE No. S5
14 inches long, 2-in. cutter,
weight $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

cutter. The knurled thumb nut (B) moves the cutter by means of a bent lever, making the longitudinal adjustment easy and positive. The lateral adjustment lever (A) permits accurate adjustments to offset uneven wear or uneven sharpening of the cutter.



STANLEY SMOOTH PLANE
No. S4
9 inches long, 2-in. cutter, weight
3 lbs.

You should try one of these new steel planes. You can see them at any hardware store which carries Stanley Tools.



STANLEY BLOCK PLANE
No. S18
6 inches long, $1\frac{5}{8}$ -in. cutter,
weight $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT
New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle

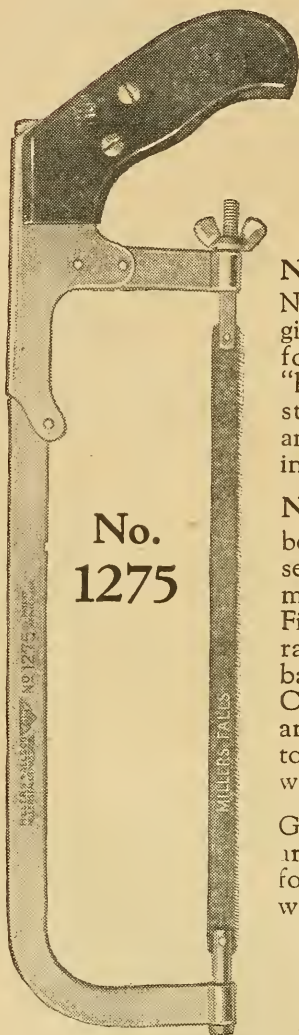
CATALOGUE No. 34 shows the complete line of Stanley Planes as well as the complete line of other Stanley woodworking tools. A copy will be sent to any carpenter on request.



TOOLS

What is it you want in a Hack Saw Frame?

One of these will suit you



No.
1275

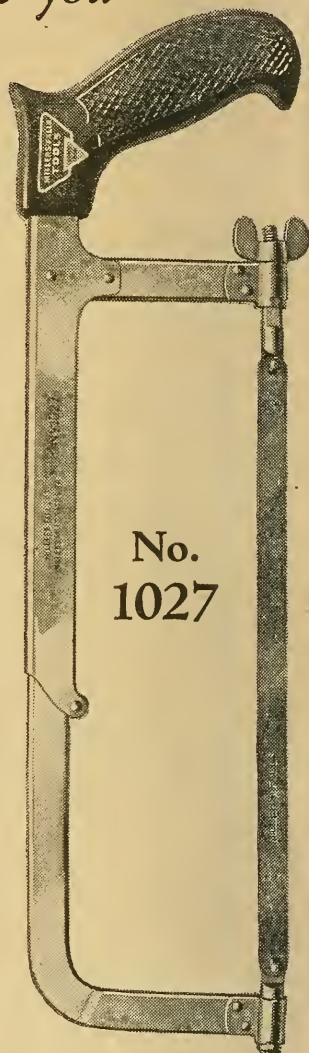


No. 1275—a good strong tool. Not made to be beautiful, but to give you faithful service. Comfortable wood handle, good “hang,” simple and sturdy construction and adjustment—and a price that makes it very interesting.

No. 1027—a frame that has been popular for years, with several recent improvements to make it even more attractive. Fine finish, exceptional strength, rapid adjustment, and perfect balance, are leading features. Costs a bit more than its mate, and worth more to thousands of tool users, especially those who work hack saws hard and often.

Good values, both of them. Both are Millers Falls tools, and therefore good tools. You know they will serve you well.

There are many lines of Millers Falls Tools—each line complete, affording you a wide range of price and purpose. Send for Catalog 39.



No.
1027

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY, Millers Falls, Mass.

28 Warren St.
New York

9 So. Clinton St.
Chicago

**MILLERS FALLS
TOOLS**

SINCE
1868


Never Delayed by Loose Head or Broken Handle

By preventing broken handles or the head coming off, Estwing UNBREAKABLE Hammers soon pay for themselves. Every phase of their design from double strength claws to leather grip was planned to meet

the needs of the practical carpenter who gives his hammers hard usage every day. They have the "FIRST and ONLY Handle strong enough for all jobs and lightest for its strength."

Free Replacement GUARANTEE

We guarantee by free replacement that the thin, light, tempered-steel handle and sole leather grip will never break or loosen. Edge, face and claws have no superior.



This shows how the "Lifetime" unbreakable Estwing grip is made. Sole leather washers are forced and riveted onto the thin, light, tempered steel shank. A non-conductor of electricity, heat and cold.

The Most Comfortable Leather Grip

Shaped for and clings to the hand. Non-breakable. Prevents the palm from getting sore or cold.

ESTWING UNBREAKABLE HAMMER

Estwing Manufacturing Co., Rockford, Ill.

Please send me the tools checked below. I enclose \$..... or will pay the postman when the tools are delivered. If these tools are not satisfactory they may be returned and my money refunded.

- ☐ Curved claw hammer, 16 oz. \$2.00
- ☐ " " " 20 oz. \$2.25
- ☐ Straight claw hammer, 16 oz. \$2.00
- ☐ " " " 20 oz. \$2.25
- ☐ Half Hatchet.....\$2.25
- ☐ Utilax.....\$2.25
- ☐ Scouting Ax.....\$2.00

Name.....

Street.....

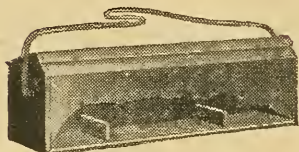
City.....State.....

My Dealer's Name.....

Enclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage.

The Kennedy "Carpenter's Tote Box"

Durable
Easy
to Carry
Handy
to Use
Inexpensive



K-32—32 x 8 x 10 1/4



The Kennedy All-Steel "Tote Box" was Designed by Carpenters

They suggested the convenient design—the wooden bottom with a rack for three saws and a place for a level and a square. Then it was built to conform to the Kennedy standard of construction that for the last fifteen years has so well served the man who carries tools. No wonder carpenters from all parts of the country say it's a big help—you'll say so, too.

In it you can carry to any place on the job all the tools you need—and when you have it in the tool house at night, you can lock it with a padlock.

The very low price is within reach of every carpenter. See it at your hardware store—or we will send you more information on request.

KENNEDY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

201 TYLER STREET • VAN WERT, OHIO



"AN ALL-STEEL KIT FOR EVERY NEED"



BULLDOG PIPELESS FURNACE

How I Saved Half My Coal!

"I had a hot air furnace in our 7-room house before I got the Bulldog and our house was always cold. With the Bulldog it only takes *half as much coal* and we had weather below zero, and the house was nice and warm in the morn-

ing when we got up. We never have the draft on more than half an hour at a time, and it has the place red hot. It is easy to regulate and keeps the fire all day in mild weather.

Jess T. Conrad, 1211 W. Arch St., Shamokin, Pa.

Furnace Heats Seven Rooms Where Stove Heated One

"Your letter received asking about the Bulldog furnace. We have had ours in about six weeks and so far it does all Patson Bros. claim for it. We have seven rooms, four on the first floor and three on the second, and it heats them fine. We find it takes a little more coal to heat the whole house than it did to heat one room with a stove using chestnut coal."—J. B. Smith, 19 Elm St., Somerville, N. J.

2½ Tons Heats 5 Rooms

"No heater compares with the Bulldog. I burned 2½ tons of coal last winter and heated five rooms and bath."—Walter Geary, Gloucester, Mass.

The Bulldog Pays for Itself

"This is the second winter I have used the Bulldog and the savings in my coal bill have paid for my furnace."—Milton E. Sprain, Casey, Iowa.

No Money Down!

Comes Completely Erected. You Install It Yourself.

The Bulldog is sent to you for *free inspection*. Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments at our remarkably low price. Write today! *Don't miss this chance to cut down your fuel bills! Install a Bulldog Furnace!* It comes to you completely erected—and you install it

yourself in less than two hours! The Bulldog burns almost any kind of fuel, from hard coal to cheap screenings. Keeps a wood fire over night. **We have factory connections in both east and west and ship from the nearest point.**

Send for Free Book!

Learn how to have all the heat you want—where you want it—and save money! Remember the Bulldog is *different—and better!* Complete combustion of gases save 25% of your fuel bill. Exclusive Gable-Top Radiator receives *all* the direct rays of the fire. Remember—the Bulldog is sent for *free inspection*—then small monthly payments at an amazingly low price!—Send for Free Book **TODAY!**

BULLDOG FURNACE CO., 19th St. and California Ave.
Dept. C-169 Chicago, Ill.
Patson Bros., Sole Distributors.

Bulldog Furnace Co., Dept. C-169

Patson Bros., Sole Distributors.

19th St. and California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Without obligating me in any way, please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Pipeless Furnace.

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Yes ☐

No ☐

Name

Address



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Please send me full particulars about your fireproof Ambler Asbestos Shingles and directions for applying same.

☐ Send your book "The Safe Roof for the Family."

Name

Street or R. D.....

City State.....

☐ Check here if you want a sample.

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Send for Free Time Book

Get this helpful
48-page Carpenter's
Time Book and sam-
ple of White Rock
Wall Board. They're
free.



Makes Comfortable, Homey Cottages

For new summer cottages or fixing
up old ones, White Rock Wall Board
is the most satisfactory material for
walls and ceilings.

Lining with White Rock keeps out
the heat and makes the cottage cool
and comfortable. It is hygienic—
bugs, worms, etc., avoid it.

White Rock Wall Board cannot
burn. It will not warp, shrink or
crack. It is strong and durable—easy
to handle—just the material for a
summer playhome.

Ask your dealer for White Rock.
The many advantages of this famous
product will surely please you.




4-ply nailing edge. Both
sides alike.

THE AMERICAN GYPSUM CO.
Port Clinton, Ohio

SIMONDS

BLUE RIBBON HAND SAWS

Carpenters who use Simonds Blue Ribbon Hand Saws can tell you why they like them best. Edge-holding steel and perfect workmanship give them the quality a man likes.



Try one yourself. Just grasp the handle of a Simonds Saw. Feel the hang and balance. Then test out the keen easy cutting blade. You'll agree it's some saw.

Tell your dealer you want Simonds Blue Ribbon Hand Saws.

Simonds Saw and Steel Co.

"The Saw Makers"

Est. 1832—FITCHBURG, MASS.

SIMONDS

SAW and STEEL CO.

SARGENT

Tools & Hardware

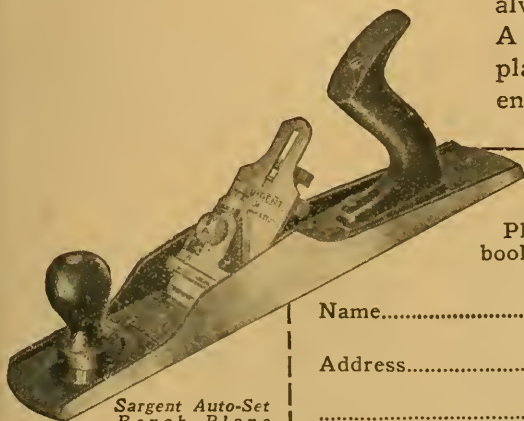


Look at the space between the handle and frog and note the adjustable knob

YOU won't squeeze your fingers or bark your knuckles getting hold of the handle on the Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane. There's room to spare. On the Auto-Set 718, as pictured above, the knob is adjustable too. It may be brought closer to the handle or set farther away—a convenient feature for carpenters with long or

short arms. It also allows the forward hand plenty of clearance when the plane is used close to a projecting surface.

See the Sargent Auto-Set line at your dealer's. When once set, the clamp in these planes may be removed (to get the blade out for whetting), and when it is replaced it will always return to its original position. A great time-saver. Other Sargent planes for every purpose and preference. Mail coupon for booklets.



*Sargent Auto-Set
Bench Plane
No. 714.*

SARGENT & CO., Manufacturers
55 Water St., New Haven, Conn.

Please send, without cost to me, your booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

Name.....

Address.....

**For quick,
light drilling
up to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch**

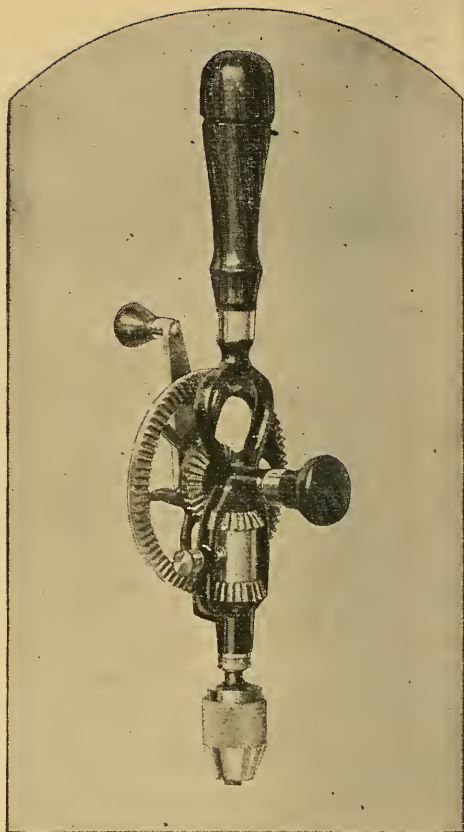
TWO speeds make this drill a time-saver. "Fast" or "Slow" at the turn of the shifter knob.

The frame is malleable iron, enameled black. Gear teeth are machine cut, insuring smooth operation. Pinions are steel. Large gear wheel red enameled.

The steel spindle runs easily, on ball bearings. Its hardened end runs in a hardened steel cone bearing.

The all-steel chuck is bright nickel-finished, and has three hardened jaws, for round-shank drills from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ ".

The side knob and crank handle are big — comfortable to the hands. The polished rosewood handle, with screw cap, forms a receptacle for drills, so they may not be lost or mislaid.



No. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ is well-made, reliable and excellent for all kinds of work within its capacity.
Length $14\frac{1}{2}$ "; weight **\$5.50**
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Price

Sold by most good hardware stores. If you don't find it easily, write us for name of distributor conveniently near you.

FREE to carpenters

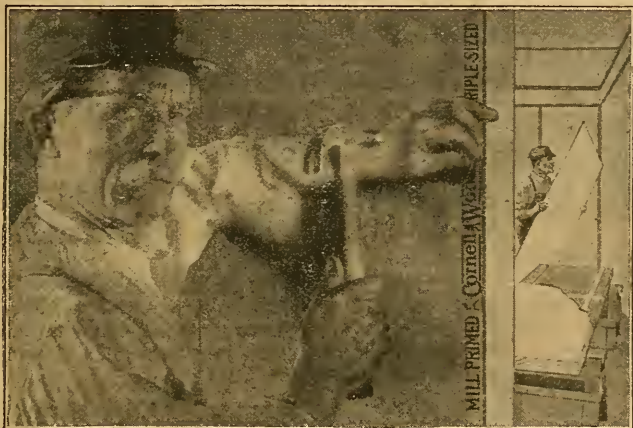
An interesting, well-illustrated, pocket-sized book of 400 pages about the 1500 good tools made by Goodell-Pratt. Deals particularly with tools for carpenters.

Goodell-Pratt Company, Greenfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Toolsmiths

GOODELL-PRATT
1500 GOOD TOOLS

Make Extra Money as This Man Does



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In nine houses out of ten you will find a Cornell Wood Board job of some kind waiting for you if you'll only go out after it.

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Besides these and similar uses are a hundred others where your trusty saw and hammer can earn you extra money throughout the year.

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If you will send us a carefully made up list of twenty-five or fifty or more of your most promising patrons and prospects for jobs the Cornell Way, we will immediately send each one of these interesting Cornell booklets and folders. These will tell them all about Cornell Wood Board possibilities in their homes and direct them to you to have their work done.

This is a practical business like plan. Give it a good tryout and let us know in three months time how it is succeeding. Send in the coupon and list at once.

CORNELL WOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY

190 North State Street, Chicago, Illinois



PARTITIONS WALLS
CEILINGS SHEATHING
INSULATING

Cornell Wood Products Company
190 N. State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Attached hereto is a list of _____ names and exact addresses to which please send your literature on the Uses of Cornell Wood Board as per your suggestion.

(Signed) _____

CARPENTERS

AUDEL'S ANSWERS

Audels Guides answer questions—solve problems. Here Are Some Of The Hundreds Of Subjects Covered:—

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How To Make Estimates

How To Figure Specifications

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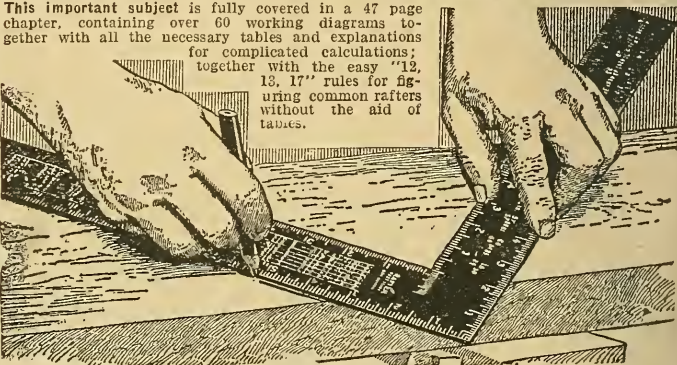
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W. Swinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOW TO USE THE STEEL SQUARE

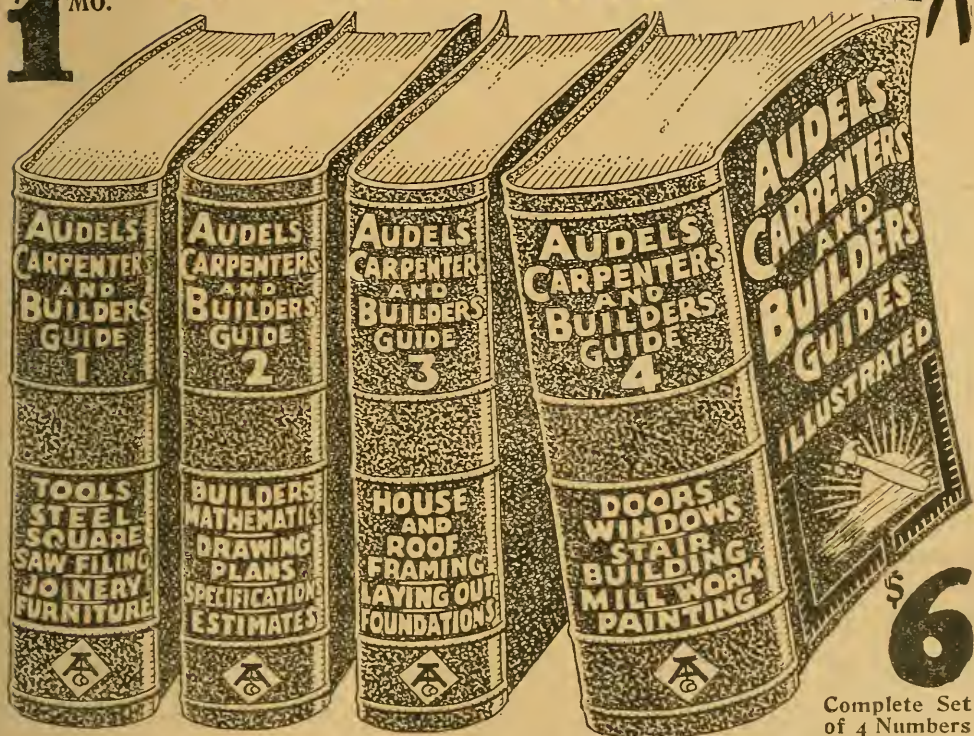
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\$1 PER
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Try these Guides out for a week. Read them over in the evening. Look up the job you are working on in the ready reference index. Carry a Guide along with you in your tool box or coat pocket. If after 7 days, you decide they are well worth the price to you and will prove a big help to you in your work—then start making the easy payments.



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THEO. AUDEL & CO.,
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AUDEL'S CARPENTERS AND
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If satisfactory I will send you \$1 within 7 days and \$1 monthly until \$6 is paid.

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Examine any book published by us without charge. If you like it, keep it. If not, send it back. Pay us only if you are satisfied. No charge if you are not.

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Name

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zouri key-set store front construction

Exclusive construction features make Zouri Store Fronts safe, easy and profitable for the contractor to sell and install. When, in addition, you are assured the kind of service the largest body of distributors in the field can give, you have every reason to favor Zouri, the only Key-Set Store Front.



Free—our big, illustrated book, showing newest and best styles of store fronts, and explaining the Zouri construction. Write for one.

Zouri Drawn Metals Company

Factory and General Offices

1608 East End Ave.

Chicago Heights, Ill.

zouri key-set store front construction

Builders—Send in Your Plans

Let us help you with your
Heating specifications



We are glad to have you write us about your heating problems. Send in your plans and our Engineer will draw up detailed heating plans and specifications, without charge or obligation to you.

NO matter how good the furnace, unless the installing is correctly done it will not heat well or economically. The furnace must be of the right size, the pipe runs large enough, the cold air faces and registers correctly located, and so on.

The first thing, of course, is to specify a good furnace like the Moncrief. In a Moncrief you will find every good quality. It is correctly designed, well balanced, properly proportioned. Only the finest gray iron is used for castings. The sections are carefully ground and fitted to go together smoke and gas tight.

Moncrief Furnace branches and dealers are located, and stocks are warehoused, at convenient points all over the United States. Write for name of the one nearest you.

MONCRIEF FURNACES



The Henry Furnace
& Foundry Co.
Cleveland, Ohio



See the ease of adjustment.

The gauge fastens quickly and it stays fastened. Note the thin bit of finest steel.



The Expert's Shingler Hatchet makes work easier

and for a number of reasons:

Oval checkered head permits nail to be driven from any angle.

Gauge on blade locks securely.

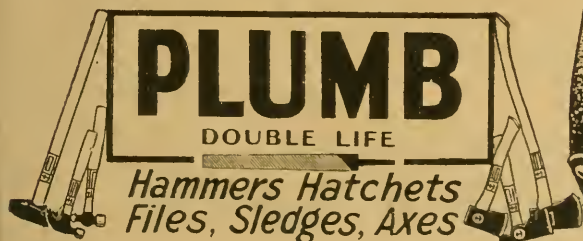
Inner side of blade sharpened to use as a draw-knife.

Reinforced eye keeps bit from bending or breaking.

Wrist strap for added safety on a sloping roof.

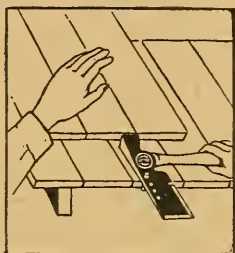
If your dealer cannot supply you with the Plumb Expert Shingler, write us, giving his name.

Fayette R. Plumb, Inc.,
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

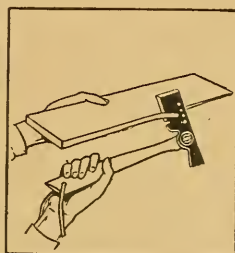


PLUMB
DOUBLE LIFE

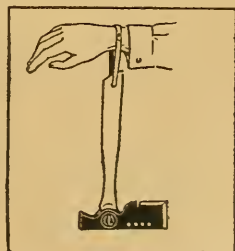
*Hammers Hatchets
Files, Sledges, Axes*



The Plumb Special Gauge can be adjusted easily at intervals of one-half inch. Makes possible fast and accurate gauging.



The draw-knife is an exclusive Plumb feature. Handy for trimming shingles.



Wrist strap keeps the tool on the roof with you.

Look for

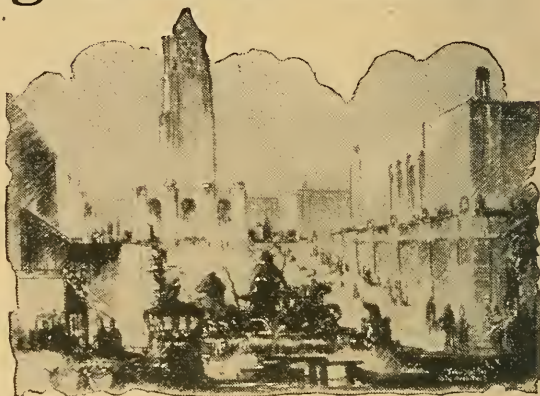
**Red Handle
Black Head**

EXCLUSIVELY
PLUMB

*Color Combination
registered as trade mark
in U. S. Patent Office*

.... and 91 of every 100 were using Disston Saws

Philadelphia's Sesqui-Centennial Celebration had to open on time! And on the big, new stadium, 91 out of every 100 carpenters (by actual count) used Disston Saws to speed the work.



One of the show places of Philadelphia's Sesqui-Centennial—a view of the Lagoon with the Tower of Light in the distance. Photo by W. A. Jennings. John Molitor, City Architect.

Carpenters from all over the country came to rush through the gigantic building program of the Sesqui-Centennial.

And they brought their Disston Saws to the job.... 91% of them.

Again it was demonstrated that the Disston is "The Saw Most Carpenters Use."

* * *

Like the Sesqui carpenter, you, too, need a saw that speeds your work; a saw that cuts fast and easy; that is balanced to work perfectly with

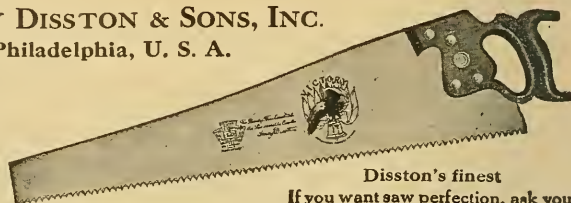
the natural motion of your arm.

You need a saw made of steel that has spring and life... that takes a keen edge and holds it; a saw ground with a taper that clears the cut.

Henry Disston worked out all those features for his saw 86 years ago. Made his own steel; trained his own saw makers.

Carpenters chose it then. They pick it now. Let your saw be the saw that three generations of your fellow-craftsmen have used—a Disston.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.



Disston's finest
If you want saw perfection, ask your hardware dealer to show you the Disston D-115 Saw.

DISSTON



THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.  51

Established in 1881
Vol. XLVI—No. 8.

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1926

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Child Labor

No fledgling feeds the father bird!

No chicken feeds the hen!

No kitten mouses for the cat—

This glory is for men:

We are the Wisest, Strongest Race—

Loud may our praise be sung!

The only animal alive

That lives upon its young!

—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

THE SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE



HE efforts of the carpenters to establish union conditions in San Francisco and vicinity are progressing very satisfactorily although obstacles of all kinds have been placed in their way. As expected, the Industrial Association is opposed to anything and everything the carpenters propose and is waging a relentless and bitter fight against them. It reached such an acute stage recently the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco had to take a hand in it. The following set of resolutions, passed by that body, gives at least some idea of how the city government looks upon the situation.

"Whereas, The Chief of Police has submitted a request for a budget appropriation sufficient to provide for an increase of three hundred men in the police department of the city and County of San Francisco; and

"Whereas, Numerous crimes recently committed in the city and county are referred to by the Chief of Police as the chief reason for the proposed increase in force; and

"Whereas, It is a matter of common knowledge and report that a large number of men have recently been brought into San Francisco under the auspices of the Industrial Association to act as strikebreakers in a current industrial dispute; and

"Whereas, Police Court records show that some of these men are ex-convicts with criminal records, and it is reasonable to assume that their presence in this city may be a contributory factor in any recent increase of crime; and

"Whereas, It is known that a number of policemen have been taken off their regular beats recently and assigned to special duty of guarding building jobs on which these strikebreakers are employed; and

"Whereas, It is further reported that other policemen have been assigned to special espionage duty, consisting of watching and reporting upon the actions and movements of certain citizens of San Francisco who are members of Organized Labor; and

"Whereas, The members of the Organized Labor bodies who are involved

in the current industrial dispute are reputable citizens of San Francisco who have publicly proclaimed their intention to conduct their cause in a peaceful manner; and

"Whereas, The San Francisco police force has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most capable and efficient organizations of its kind in America and of enforcing the law fairly and impartially; and

"Whereas, There is every reason to believe that if the full strength of the present police force is restored to regular duty it will be adequate to prevent the increase of crime of which the Chief of Police complains; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Board of Supervisors of the city and County of San Francisco, that the partisan participation of the police force of San Francisco in this or any other industrial dispute, where peaceful methods are pursued, is to be deplored; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Chief of Police be and he is hereby urged to restore, insofar, as it is practically possible, all of the members of the police force to regular duty, to the end that future increase of crime may be prevented; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Chief of Police be additionally urged to use every means at his command to prevent any further importations of ex-convicts or other undesirable characters into this city for use as strikebreakers."

After these resolutions had been adopted the Industrial Association called a mass meeting of the business men to take action to have the Board of Supervisors reconsider the resolutions, and at a special meeting called for that purpose the Board readopted the resolutions by a vote of 14 to 3.

During the hearing Frank C. McDonald, General President of the State Building Trades Council of California, cited one case after another where union men had been assaulted at the instance of the Industrial Association and produced an affidavit from E. K. Howard showing he had been offered the sum of \$50.00 for each union man he beat up.

He called attention to the case of "Black Jack Jerome" who recently pleaded guilty in the Police Court to

brutally assaulting a disabled World War veteran because he would not go to work as a strikebreaker.

Brother A. J. Mooney, one of our General Organizers, said:

"We want law and order preserved; we want the law of the people, not the law of the Industrial Association. We don't want a law of brass knuckles, as interpreted by 'Black Jack' Jerome, an employe of the Industrial Association. We are taxpayers, yet no policemen are sent to protect union carpenters. The police are sent to protect non-union jobs, which are only ten per cent of the total number of jobs being handled here.

"We are not protected, although self-confessed thugs and ex-convicts, are employed to beat us up. I can cite case after case where the police have threatened union men. Police are doing picket duty for strikebreakers, many of whom are thugs and ex-convicts. They do that for the Industrial Association but they won't do it for us. We object to having our paid servants picketing for strikebreakers.

"The only offense we have committed is that we want to sit down with our

employers and discuss wages, hours and working conditions, but the Industrial Association will not permit the contractors, most of whom are willing and anxious to confer with us, to do that."

Brother Mooney wound up by accusing A. E. Boynton, Manager of the Industrial Association, with saying that "If necessary the association would take the law into its own hands."

When asked by one of the supervisors if that statement was correct, Boynton replied: "Absolutely correct."

Mayor Rolph said:

"If you made that statement, I want to reiterate what I have said many times, that private citizens will never take the law into their own hands while I am mayor."

These statements give a brief summary of some of the methods resorted to by the Industrial Association to accomplish its ends. It seems hardly possible that such a condition of affairs could exist in this enlightened age in any large American city. Yet such is the case. When the public learns the truth about this "American Plan," so-called, there will be a rude awakening.

SAN FRANCISCO CONTRACTORS SEEK AID OF UNION CARPENTERS



BUILDING contractors of the bay district are seeking the aid of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters in throwing off the yoke of the Industrial Association and its "American Plan."

With the request that the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters make it possible for them to purchase building material, which is now denied them by the Industrial Association, scores of general contractors are daily besieging headquarters of the District Council of Carpenters.

In every instance the general contractors assure the local representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters

that the only thing that prevents them from operating on a union basis is the action of the Industrial Association in making it impossible for union contractors to purchase building material, and that if this obstacle is removed, they, the contractors, will lose no time in negotiating an agreement to operate on a union basis.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, through its local representatives, has about concluded arrangements to launch out in the building material business in San Francisco, and hopes very soon to be in a position to supply building material of all kinds to union contractors, the same as they are now doing in Alameda County.

THE OLD GUARD



THE old guard is passing, one by one, to the Great Beyond. Those still with us are anxiously wanting to know when relief of some kind, either through

a Pension or Home, will be forthcoming. Some of the letters received are pitiable and all we can tell them is that we are doing everything possible to put the Home and Pension into existence and operation at the earliest possible date.

Herewith follows the letters referred to:

"West Palm Beach, Fla.,
"June 16, 1926.

"Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary,
"U. B. of C. & J. of A.
"Dear Sir:

"I am 75 years of age, and while not a cripple have not the ginger I formerly had. I helped the formation of the first Local in Atlanta over forty years ago and am at present a member of L. U. No. 819, West Palm Beach.

"I consider it is owing to me and that I am entitled to a retreat in my old age, which would be in answer to a paragraph in a recent article in "The Carpenter"—"What is to become of the old carpenter?"

"I have no relatives to assist me and the only prospect I have is the poor house, which would be a sad commentary upon the strength and ability of the great Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"I am out of money; I have only worked a few weeks this year, caused jointly by lack of business and my age. I am sure you have a personal interest in the Home and I would like to go there. "Fraternally yours,

"Fred Kreis."

"Leavenworth, Kans., June 20, 1926.

"Frank Duffy, General Secretary.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"I am a member of L. U. No. 978 of Springfield, Mo., in good standing. Am in my 70th year of age. Was initiated into the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America July 1, 1900, at Pana, Ill. In 1920 I moved to Detroit, Mich., and joined L. U. No. 19, by clearance card. In 1924 I moved to Springfield, Mo., and lined up with L. U. No. 978.

"In my young days I served an enlistment in the Regular Army and, of course, was taxed hospital dues. Being about all in physically I came to the Western Branch National Military Home, Leavenworth, Kans., as I did not have the funds to pay the attending physician. My good wife is in Detroit, Mich., and does small jobs as a practical nurse. My wife and I are separated nearly one thousand miles, but under existing conditions this is the best we can do. The surgeon tells me that in two years I will be stone blind—a pretty drab outlook, if true.

"If I could arrange to get a little shack, with a small patch for potatoes, and a few hens, I believe the wife and I could worry along until Gabriel sounds the call.

"Fraternally yours,

"Frank Cheney."

Brother H. R. Williamson, a member of L. U. No. 224, Cincinnati, O., writes under date of July 5, 1926, that:

"He is over 76 years of age; has been 36 years a member of our Brotherhood; was never fined for any cause whatever, and has stood for trade unionism first, last and all the time." He feels however, that a great many of the old carpenters have passed on, and says if much red tape is resorted to he is afraid he will "Go West," too, before the Home-or Pension is in operation. He is a strong advocate for the "Old Age Pension," but concedes the right to others to think differently.

Brother Peter A. Reilly, a member of L. U. No. 40 of Boston, Mass., sends us the following piece of poetry, under the caption:

The Reward

"What have we done with the old men?"
Is asked by the critic today;
The men that are old and worn out,
That once were so young and gay.
They're the men that blazed the trail,
boys!

Through from the slave frontier—
Right to the bench of our trade today,
Without falter, faint, or fear.

Have we forgotten their fight, boys?
As they pass us the torch held high,
Shall we break faith with them now,
boys?

Or their just rewards deny?
No!—we remember the old men
Worn by toil and time,
And we'll give you a pension at home,
men,

Or a Home down in Florida's clime.

Down where the flowers and the blossoms bloom,

And the pears and the peaches grow;
Where the wind through the groves
sings a merry tune,

And the moon beams a friendly glow.
Down there—our Lakeland is calling
you,

Where soon we will build for our own
Worthy men, to enjoy, as their just
reward—

Peace—in our Carpenters' Home.

THE CHANGING ATTITUDE OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION



At the Forty-ninth Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association, held in Denver, Colo., July 12th to 16th, 1926, the Standing Committee on Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law in its report dealt with such subjects as Industrial Courts, Industrial Arbitration, Voluntary Agreements, Labor's Attitude, etc., and closed with the following conclusions:

"1. That the great conflicts in industry are not so much over the details of hours, wages or working conditions as they are over control of the industry, involving such issues as the 'closed shop' or 'recognition of the union.'

"2. That where organizations of workers are wisely led, there is a marked tendency on the part of the employers toward so-called collective agreements establishing arbitral machinery in the industry, a sort of self-government of the industry itself.

"3. That when the organization of employes is more or less communistic in its tendencies there is strong opposition on the part of management to the attempts of the organization to gain a foothold in industry.

"4. That even in the case of organized international unions, the presence of communistic tendencies works toward a breakdown of the machinery of self-government established by both employers and workers.

"5. That a relationship between unions and employers' association based upon contracts voluntarily made is in the public interest. Encouragement can and should be given to the making and enforcement of such contracts.

"6. Procedure for voluntary submis-

sion to arbitration made in advance of dispute coupled with validity of awards made by the arbitrators is in the public interest.

"7. That as the law gives sanction to contracts for the arbitration of commercial disputes, the law should in similar manner give sanction and enforceability to contracts for the settlement of industrial disputes.

"8. That in encouraging the voluntary settlement of controversy by agreements binding upon the participants, the national bar is moving in line with its long established traditions and in harmony with the principles of the United States Arbitration Law, which the Association framed and for which it was sponsor, with the aid and co-operation of commercial organizations. (See American Bar Association Report, 1925, page 84.)

"9. That the association has an opportunity, through its well-established contracts with business organizations, to bring about a better understanding of the problem, and in all probability to secure some advance in legal methods of approach.

"10. Great care should be taken not to drive too fast but to make use of the experience of men who have special knowledge of the whole subject.

"For these reasons, we believe that instead of urging at this time the passage of an act for the creation of an industrial court with power of coercion, or adding to the penal statutes, the Bar of the country should now give its attention to the encouragement of a movement for dealing with industrial controversy through voluntary agreement by the parties themselves, in line with the principles of the Parker-Watson Bill."

WARNING FROM THE A. F. OF L.



UNDER date of June 28, 1926, the following warning was issued by the American Federation of Labor:

The attention of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has been directed to certain efforts which are being put forth by some labor men and others to form a commission to be composed of represen-

tatives of Organized Labor for the express purpose of visiting Soviet Russia, and incidentally other nations in Europe, for the ostensible purpose of making an investigation of economic, industrial, social and political conditions. In order to correct any wrong impression which might prevail among the membership of Organized Labor and within the public mind regarding the formation of such a commission the Executive Council of

the American Federation of Labor deems it advisable to issue the following statement:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is opposed to the formation of any commission, composed of labor representatives, having for its purpose a visit to Russia, and incidentally other European countries, unless authorized to do so by the American Federation of Labor. We do not feel that any good purpose could be served through such action. In fact, we seriously doubt the good faith of such a self-constituted commission. We cannot believe that any representative or officer of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will accept membership upon such a commission. Under no circumstances can we approve or look with favor upon the action of any officer or representative of any organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor who would accept membership upon such a commission. We are gratified to learn that a number of officers and members of Organized Labor have declined invitations to serve on this proposed commission.

This opposition of the Executive Council to such a commission going to Soviet Russia is based upon the fact that no tribunal of the American Federation of Labor has authorized the creation of a Labor Commission to visit Russia and other countries in Europe. Only last October a convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Atlantic City, N. J., considered the question of investigating the situation in Russia and by a practically unanimous vote declared itself in opposition to such proposal. No situation has arisen which would seem to require a change in policy on the part of the American Federation of Labor. Until such a change takes place it becomes the duty of both the Executive Council and the officers and members of the American Federation of

Labor to carry out the decision of the Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor. If this course is followed no officer, member or representative of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will accept appointment upon any self-styled Labor Commission which is now being formed for the purpose of visiting Russia and other European countries. The cost of sending a commission to Russia would be great. It would require a substantial sum of money with which to pay the expenses of a commission. Where would the necessary funds come from?

We cannot, under any circumstances, approve the action of any officer or representative of any organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in undertaking the creation or management or both of a fund for the financing of such a commission. We likewise recommend that no affiliated union contribute in any way to a fund for such a purpose or give aid or encouragement of any kind to such an undertaking.

The members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor are curious to know why an attempt is being made at this time to create a so-called Labor Commission to visit Soviet Russia and why such action is being taken without the authority and approval of the American Federation of Labor.

Until such time as the American Federation of Labor, through its legally constituted tribunals creates a commission and clothes it with authority to visit Russia and other European countries, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will oppose the organization of any self-constituted commission which would assume to represent labor and to create the impression that it speaks for labor, while visiting in Soviet Russia and other European countries.

ORGANIZATION AND EXPANSION OF TRADE UNIONS CANNOT BE STOPPED

(By Wm. Green, President, A. F. of L.)



N the field of sociological research many people who have sensed the growing importance of industry have been investigating and studying industrial

problems. In many quarters it was assumed that these problems were so profound and academic as to preclude consideration by the laymen. Students and economists not directly affected by industry gave serious consideration and

thoughtful study to industrial research and industrial problems. Now interest in the subject is becoming so wide-spread that those directly associated with industry, employers, employees, owners and management, are supplementing the academic work, heretofore undertaken, by the adaptation of practical modern methods whose sound and workable virtues have been affirmed by experience and technical experimentation.

"The importance of raw materials and natural resources is readily conceded. They make up an essential part of the basis upon which industry rests. An abundance of raw material means that industry will be supplied with its primary requirements. In order to utilize our natural resources and to convert the raw material into the finished product capital is necessary. Much has been said about the importance of money in industry and the part it plays in our industrial development. It is clear that while it is indispensable capital may be used for evil as well as for good. When it seeks to absolutely control and to dominate industry and industrial enterprises for purely selfish purposes it becomes an evil influence. When it is used for the purpose of promoting the common interests of all those associated with and dependent upon industry and when it is used as a medium through which the good of all may be advanced it serves a necessary and commendable purpose.

"Power and modern machinery are other factors which must not be overlooked. They stand as a tribute to our inventive genius and are of great benefit and blessing to mankind. Machinery has relieved drudgery. It is a substitute for hand production and hand methods. It represents in a most distinct and positive way an outstanding achievement of the highest order. During all the years of our civilizing and industrial processes we have watched with amazement the substitution of machinery and mechanical devices for the processes of manual labor and physical energy. Today mechanical devices are competing with each other. It is a survival of the fittest in that the industry which is best equipped with modern machinery will surpass its competitors in economic and quantitative production.

"All of these elementary requirements in industry are of little avail without the service of working men and women. It requires the human touch applied to the

raw material to convert it into the finished product. The skill and training of the worker must be utilized in the operation of industrial machinery. It is the human element in industry which is of supreme importance. The very vital part which the workers play is better understood when we consider that they give to industry service of the highest order. This service is not only of the hand but of the heart and the mind. They bring into it strength, brawn, mind, and many other potential and active values. The utilization of the latent qualities of the human factors associated with industry depends very largely upon the relationship which is established between employers and employees. If this relationship is of a friendly nature so that co-operation is firmly established the best interests of the industry are safe-guarded and protected. If the relationship between employers and employees is of an unfriendly character, so that hostility and antagonism prevail, the industry suffers injury and financial loss.

"The enterprising and successful employers and managers will properly appraise human values and human service. Good will is a part of these human values. It has an intangible value but it counts heavily in the affairs of industry. Many employers have made fatal mistakes in underestimating the worth and value of their employees to the industry. They regard them as fixtures in a vast industrial machine. They expect to succeed through the use of coercive and forceful methods. They seek to compel service rather than to inspire service.

"The highest and best results can be obtained only when those who own and manage industry and the workers employed by them manifest a scrupulous regard for the rights of each other. These rights can be thoroughly understood and properly classified. There should be no transgression on either side nor should there be any attempted usurpation of the power or authority belonging to either side. Their dealings with each other should be frank, candid and direct. In this way confidence can be established and respect for each other can be constantly maintained.

"Industry and industrial enterprises have grown and expanded prodigiously. This applies to production and organization. It is but natural and logical that while industry has been expanding, growing and organizing the working

people associated with industry have been manifesting a desire to organize and to unite for mutual protection and self-helpfulness. This desire to organize, on the part of the workers, has resulted in the formation of trade unions. These trade unions have increased in strength and in membership paralleling the growth of organization in industry. The employment of artificial means could not stop the natural growth of corporations and the expansion of industry. It would be just as possible to prevent the operation of natural laws in the natural kingdom through the use of decrees and artificial methods as it would be to prevent the development of industrial enterprises, as we see them today, through the use of artificial means.

"In like manner it is impossible to stop the organization and expansion of trade unions. They are the outgrowth of the operation of evolutionary processes and of the operation of economic laws. Economic necessity and the social instinct inspire working people to organize into trade unions. Many employers have followed a mistaken policy in attempting to prevent their employees from joining trade unions and in joining with others in an effort to destroy trade unions. These misguided employers would resent any attempts to prevent them from organizing industry in a legal, practical and necessary way but they are inconsistent enough to seek to deny the right of their employees to organize in a legal, economic and necessary way. Such employers seek to exercise a right which they deny to their employees. There are many employers who do not entertain these views.

"They have caught the spirit of our own times and have accepted the organization of trade unions as the legitimate outcome of our industrial progress. They are accepting the service which trade unions offer and which trade union organization can give in developing industry toward the maximum of efficiency and productivity. Employers must yield to the inevitable. They must accept the situation and must recognize the fact that we are living in a new era of progress and achievement. They must refrain from interfering with the right of the workers to organize into their own standard trade unions.

"These trade unions have been established by the workers; they are managed and financed by the workers. They are

thoroughly democratic in policy and management. The free and unhindered exercise of this right, on the part of the worker, brings to him a feeling of satisfaction and independence. All of this tends to strengthen his morals, gives him an outlet for his social inclinations and enriches his life through personal contact and association with his fellows.

"The officers and members of Organized Labor, speaking for the working men and women throughout our land, insist upon employers recognizing the right of their workers to organize into trade unions. Wherever the workers show willingness and disposition to unite with their fellow workers into trade unions they feel they should be permitted to organize without opposition or hindrance. No subterfuge should be resorted to nor should local company unions be formed merely for the purpose of preventing the workers from organizing into bona fide trade unions. Organized labor serves in promoting understanding between employers and employees. It seeks to promote industrial peace through justice, fair-dealing and honesty and in every honorable way to further the employment of methods of adjustments of grievances and disputes so that industrial conflicts will be reduced to a minimum.

"We can well be proud of our industrial achievements and the efficiency of American working men and women. Our industrial progress has attracted the attention of economists, statesmen and sociologists throughout the world. The situation within our industry seems so paradoxical as to challenge understanding. We have maintained our wage scales and in many instances have increased them while, at the same time, in numerous instances, we have reduced the cost of producing the manufactured article.

"We, in our land, have arrived at the point in our industrial experience where we can with clarity and in a most definite way conclude that our industrial supremacy depends upon the payment of high wages, efficiency of workmanship and an economic management of industry. American working men and women are the most efficient and American trade unions rank highest among the most trained, skilled, productive workers throughout the world. They have, through years of tedious progress,

fought for and established what is commonly termed an American standard of living.

"That standard cannot be lowered without dislocating our economic and industrial machinery. Our leadership among the nations of the world must de-

pend not on low wages but upon skilled, trained, fine-spirited, willing, high-paid workers. Our land is a 'high wage land.' It will succeed as a high wage land. As a low wage country it would fail in competition with the other nations of the world."

WOOD UTILIZATION



As a result of the meeting of the National Committee on Wood Utilization held in Washington in May, 1926, in the Department of Commerce, Secretary Hoover, Chairman of the committee, announced that two definite projects were already under way in the nation-wide effort for a more complete utilization of lumber from the time it leaves the forest until it becomes the finished product.

The promotion of the use of short lengths, odd widths and odd lengths of lumber, including end matched material, and a campaign for the better seasoning and piling of lumber, are two first major wood-saving steps to be taken. The conference selected these projects and will proceed through educational and other methods to make them an effective part of the activities of the wood using trades on behalf of better wood utilization.

A special committee to develop and extend the greater use of short and odd length sizes and odd widths is being organized representing the associations concerned in manufacture, wholesale and retail consuming trades, architects,

contractors and engineers.

According to Axel H. Oxholm, director of the National Committee on Wood Utilization, providing a market for short and odd lengths and odd widths is one of the most important of the wood-utilizing problems in the soft-wood industry today. He estimates that a saving of from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 a year would result if these sizes were produced and marketed. Mr. Oxholm contends that the consumer naturally has to pay for this avoidable waste.

The logger and manufacturers, in co-operation with distributors and consumers, are setting up a special committee to study the best methods of better seasoning and piling of lumber, and have recommended that this committee should compile information on the best known and new methods of lumber seasoning and handling. This special committee will be made up of representatives of lumber manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and industrial users. Insofar as seasoning and piling of lumber is concerned, Mr. Oxholm says that there is a very large and avoidable waste from the time the lumber leaves the sawmill until it is put to final use.

ASTOUNDING FIGURES



R. W. T. Kittredge, Assistant Director of the League of Red Cross Societies in an address before the Second Pan American Red Cross Conference said that since 1914 ten per cent of the world's population have either been killed or injured. In the twelve years period from 1914 to 1926, nine millions lost their lives in war.

Six millions in civil strife.

Forty millions in epidemics.

Five millions in famine.

Two millions in earthquakes and other disasters.

The injured in that same period of time numbered one hundred and forty millions. This is an awful toll on humanity and calls for more carefulness in the preservation of life and limb, and more drastic measures to prevent war, disaster and injury.

PREVENTING BLINDNESS



HALF of all blindness is preventable," declared Dr. Park Lewis, eminent ophthalmologist of Buffalo, New York, and Vice-President of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, in an address before the Chamber of Commerce in St. Louis on May 19th. "This is so," he said, "despite the important reductions in both the frequency and severity of some of the principal causes of blindness resulting from the organized and nation-wide campaign for the prevention of blindness which is now in its 11th year. The total amount of blindness and half sight, however, is growing proportionately less."

Speaking on the economic necessity for conservation of vision, Dr. Lewis pointed out that the cost of educating a blind child is at least ten times that of educating a normal sighted child. As further evidence of the heavy cost to industry resulting from accidents and diseases effecting the eyes, he declared that in New York State alone close to \$1,000,000 is paid as compensation for eye injuries in a year and that almost an equal amount is paid by the employers of Pennsylvania each year.

"In considering the economic phase of the subject," he said, "we are not thinking of the frightful loss to the man in the moral suffering which he incurs, in the dependency which necessarily follows from the loss of his own self efficiency, neither are we considering that long line of related losses which enter into the question, such as his inability to provide for his boy who would otherwise have gone to college, the young daughter who is sent out to work when she ought to be in school, the invalid wife who is deprived of the necessities that she ought to have and other relative conditions which you can easily imagine but which I need not express."

"There is not a loss suffered by any individual member of a community that is not in some degree shared by every other member. I think then that it would be agreed that in industry today, it is a matter only of forethought and business acumen to so plan each factory and workshop that the greatest returns are produced with a minimum of loss, that the most serious loss that can be

sustained is the irreparable injury of the most valuable implement in the shop, the workman, that the average workman is apt to be careless of his own interests and he needs to be guided in preserving them, that the loss when sustained is a triple one, first and most serious to the man himself who is thereby handicapped for the remainder of his life, and who if he works must thereafter work at reduced pay; second, to the employer who has to pay the price either through insurance or otherwise or he may lose the services of a valued and skilled workman, and third, to the commonwealth.

"Helen Keller, that prodigy of our age with a keenness of intelligence and clearness of perception possessed by few of us who have all of our physical senses, said some years ago, that the time would come when we would no longer point with pride to magnificent hospitals and asylums and poor houses, but would bow our heads in humiliation and shame to realize that we had been to such an extent derelict in meeting the obligations which we owed to our fellow men, as to permit the existence of the conditions which make such places necessary. May she not have been in some measure right?"

L. U. No. 845, Clifton Heights, Pa., Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary

On June 14th, L. U. No. 845, Clifton Heights, Pa., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a banquet and entertainment that will long be remembered by those who attended.

Covers were laid for 250 guests. General Executive Board Member Allen was the principal speaker of the evening and he conveyed to the Local the congratulations and best wishes of the General Executive Board.

Addresses were also made by Chief Burgess Louis F. Daniels, of Clifton Heights, Vernon Fletcher, Secretary-Treasurer of the Philadelphia District Council and E. J. Reinhart, Secretary-Treasurer of Delaware County District Council.

Following the addresses a ten act vaudeville program was given, which was enjoyed by all.

The committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon the success of the affair.

A SHORTER WORKING DAY

(By James M. Lynch, President, International Typographical Union.)



IX working hours below the point of maximum individual production so that all may be employed."

That should be the slogan of the American labor movement in this period. Labor needs a new goal. It is in danger of degeneration through inertia. Higher wages, better living standard, quantity production and quick capital turnover are established as business objectives, and it only remains to work out methods and overcome obstacles to bring them into more practical application. New ideals are needed for the continued march.

Super-machinery is accomplishing marvels. It should be harnessed for the benefit of the nation, not used solely to increase profits leaving millions in poverty through unemployment and other millions in perpetual distress through the insecurity of employment. The last ten years have brought spectacular improvement in production methods, in machine tools. Most of us, too busy gazing aloft at the miracle of aviation or wondering at the annihilation of space by radio, have failed to note a more marvelous and vastly more important advance in industrial processes due to thousands of separate inventions and developments in factories. The Ford plan has attracted some attention through efforts of its publicity department but few persons are aware that the same drama has taken the stage on a smaller scale in nearly every industry.

Industrial financiers know about the birth of a new era and are taking steps to turn it to their own advantage but the general public is disposed to think the industrial revolution reached its climax some years ago.

For some time engineers and economists have decried warnings that mechanical inventions constitute a threat against general employment, that the machine is depriving men of their jobs. The theory, they have said, was discredited years ago when the complete debacle foreseen in the early days of power-driven industry failed to materialize. But the fact is that machines have ag-

gravated unemployment and the current development promises to carry the evil to exceptional lengths. Unemployment surveys, to be of any use, must cover a wide area over a long period. Seasonal and cyclical depressions cause current and local disturbances that render limited surveys inaccurate. Unfortunately few broad surveys have ever been made. We do know, however, that the average unemployment figure today is nearly 3,000,000, whereas twenty years ago it was about 1,000,000.

Instead of making progress toward the cure of this greatest of economic maladies we are drifting in the opposite direction. If the machine is not to blame, what is? The nation is now in a state of unusual prosperity, the machine is the towering industrial factor of the age, and unemployment is increasing. Now the machine, lusty giant born in the last century, is growing at a greater rate than ever before. The situation deserves labor's chief consideration.

Two years ago the President of the United States Chamber of Commerce wrote about the new industrial growth as follows:

"In the steel industry one or two men with the aid of machinery replace twelve to twenty men unloading by hand

"In furnace charging by the use of skip-hoist, lorry car and automatic weigher, two men replace fourteen.

"In pig casting, seven men with casting machine replace sixty.

"In open hearth operation, one operator with charging machine replaces forty hand chargers.

"With traveling cranes, twelve men pouring replace thirty-seven.

"Two men unloading pig iron with electric magnet and crane replace one hundred and twenty-eight.

"In the clothing trade six men, operating two boarding machines replace twenty. One girl operating six rib-cutting machines produces twenty-five times more than by hand.

"In men's clothing in various processes machines with a single operator replace six to eight workers.

"In the shoe industry one lasting machine produces the equivalent of six to ten hand workers, and it is rumored that other and more marvelous machines that have not yet been placed in factories are in existence.

"In the glass industry one type of bottle-making machine replaces fifty-four workers.

"In window-glass, production with a machine increases twenty to fifty times.

"In handling coal an automatic conveyor for pier unloading with two men replaces fifty.

"In cigar making four operators with machines produce the equivalent of fifteen by hand.

"In wrapping machinery for bread, tobacco, chewing gum, cigarettes, soap, sugar, and razor blades, one wrapping machine with one operator replaces two and five, and eight and even forty."

Those observations were made two years ago. Progress made in factory development and efficiency has been tremendously rapid since. The deplorable insufficiency of governmental machinery for gathering and correlating valuable statistical data makes it difficult to obtain information in detail on super-machinery development, but enough is known to apprise labor and the public generally of the trend of modern industry. Machinery is replacing men and gradually aggravating our already tremendous unemployment problem, when it should be used to cure this evil.

Do not misunderstand me, super-machinery—time and labor saving machinery—is one of the greatest blessings the human race has ever received. I am making the point that we are not realizing the full benefit of this blessing. Relief from drudgery afforded by machines should be extended to allow for an increase in the greatest civilizing and cultural agency known to man—leisure.

British labor fought the machine as a competitor. They sought to destroy it. When a similar problem arose to vex the American printer some years later in the form of the power press and typesetting machine, he wisely pursued another course—the same course that I am proposing to the entire American labor movement now. The printer declared against destruction of his iron and

steel adversary and proposed a profitable alliance with it. The trade was fairly well organized and it was announced to employers that the machine would be welcomed but it must be operated by union printers. Employers demurred and some of them fought but the issue was never seriously in doubt. By way of showing his confidence in organization the printer further declared that he intended to make the typesetting machine a vehicle for obtaining better pay and shorter hours, so that he might share justly in the benefits it brought to the trade. This aim, too was accomplished and a recent government report placed the average annual wage in the printing trades as highest among the great industries of America.

In their recently published book, "Profits," William Trufant Foster and Waddill Catchings, two eminent leaders of economic thought, advanced the suggestion that something must be wrong with the present system which, in recurring depressions, offers the distressing spectacle of machines idle, men anxious to operate them and a nation in need of the goods these men and machines could produce. The course of this preposterous deadlock, they say, lies somewhere in the stream of money and credit that flows between consumer and producer via the retailer, broker and wholesaler. They propose first, measures for stabilization of the currency to prevent price fluctuations caused by inflation and deflation, and second, discovery of the causes for damming up money at certain points in its flow through industry and commerce. The problem, they say, can be traced to the recurring lack of money in the hands of consumers. "Overproduction" they hold to be a misnomer, the real cause of the trouble to be "underconsumption."

Why search further for one major cause of underconsumption? It is unemployment. Messrs. Foster and Catchings lament the element of uncertainty in economic movements. It upsets all calculations and brings on panics. Now, seasonal unemployment may be held to be, within limits, a predictable and therefore not uncertain condition; cyclical unemployment may be called effect rather than cause of depression, but what about unemployment caused by sudden and unexpected introductions of labor-saving machinery and methods?

Industrial efficiency is disturbing the balance between production and the purchasing power constantly and no intelligent effort is being made or even proposed for taking up the slack in unused manpower. Literally millions of workers are being thrown out of work or reduced in income annually by this condition. True, industry reabsorbs many men, displaced by machines but the change is always accompanied by reduced pay or reduced number of working days for the individual. Example: the mining industry.

The mechanic thrown out of the only specialized job he knows finds other work perhaps but he frequently must take lower pay and inevitably he must waste some time looking for a new job. So rapid is the present transformation process in industry that one man may be thrown on the street not once but several times a year. The demoralizing effect of this entails another cost to industry and may help to explain the much "analyzed" crime wave.

The industrial and financial balance is a very delicate thing and one likely to be disturbed disastrously by apparently slight changes in controlling conditions. Can it not be safely said then that this unemployment business is of vital concern to all classes?

The remedy is obvious, though perhaps a bit difficult to administer. Work should be divided more equitably so that all men may be gainfully employed. This must be accomplished, however, without a reduction in the standard of living and it should be accompanied by an increase—certainly not a decrease—in production. Reduction in the length of the working day would be the proper way to bring about a wider distribution of jobs. By this means also the nation's spending power would be brought nearer to stabilization. I believe that a labor shortage is better for the country than a job shortage, but things can be arranged so we will have neither. Government employment exchanges would help to maintain contact between men and jobs. Employers certainly are not entitled to have great flocks of unemployed from whom to choose their hands, consigning the remaining men to the junk heap. Such prodigal waste of manpower and potential national wealth is idiotic on economic grounds, criminal on social grounds, and cannot be justified by any individual employer's exigencies.

Every period of advancement in civilization has been made by means of increased leisure. National benefits might safely be expected from increased leisure for workers. Most of the inventions of modern industry have been made by craftsmen and engineers professionally engaged with the tools of their trade. Give the worker more leisure for education and self-cultivation and he will certainly contribute more and more to industrial improvements: his growing intelligence and sense of security will obliterate canny tactics in factories, and swell the riches of the nation through better teamwork.

No Man Grows—

- Healthy by watching other men exercise.
- In efficiency by bragging about yesterday's sales.
- Bigger than his job by watching the clock.
- So wise that he is superior to the Ten Commandments.
- In his ability to lead until he has first learned to obey.

He Didn't

George Washington never told a lie for the following reasons:

He had no income tax blanks to fill out.

He was elected President without making any campaign speeches.

When Martha found a strange hair on his shoulder, she always figured it came from his wig.

The Anti-Saloon League never asked him where he stood.

The tough breaks he suffered that winter at Valley Forge required no exaggeration.

He never applied for life insurance.

—Life.

"A Feather In His Cap"

We often hear the expression: "That is a feather in his cap." How it originated has been a mystery to us. We are now told that in olden times, long, long ago, no one was allowed to wear a feather as an ornament in his head gear unless he had been with the Crusaders and slain a Turk. Long years afterwards when any one accomplished a great act or performed a great deed or overcame some great obstacle the expression was used, "That is a feather in his cap."

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1926

Labor Day, 1926

WITH the coming of Labor Day it is well to remember that the originator of that day was the founder and first General Secretary of our Brotherhood, the late Brother Peter J. McGuire.

The history of Labor Day is a history of the progress of Organized Labor. Each year that the organized trades parade the streets of their respective towns, it is in celebration of some accomplishment that has advanced the welfare of the workers. Thanks to the untiring efforts of Organized Labor, we have an eight-hour day, a Saturday half-holiday, a good wage scale and much beneficial legislation.

Labor Day is really a day for Organized Labor. No one can deny that labor

unions have been the greatest force for good that the world has ever known. Organized Labor alone is responsible for the present high standard of living that the workers of today enjoy. It has been largely instrumental in the passage of such legislation as the Workman's Compensation Law and other similar acts that have added to the comfort and safety of the workers.

It may be interesting to some of our members to know that First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove had a large share in the passage of the Workman's Compensation Law in his native state of New Jersey. When Governor Fort of that state was instructed by the passage of a resolution through both houses of the legislature to appoint a Compensation Commission of six to draft a bill to be presented to the next session of the legislature, giving working men compensation for injuries received while following their occupation, Governor Fort appointed Vice-President Cosgrove as a member of that commission to represent the labor movement. The bill this commission prepared passed both houses of the legislature without a single amendment being made to it and became a law. It was also the first Compensation Law to be held constitutional by the Supreme Court. Vice-President Cosgrove had the further honor of being continued as a member of that commission by the late President Wilson, while he was Governor of New Jersey.

Labor Day is a day for the workers. We should direct our thoughts and actions towards celebrating it in a manner befitting the importance of the day. Each and every member of our Brotherhood should make it his business to join in the ranks of the parade that celebrates the event. He can justly be proud to be numbered in the ranks of his Local Union. No Local Union should have to resort to the imposing of fines upon those who do not participate. To march in the Labor Day parade is a duty every carpenter owes to Organized Labor and a duty he should be proud to fulfill.

Nation's Building Shows Increase

NATIONAL building construction has increased more than \$500,000,000 in comparison with 1925, is the result of a survey recently made by the Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association. The report further states that America's total construction for 1926 is well over the \$3,500,000,000 mark.

Residential building, which has comprised the bulk of the construction, continues to lead, accounting for 44 per cent of the total volume. Variations in the kinds of buildings being erected has been noted. In Chicago, New York and other large eastern cities, residential construction has shown a marked gain, while in the Southwest, it has shown a marked decline.

Thomas J. Vernia, President of the association, says:

"For the last three years, construction has set new records.

"In New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pa.; Cleveland, O.; Houston, Tex.; Dallas, Tex.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Atlanta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Baltimore; Indianapolis, Ind.; Seattle, Wash., and many smaller cities, construction is running well ahead of last year.

"Total construction for the month of June as shown in preliminary reports, amounted to approximately \$625,000,000 for the nation. New York City is leading activity. Texas is one of the most active states, Houston chalking up huge gains over 1925.

"Developments throughout the South show augmented building programs."

Illiteracy In America

THE United States census of 1920 shows that out of a total population of 82,739,315 ten years of age or over in the United States, not less than 4,931,905 are illiterates. That is 6.03 per cent or more than six out of every hundred persons ten years old and over can neither read nor write.

These illiterates are divided as follows: 1,242,572 native whites, 1,842,161 native negroes and 1,763,740 foreign born whites. Thus, 3,084,733 of America's illiterates are American born.

How the United States with her 6.03 per cent of illiterates compares with

other countries may be seen from the following statistics:

Germany	0.05
Denmark	0.2
Sweden	0.2
Switzerland	0.3
England and Wales.....	1.8
Scotland	1.6

The educational conditions of our colonial possessions are very bad. Thus the Philippine Islands has 55.5 per cent illiterates, Hawaii 26.8 per cent, Porto Rico 66.5 per cent.

But regardless of how America compares with other countries, it is a crying shame that this country which boasts of its remarkable educational advantages should have over three million people, natives who can neither read or write. Who is responsible for this condition? Is it the parents, who failed to send their children to school, the exploiters of child labor or the lax laws of our country. Regardless of where the fault lies, it is time to seek a remedy. The remedy is compulsory education. The educational advantages of this country are for everybody and not for any certain few. It is the duty of our educators and authorities to see that everybody gets at least a rudimentary education and that the 1930 illiterate figure will be considerably lowered.

Agriculture Has Prosperous Year

THIS year may well prove to be another season of improvement in agricultural conditions," the Department of Agriculture announced in its July report on the farm situation.

"The stage is set for strong hog prices well into next year, prospects for wheat growers are moderately good, cattle are 'coming back' in the West, and the dairy industry is picking up in the East."

Cotton, corn, potatoes and even wheat are largely a speculation at this date, the department said, because of backward weather. Abundant fruit crops were declared in prospect, with hay apparently a short crop, except in the far West, and low stocks of old hay.

The wheat harvest, now in full swing, was described as having turned out unexpectedly heavy yields over parts of the Southwest, though hurt by dry weather in sections from Kansas northward. Spring wheat, after a very poor

start, was said to have benefited from recent rains throughout the Northern belt, while general indications suggested less spring wheat than last year, but a substantially larger total wheat crop. World stocks of wheat, however, were estimated on June 1st as about thirty million bushels below last year, with stocks in this country unusually low.

The pig survey, showing $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent fewer pigs in the corn belt this spring than last, the department commented, means no increase in the supply of hogs for slaughter before next spring, and presumably well-sustained prices for a year yet to come. The 26 per cent increase in the number of sows bred or to be bred for next fall farrowing, reported as 36 per cent larger than last fall, strongly suggested, the department said, a marked reversal of the hog supply and price situation about the winter of 1927.

Concerning agricultural prices, the report declared the crop season is along now where production reports will have a greater influence on prices, with cotton, wheat and potatoes showing a tendency to lose a few points in unit exchange value, while corn and hay have gained a point or two.

Construction In South Breaking All Records

BUILDING construction in the South for the first quarter of 1926 broke all previous records, reaching a total of \$218,743,910—a gain of 21 per cent over the same period of 1925.

Figures show that building activity throughout the 16 Southern states proceeded unabated and that Florida continued to easily lead in construction volume. In 28 Florida cities where comparisons are available a total of \$59,448,916 in building permits were recorded as against \$27,745,562 last year, a gain of 114 per cent—by far the largest increase in any Southern state. Figures compiled by the Florida State Chamber of Commerce show that in 76 Florida cities the total for the quarter was \$73,218,655.

Evidence of the tremendous construction activity in the South is also found in figures on actual building contracts awarded during the first quarter. Nine Southern states reported contracts totaling \$237,557,000, as compared with \$138,208,000 in the same period of

1925. Florida with a gain of 155 per cent, and North Carolina with an increase of 132 per cent, lead all other Southern states in new contracts awarded in March.

Miami, Houston and Atlanta are grouped at the top of the leading cities of the farther South for the first quarter of 1926. With the exception of Birmingham, New Orleans and Memphis, Texas and Florida cities dominate the remainder of the list.

Pratt Courses

PRATT Institute announces the opening schedule of evening classes for the fall term beginning Thursday evening, September 30, 1926. Classes will be organized for journeymen carpenters and other woodworkers for the study of roof framing, stair building and steel square problems under the personal supervision of Richard M. Van Gaasbeek. Owing to the large enrollment for these classes, applicants will be interviewed on Thursday evening, September 23rd at 7:30 o'clock, one week in advance of the regular opening of the classes. Circulars of information and application blanks will be mailed to all members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners upon request who desire to take advantage of the unusual opportunities offered by addressing Pratt Institute, Grand Avenue, near DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state of persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus; and trial by juries impartially selected—these principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation.—From First Inaugural Address of Thomas Jefferson, March 4, 1801.

Keep your dues paid up.

Official Information



**GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 United Bank & Trust Co. Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

**Proposition of L. U. No. 11,
Cleveland, Ohio**

At a regular meeting of L. U. No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio, held on April 13, 1926, the following proposition was made to the General Executive Board:

"That L. U. No. 11 donate to the General Executive Board the cost of a cottage at the Home for the Aged at Lakeland, Fla., to be known as the "Wesley Workman Memorial Cottage." A tablet to be placed thereon appropriately inscribed to be paid for by the Local Union."

At a meeting of the General Executive Board held in Indianapolis, Ind., on June 3, 1926, the proposition was accepted with thanks as the action of L. U. No. 11 shows a spirit of good will and co-operation in helping to establish the Home for the Aged at the earliest possible date.

Monthly Dues

Paragraph "A," Section 44 of our General Laws specifies that "Beneficial and Semi-Beneficial members shall pay not less than \$1.00 per month dues." This law went into effect April 1, 1925, and must be observed from that date.

Local Unions charging less than \$1.00 per month are jeopardizing their membership and violating their charter rights, wherein it specifies that:

"In the acceptance of this charter the union shall conform to the Constitution and Rules and regulations and in default thereof this charter may be revoked and the union be suspended from all rights and benefits according to the laws of the United Brotherhood."

Although a notification to this effect has already been served upon all Local Unions, we still find there are some of them not complying with the law as far as monthly dues are concerned.

A Correction

In the February, 1926, issue of "The Carpenter," it was stated that "Best-wall" was manufactured by the United States Gypsum Co. This was an error.

How Celotex is used

Celotex adds practically nothing to the cost of a house, because it takes the place of other building materials.

(1) As sheathing, Celotex replaces wood lumber, giving greater structural strength to walls and adding insulation. Celotex makes building paper unnecessary. It gives far better protection against wind and moisture.

(2) On inside walls plaster is applied directly to the surface of Celotex, forming stronger insulated walls and eliminating the use of lath.

(3) Celotex may be used as interior or exterior finish and left in its natural color or stained, stencilled or painted.

(4) Celotex eliminates the use of deadening felt. Sound does not pass through it readily.

(5) Celotex does away with any extra insulation. It gives heat-stopping value, equal to the best.



“A Builder of REPUTATIONS as well as HOUSES”

*How one carpenter describes Celotex Insulating Lumber
—the material that helps do better jobs and get more work*

Nobody wants to live in a heat-leaking house these days. Such houses are cold in winter, wasteful of fuel, hot in summer, hard to sell, noisy and expensive to keep up.

And nobody wants a carpenter on the job who has a reputation for building such houses.

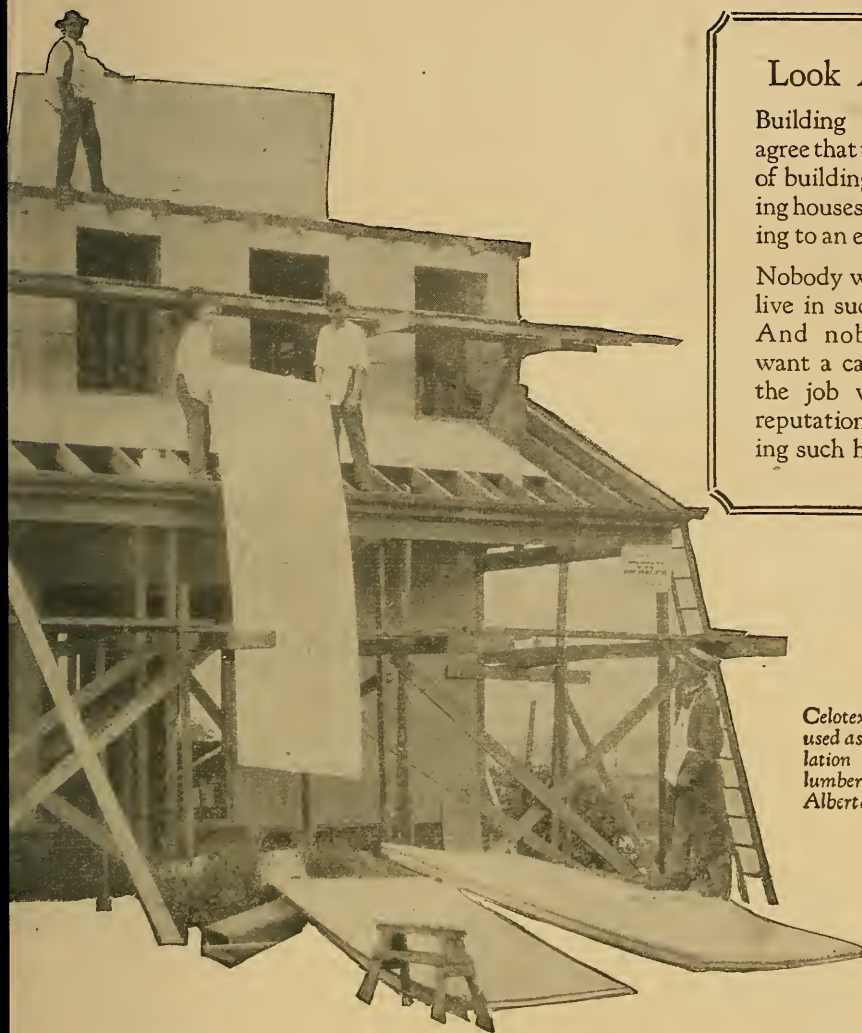
For Celotex Insulating Lumber has made it *practical* to build insulated houses at little or no extra cost of construction.

Celotex does what no ordinary building material can do—it practically stops heat.

Use Celotex to build the kind of houses people want. At the same time you will be building a reputation that will help you get more work and better jobs.

CELO

INSULATI



Look Ahead!

Building authorities agree that the practice of building heat-leaking houses is fast coming to an end.

Nobody will want to live in such a house. And nobody will want a carpenter on the job who has a reputation for building such houses.

Celotex Insulating Lumber used as sheathing and insulation in place of wood lumber. Residence of Mr. Albert Siebold, New Haven, Conn.

Easy to apply

Celotex is easy to apply. It is handled, sawed and nailed like wood lumber. Only with less bother — there are no short pieces. Every board is standard size, free from cracks, knots, holes and stain. That saves material. Celotex boards are easy to handle — yet they are stronger in walls than wood lumber.

There are many uses for Celotex besides as sheathing and under plaster. You can get some nice inside work by featuring Celotex for attic and basement lining to keep houses dry and warm and save fuel.

It makes a good garage lining, too. All lumber dealers can supply Celotex.

Mail the coupon below for full information about Celotex and handy working drawings.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mills: New Orleans, La.

Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, Dept. T -28
645 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please send more information about Celotex and specifications showing just how to apply it, also "Winter Use" booklet No. 102.

Name

Street

City State

(The Carpenter—8-261)

CELOTEX
LUMBER

This material "Bestwall" is manufactured by the Beaver Products Company of Buffalo, N. Y. This firm employs exclusively members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in erecting their materials of all kinds, as they declare the best results are obtained for builders and property owners by having carpenters erect this material.

Indiana State Council Convention

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Indiana State Council of Carpenters will convene at New Albany, Ind., on September 16th, and will continue in session until all business has been disposed of.

Notice

Brother L. P. Hauston, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 1751, Sanford, Fla., informs us that newspaper notices to the effect that carpenters are needed there are greatly exaggerated. Work is slack and there are more men than jobs. Steer clear of Sanford, Fla.

* * *

Brother Dale Stump, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 742, Decatur, Ill., advises us that many traveling members are coming to that place due to misleading articles printed in the daily press to the effect that there is a building boom on. Many men are idle and future prospects aren't very bright. Steer clear of Decatur, Ill.

* * *

Brother C. W. Taylor, Financial Secretary of L. U. No. 43, Hartford, Conn., advises us that work in that vicinity is very scarce. About 300 carpenters are idle with no work in sight. Give Hartford, Conn., a wide berth.

* * *

Brother George Kinnick, Financial Secretary of L. U. No. 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., requests all travelling members to stay away from the lower East Coast of Florida. Many men are

idle and trade conditions very poor. Steer clear of Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

* * *

Secretary Emil Brodde of the Milwaukee District Council asks us to advise all travelling members that this is the slackest season they have had in three years. About 100 men are idle and the prospect of future work isn't very bright. Give Milwaukee, Wis., a wide berth.

Special Notice

Members Six Months In Arrears

When a member owes a sum equal to six months' dues, he suspends himself without a vote of the Local Union and he must be dropped from membership and can only again become affiliated the same as a new member, as per Section 45, Paragraph "B," of our General Laws.

We have discovered that in a number of cases, a Financial Secretary has received dues after the member has gone in arrears for six months' dues, and reported him squared up at the General Office and tax paid on his account was accepted by us, as we were not advised that the brother had legally suspended himself, but when claim for death or disability donation is presented to the General Treasurer and the record of the members' financial standing is looked up we find that the Local Union violated the General Laws by accepting dues from a suspended member. In such cases the General Treasurer has no other alternative than to disapprove the claim. We have found in several instances that the heirs have sued the Local Union and recovered a judgment for the full amount of the claim, together with costs, etc., all on account of not enforcing the law.

Members must know that our General Laws are made by a referendum vote of our entire membership and must be observed by both officers and members alike.

DEATH ROLL

FREDRICK BRANDT, L. U. No. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOSEPH F. KUNZWEILER, L. U. No. 1400, Santa Monica, Cal.

WILLIAM W. WERNER, L. U. No. 492, Reading, Pa.

Correspondence



From The American Federation of Labor To All Organized Labor.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at a meeting held in Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning June 25th, gave serious consideration not only to the Communist activities among the working people in many sections of the country but also to the formation of organizations assuming to speak for labor, in the name of labor, and which the Executive Council believes are Communist in make-up, in principle and in purpose. We regard these organizations, as well as others which may be dual in nature and character, as dangerous, unnecessary and without any standing in the bona fide labor movement of the country. For instance, facts disclose that the so-called "United Front Committee" which organized and is carrying on a strike in Passaic, N. J., has no relationship to the American Federation of Labor. The leaders of this United Front Committee are prominently identified with the Communist movement in the United States. It is reasonable to conclude, because of their relationship to the Communist Party that they are interested in advancing the cause of Communism.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor regards the organization in charge of the strike at Passaic, N. J., as a dual organization. As such dual organization, no recognition can be given to it by the American Federation of Labor. We cannot countenance dual organizations in the labor movement of our country.

The United Front Committee, at Passaic, N. J., has secured large sums of money for the alleged purpose of carrying on the strike among the textile workers. Much of the money contributed to this committee came from organizations and individuals directly associated with the American Federation of Labor. The condition of the poor, striking mill-workers appealed to the sentiments of many of the members of Organized Labor, consequently they responded to the appeal for funds, in many

instances, in a most generous way. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, inspired by sentiments of humanity, has not interfered with contributions made by members of Organized Labor to the call for funds to be used for the purpose of supplying food and clothing to the striking textile workers but the American Federation of Labor is of the opinion that any contributions made by members of Organized Labor should be used only for the purpose of relieving distress among the striking textile workers and their families. For that reason all contributions made by the members of Organized Labor should be sent to Mr. Charles James Walsh, Secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, 174 Sherman Street, Passaic, N. J., a bona fide Federation of Labor organization. Secretary Walsh, in turn, will distribute the funds contributed by Organized Labor among the needy and distressed strikers and their families in Passaic and vicinity, New Jersey. The membership of Organized Labor, by making their contributions through the Trades and Labor Council, can prevent the use of all or a part of their contributions in paying the expenses of those individual leaders who are associated with the Communist organization and who are hostile to the American Federation of Labor, its principles and its policies. The membership of Organized Labor should not contribute funds to be used for the purpose of advancing the cause of a dual organization or to pay the salary and expenses of Communist leaders who are seeking the destruction of the American Federation of Labor and the substitution of a Communist organization in its stead. Where members of Organized Labor make contributions which are used by Communist leaders for the advancement of Communism they unwittingly perform acts which ultimately might result in economic and social injury to themselves.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor feels that it is its duty to warn the membership of Organized Labor against organizations which have no authority to speak or act

for the Organized Labor movement and which are antagonistic to the principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor. A number of these organizations have been formed; are parading under the guise of labor organizations; have appropriated to themselves names which are misleading and deceiving. The representatives of these destructive organizations appeal to the membership of Organized Labor for money to be used in carrying forward their different projects and to pay the salaries and expenses of individuals who are engaged in trying to undermine and destroy the American Federation of Labor. These sporadic movements result in the formation of alleged labor organizations outside the American Federation of Labor, are local in character and scope. They can well be classified as an expression of local discontent. This discontent is seized upon by Communist leaders as a means through which the Communist philosophy may be exploited. History shows that these movements have resulted not only in failure but, in most instances, in complete disaster. Working men and women who are suffering economic wrongs, who are the victims of injustice and whose grievances should be adjusted should not be deceived by those who seek to mobilize discontent for selfish purposes. Such organizations can not render any substantial service to working men and women.

We suggest to the membership of Organized Labor that before you respond to appeals for money, made by these organizations which assume to speak in the name of labor, you inquire from the officers of your national and international unions or from the officers of the American Federation of Labor regarding the standing of the organization or organizations making such appeal. We urge you to refrain from making contributions out of your local treasures or as individuals to any of these various so-called labor organizations not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The American Federation of Labor is the bona fide Organized Labor movement of our country. It speaks with authority for the working people throughout America. There is room within it for all working men and women within its jurisdiction. The door of Organized Labor is open to all wage earners. They are invited to be part of us. There is no need of dual organiza-

tions, for dual organizations only tend to weaken and destroy the economic strength and collective influence of the wage earners of the land. The working people of America can raise their standards of life and living, whether it be those employed in the textile industry or in any other lines of industry, by joining the bona fide organized labor movement. We welcome all. We urge all to join with us and we point to the accomplishments of the membership of those organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor as convincing evidence of what can be done for the wage earners of our land who will join the American Federation of Labor.

By order of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Yours fraternally,

Wm. Green,

President, American Federation of Labor.

• Frank Morrison,

Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

Golden Anniversary of the United Brotherhood

Editor, "The Carpenter":

August 12, 1931, will be the Golden Anniversary of our Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. And it is the opinion of the writer that we should hold a national celebration on that date, in every city, town and village where a carpenters' Local exists. Our organization has grown from the toddling infant it was August 12, 1881, to the giant it is today. It is still growing and will continue to grow until we have organized every carpenter on the North American Continent.

The present size and strength of our organization has not been reached without many a hard struggle. From the day of its inception to the present, men have made sacrifices, and their families have suffered that unionism might survive. The results are: this grand organization we have today.

It is fitting therefore, that we, of the present generation, put our shoulders to the wheel, not only to honor those who founded this great enterprise, but to increase and strengthen our organization by the teaching and practice of unionism both inside the Local Union and amongst outsiders. Live more closely to our obligation, purchase only union made goods,

when same can be had. Then when the Golden Anniversary arrives we will have many personal achievements of our own to celebrate.

Plans should be formulated so they can be presented at our next General Convention.

James Telfer, Financial Secretary,
Brooklyn, N. Y. L. U. No. 2305.

Says Concrete Outlasts Wood

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In answer to the question asked in the April issue of our Journal, "Can anything outlast wood?" the structures they are building now of concrete will last as long as the world. Concrete can only be blasted or ground up.

George Hawkins,
Superior, Wis. L. U. No. 755.

From Chicago Tech A Summer Tonic

Take one good Chicago Tech Course.
Add one ounce of confidence.
Flavor well with common sense.
Eliminate all disappointment and worry.
Mix well with judicious publicity and
take morning, noon and night
regularly.

Sipped from the silver lined spoon of optimism, held firmly in a steady hand, this concoction is guaranteed to cure any man suffering from "Poveritis."

H. R. Bigelow, Director.

L. U. No. 176, Newport, R. I., Celebrates Fortieth Anniversary

On April 28th, L. U. No. 176, Newport, R. I., celebrated its fortieth anniversary with a banquet that will long be remembered by the 100 members and guests who attended. During the dinner a varied musical and vocal program was rendered.

The Local had as guests Mayor Sullivan of Newport and various other officials, including the Board of Aldermen and the Building Inspector.

Second General Vice-President George H. Lakey was the guest of honor and principal speaker of the evening, and he gave a very interesting talk upon the various departments of the Brotherhood. Vice-President Lakey, on behalf of the General Office, presented Brother Stephen A. Shea, the only remaining charter member of L. U. No. 176 with

a gold watch charm, and presented the Local with a badge of honor to be awarded to the member who has given the most meritorious service to the Local.

Other speakers included Mayor Sullivan, President Perry B. Dowley, Brother John J. Galligher, a former President, and Brother Richard B. Scott, Chairman of the Anniversary Committee.

The celebration was a huge success and the committee in charge of the affair is to be congratulated.

Dedication and Anniversary Celebration of L. U. No. 531, St. Petersburg, Florida

On April 7th, L. U. No. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., dedicated its new home and also celebrated its twenty-sixth anniversary. The celebration was attended by the members of the Local, their families and friends.

A vaudeville and musical program was enjoyed, followed by the speakers, who included the Rev. Dr. Benn, James Coad of the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, Channeey Brown of the Evening Independent, the President of the Central National Bank and Trust Co., President J. M. Atkins of the Florida State Federation of Labor, and Brother C. P. Thornton. All of the speakers paid high tribute to the accomplishments of the Local and expressed the hope that it would continue its good work in the future as it has in the past.

The dedication of the Local's new building is the realization of a hope the members have had for years, and L. U. No. 531 is to be congratulated upon the completion of its new building.

NOTICE

From Chicago District Council

Work is slacking up in Chicago. Many members have found it impossible to find work here after clearing in. Members coming here will do well to provide themselves with enough money to avoid being stranded if disappointed in finding a job as many others have been.

Charles H. Sand, Secretary Chicago
District Council.

From Lake County and Vicinity District Council

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Pursuant to the orders of the Council you are hereby notified that the Roxana

Company have refused to employ union men in the erection of their plant in this district. This Council requests that this be published in "The Carpenter."

S. E. Wiltsee, Sec.-Treas.,
Lake County and Vicinity District Council,
Hammond, Ind.

From L. U. No. 200

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The erection of the American Insurance Union Building and one or two other buildings in Columbus has been given wide publicity. Rumor has it that there is great activity in the building industry in Columbus, and newspaper reports have created the erroneous impression that there is much work here for carpenters.

In justice to the members of the United Brotherhood, we feel you should be informed of the actual conditions. There is no surplus of work in Columbus. These reports have brought many men here. One building now using 100 carpenters is being finished this week, and several others are nearly done. The completion of these buildings will find many men looking for jobs.

You can save your friends money and loss of time by informing them of the true conditions here and advising them not to come here to loaf.

The Executive Board of L. U. No. 200,
Columbus, Ohio.

From L. U. No. 531

Editor, "The Carpenter":

At least several hundred of our members are walking the streets looking in vain for jobs.

In the past we have taken any and all of the members of the Brotherhood into our Local and made every effort to secure work for them, until now, when we are compelled to ask you to help us find employment for them.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the trade caused by various crafts asking for an increase in wages at a time when there is very little work, and also the adverse Florida propaganda helped considerably in the cause of this condition, and the prospects for our usual large building program falling far short of expectations, we again ask for your help to relieve the situation.

D. L. Bowers, Rec. Sec.,
St. Petersburg, Fla. L. U. No. 531.

From Detroit District Council

For some time the Detroit District has been making a great fight against the "open shop" conditions that exist here and our members are "now on strike" against the 10 and 14 hours per day and the 80c per hour.

Notwithstanding that, carpenters throughout the country are being sent here by the various Locals with clearance cards, to help swell the number of carpenters that are working under the "open shop" conditions.

We therefore earnestly plead with you, to direct your local Financial Secretaries in your districts, to request brothers taking our clearance cards, not to come to Detroit.

Trusting that we can get your cooperation in this, the biggest fight against the "open shop" on the American continent.

J. W. Sharrock, Pres.

H. R. Fish, Sec.-Treas.

S. Botterill, Gen. Rep.

Carpenters' District Council of Detroit,
Mich.

From The Miami Valley District Council of Dayton, Ohio

Recently the newspapers of Dayton have been publishing articles about the enormous amount of building that is to be done in and around this city during the summer and fall. These articles are misleading and we do not want any travelling members of the Brotherhood to be fooled by them.

The true state of affairs in this vicinity is as follows: Three contracts have been awarded for the new Wright Aviation Field about five miles east of Dayton. One contract was awarded to the Lathan Co., of Columbus, Ohio, a firm who does not employ members of the Brotherhood. Another was awarded to M. E. White Co., of Chicago, and our members will not be permitted to work on this job until the company straightens out their difficulties with other building trades crafts. A contractor fair to our craft was awarded the other contract. In all three cases however, there is very little carpenter work, as these buildings are to be erected almost entirely of steel.

Another contract has been awarded in Dayton for the Dayton Frigidair plant. A fair contractor has this job, but this also is of steel construction. The only

carpenter work on this job is the roof sheathing.

As the newspapers in the surrounding cities are carrying these stories we supply the above information, so members of our Brotherhood won't be misled. Unless you want to walk the streets, steer clear of Dayton, Ohio.

L. E. Nysewander, Secretary,
Miami Valley Carpenters' District
Council.

New Building Estimators' Handbook

The new fourteenth edition of William Arthur's "New Building Estimators' Handbook" has just been published. This book covers the entire field of building construction and contains reliable information and figures based on actual present-day conditions. It will eliminate wasteful guesswork in estimating, for it contains the desired data on everything from a bungalow to a skyscraper.

The section on carpenter and joiner work is especially well covered as well as another section dealing with mill work. These sections cover every bit of carpenter work and the estimates on same.

The edition is profusely illustrated, containing altogether 467 illustrations. The size of the book is 5 x 7 inches, contains 1,048 pages, and is handsomely bound in a flexible fabrikoid cover. The price of this book is \$6.00, and may be obtained by addressing the Scientific Book Corporation, 15 East 26th St., New York, N. Y.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 163

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On the 9th of June this Local was instituted with 40 charter members, 172 of the brothers met with us. The meeting was called to order and opened by the undersigned after which all present joined in singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee." Brother Wain, Business Agent of L. U. No. 1991 then introduced Brother McLaughin, who read the obligation to all ladies present after which he gave us a short talk.

After a short business session all were served with refreshments and then the rest of the evening was spent in dancing. A great deal of credit must be given the brothers of L. U. No. 1991 for their untiring efforts and support

given the sisters, also to our Recording Secretary for the great number of members she obtained. Our ladies seem to have all the enthusiasm that is required to make No. 163 one of the best in the state. To further the Union Label is our one aim. A cordial welcome to any sisters who may visit us.

Ida J. Deitrick, President,
Bedford, Ohio. L. A. No. 163.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 95

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 95 of Topeka, Kans., was organized December 8, 1922, with 28 charter members.

We recently initiated six new members and several more have promised to join our ranks soon. Our membership is not as large as it should be, but we are all live workers and have the best interests of the Auxiliary at heart and always strive to promote the use of the Union Label.

We have asked the Brotherhood to report to us once a month the unfair merchants of the city so that we may be able to deal only with those who are fair to Organized Labor.

We meet the first and third Friday afternoon of every month in the homes, two members entertaining together and serving refreshments. We always have a social hour after the business meeting. We have been holding an outdoor picnic for members and their families once a month this summer. These social events seem to create a more kindred feeling among the members.

Our motto is "In union there is strength."

Will say in closing the sisters wanted me to let you know we are on the map and intend to stay.

A glad hand will be extended to all visitors from other Auxiliaries.

With best wishes to all readers of "The Carpenter."

Mrs. Arthur F. Vicklard, R. S.
Topeka, Kans. L. A. No. 95.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Mrs. Dorothy Cornish Ovenden, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness, who has been missing from her home in Conneaut, Ohio, since November 25, 1925.

She is described as being 30 years of age, 5 feet, 4 inches tall, weight 118 pounds, light hair and fair complexion.



Anyone knowing of her whereabouts kindly communicate with her husband, Charles Overden, R. F. D. 1, Conneaut, Ohio.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Howard H. Pickell, a



carpenter. He was last known to be in Trenton, N. J. Anyone knowing his whereabouts, kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. H. H. Pickell, 1816 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Charles W. Folk, of whom the accompanying photograph is



a good likeness. He left his home in Reading, Pa., seven years ago. Anyone knowing his whereabouts kindly

communicate with his daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Folk Hains, 1818 N. Front St., Reading, Pa.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Angus H. Boyd, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. He is thought to be in San



Francisco or Canada. He is described as being 48 years of age, light hair and complexion and weighs 175 pounds. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts kindly communicate with Mrs. Angus H. Boyd, 90 Marcella St., Roxbury, Mass.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of S. M. Blair, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. He is described as having me-



dium light hair, is 6 ft. 5 in. tall and weighs 237 pounds. Any information regarding his present whereabouts will be appreciated by his mother, Mrs. O. A. Blair, Knoxville, Tenn., or Wm. Gunnoe, Care of Labor Temple, Hamilton, O.

Wendell Phillips once said, "I rejoice at the every effort workingmen make to organize. I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy. Organize, and stand together! Let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice."

Chips *and* Shavings

Get ready for Labor Day.

* * *

An ounce of performance is worth a ton of complaint.

* * *

Be sure your feet are in the right place, then stand firm.

* * *

Waiting for the conditions to get just right is like waiting for the river to run by.

* * *

Statistics show that labor has entered the latter half of 1926 unusually well employed.

* * *

Promptness is one of the cardinal business virtues and belongs at the head of the list.

* * *

When men have finished conquering each other, they will begin to conquer themselves.

* * *

No man is so important as to be the whole works. None too unimportant to be a spoke in the wheel.

* * *

A labor union is like a bank. If you expect to get anything out of it you must put something into it.

* * *

All of us have the same amount of time, it isn't how much time we spend, but how we spend it that counts.

* * *

Some of our so-called breakfast nooks would just about hold an old-fashioned platter of corned beef and cabbage.

* * *

Sixteen thousand bills were considered by the last Congress. We can be thankful that not all of them passed.

* * *

People who enjoy good health and who are doing work they love to do in the right way have found Heaven for themselves right here on earth.

* * *

A man with a 50 per cent brain, who keeps on, can beat a man with a 100 per cent brain, who flits away from opposition and seeks for jobs that can be done easily.

The United States Labor Department has estimated that there are between one and two million people in need of aid, solely because of age disabilities.

* * *

The man who wants to be his own boss finds that instead of having one boss he has a whole lot of them, so his efforts are to please many persons instead of one.

* * *

Wage earners are too numerous to be enslaved. They constitute the great mass of the people and are not to be tied down or subjugated by a few, not even a clever few.

* * *

It is hoped that this right (of labor to organize and bargain collectively) will never again be called in question by any considerable number of employers.—Administrative Committee, National Catholic Welfare Council.

* * *

Of a total of 22,000,000 school children in the United States, 19,000,000 are classed as physically defective by the Childrens' Bureau of the Department of Labor; 15,000,000 of these defectives were caused by reasons that could have been prevented.

* * *

To most people education merely means mastering the rules of the present game of life and learning to "get on." The test of conventional education is income or social position or marriage. To the Laborite, education means the development of a power which will enable all to "get on."

* * *

"Some of the captains of industry of this country seem to indulge the notion that low wages mean prosperity. There never was a more fallacious doctrine. America was never prosperous except when the workers of the country were regularly employed with good wages. The workers are the great consumers of the nation. Unless they receive good wages, how can they furnish a market for the products from the factory, the mine, and the farm?"—Representative Robison, of Kentucky.

To live content with small means, to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable and wealthy, not rich; to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly; to listen to stars and birds, to babes and sages, with open heart; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasions, hurry never; in a word to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common; this is to be my symphony.—
William Henry Channing.

* * *

Take away the trade union and you take away the only hope the average workingman has of bettering his condition. A wage worker is not like a stock-juggling financier; he has no hopes of sudden wealth. Every dollar in his pay envelope must be earned by hard work. He is not, generally speaking, like the bank clerk; he has little hope of being picked out and promoted. The chance of the worker being made superintendent, at a salary of \$5,000 a year, is about as probable as his chance of being sent to Congress. He has nothing to sell except his labor, and no means of getting a higher price except through his trade union.

* * *

"The unfair attitude of the press toward union labor in the present industrial controversy in San Francisco has caused wide-spread comment," says Organized Labor of San Francisco.

Investigating the attitude of the press toward union labor, a group of prominent clergymen, representing all religious denominations, reported as follows:

"Unfortunately newspaper accounts of events leading up to and connected with strikes of this character are colored. One cannot gather an accurate impression of the facts from the accounts published in the daily newspapers.

"A frequent method of attacking labor during industrial controversies is to represent that labor has fallen under the vicious influence of radical agitators. Sober, home-loving and law-abiding workingmen whose patriotism cannot be questioned and whose hatred of every form of anarchy and lawlessness is deep-seated, both in their ancestry and in their whole education and training, are recklessly and wickedly charged with harboring sentiments which the union labor men themselves repudiate, and

with being influenced by outside agitators who exist only in the minds of their calumniators. This particular kind of misrepresentation is a feature of every industrial controversy."

This report is signed by the Rev. Edward T. Devine, representing the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and the Rev. John A. Ryan and John A. Lapp, representing the National Catholic Welfare Council.

* * *

Who raises the wages? The union.

Who shortens your hours? The union.

Who protects you from grinding bosses? The union.

Who fights for sanitary workshops? The union.

Who gets behind every piece of legislation? The union.

Who takes the children out of the workshops? The union.

Who demands equal pay for the sexes and who reduces hours for women? The union.

Who continually forces employers to protect workers' lives? The union.

Who has forced the establishment of factory inspection? The union.

Who has started the long list of social advances now being accepted everywhere? The union.

The unions do things. Every hour of the day they advance inch by inch and step by step. They have beaten down opposition. They have compelled judges, clergymen, economists and educators to revise their views of our cause and movement.

The union is the best investment a worker can make. They are here to stay and their usefulness will expand only as fast as our non-union fellows join with us.

There is no limit to what we can do by united action.

Join with us in this great humanizing, educational movement that has proven its worth and stands today the only force between workers and degradation.

No other movement on earth can compare with Organized Labor in the practical, direct benefits to the toilers.

Let unionists proclaim the faith that is in them, and let them spread the gospel of trades unionism to their unorganized craftsmen.

* * *

Ask for the Union Label

Foreign Labor News



Denmark

At the close of the year 1925 it is said that Danish industries, which have been particularly hard hit by the sudden rise in the value of the country's currency, continued to experience difficult times; and that approximately 85,000 workers, or one-third of the country's skilled force, were without employment.

* * *

France

Agricultural laborers are in demand, the government bureau advertising in Paris newspapers for workers needed in the departments of the Seine, Seine et Oise, Seine et Marne, and Oise.

* * *

Germany

The working forces of the Stuttgart knitting mills have, of late, undergone a gradual shift from male to increased female operatives, not less than 9,980 out of a total employment force of 10,660, or about 94 per cent, now being female operatives. A year ago the percentage of female employment in the textile mills approximated 70 per cent

* * *

Great Britain

The number of registered unemployed in Great Britain on December 1, 1925, was approximately 1,227,000, of which number 974,000 were men, 196,000 were women, and the remainder boys and girls. The total number, as of December 1st, was a considerable decrease under the November total of unemployed

* * *

Hungary

An official census taken at the close of last year gives the population of Budapest, Hungary, as 949,994 inhabitants, of which 17,749 were unemployed.

* * *

India

There continues to be much discussion about the increasing unemployment of the educated classes, and suggestions have been made that the Government appoint a committee to examine the problem and to provide for remedial measures.

Italy

The Italian Emigration Bulletin publishes information regarding the courses of instruction for emigrants which have been organized by the Commissariat of Emigration, with a view to raising the standards of Italian emigration and rendering the Italian emigrant more valuable and efficient abroad.

* * *

Japan

A Japanese scientific mission, composed of some ten persons, has arrived in Para, despatched at the suggestion of the Tokyo Cotton Spinning Association, to study the prospect of the cultivation and development of that product in the Amazon Valley.

* * *

New Zealand

As indicative of the constant and steady immigration from the British Isles to New Zealand, 81,711 arrivals are reported at the Port of Auckland for the last quarter; while during the same period there were 6,062 departures.

* * *

Spain

Toward the end of the month of November, 1925, practically every employe in the different cork factories in the Lisbon district went on strike as a protest against a ten per cent wage reduction.

* * *

Switzerland

An increase in unemployment was noted in Switzerland at the beginning of the year, due, mainly, to the fact that (1) building activities slackened on account of winter weather conditions, and (2) the textile and watch industries experienced a lull. The approximate total at the beginning of last month was 20,000 unemployed persons.

* * *

Paraguay

With the rapid development of agriculture in Paraguay, there has become apparent a great need of immigration to provide farm laborers.

Craft Problems



Common Roof Framing

Lesson II

(By H. H. Siegle.)

There is perhaps no part of a building that is so conspicuous and noticeable as the roof. The roof always attracts attention. The service of rendering a pleasing effect is almost as important in designing a roof as the service of protecting the interior of the building against rain and snow. The wise designer, of course, will always keep in mind both of these features when he is dealing with a customer. Local condi-

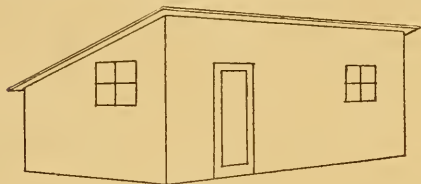


Fig. 1

tions usually play a big part in the style of the roofs to be seen in any community. Where there is a great deal of rainfall the tendency is, as a rule, toward a higher pitch. And where there is little or no rainfall the pitch of the roofs flatten out considerably. For this reason weather conditions of a community must always be one of the principal considerations in planning a roof. The architecture in vogue is also a great factor in the styles of roofs to be seen.



Fig. 2

A certain style of architecture comes into use and it soon leaves its effects on the buildings of the community, at least for the particular period of time.

We can remember when the hip roof was used almost exclusively for a number of years in the locality in which we were working. At this time a modified



Fig. 3

form of the bungalow roof is leading in the style of roofs used. These things are not so much local conditions now as they used to be; for the press is bringing communities so close together that the effects of the style of roofs used in one community is soon felt throughout the country. The wide cornice, so conspicuous in the bungalow style, is



Fig. 4

gradually giving way to a style of roof that could be called corniceless. This style of roof, we believe will find favor, not so much because of its appearance, for its appearance is not altogether attractive, but because of the fact that by eliminating the cornice the cost of the building can be held down; or, say, what

is saved by cutting off the cornice can be used to make the interior of the building more convenient and attractive. This suggests the third great influence on styles of roofs, which is the cost of materials and materials available.

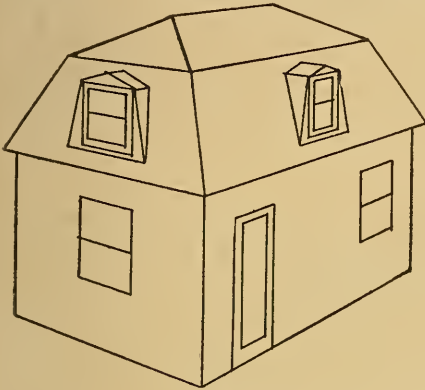


Fig. 5

Where money is no object, this influence has no direct bearing on the style of the roof; but where the builder has only a limited amount of money to spend, the designer of a roof, must keep this fac-

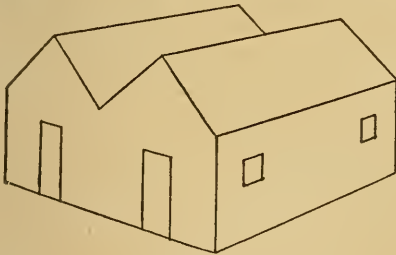


Fig. 6

tor prominently in mind when he makes the roof plans.

We are giving herewith a number of one-line drawings of different forms of



Fig. 7

roofs: Fig. 1 is what is known as a shed roof; also called a lean-to, or pent roof. Fig. 2 is what we call a gable roof,

and Fig. 3 represents a hip roof. A gambrel roof is shown by Fig. 4—this form is closely related to the Mansard roof shown by Fig. 5. An M-roof, used very little today, is shown by Fig. 6. Fig. 7 shows a semi-circular roof. A dome roof is shown by Fig. 8, a turret by Fig. 9, and a saw-tooth roof by Fig. 10.

In the first article of this series we dealt with terms and in this article we are bringing to the attention of our read-

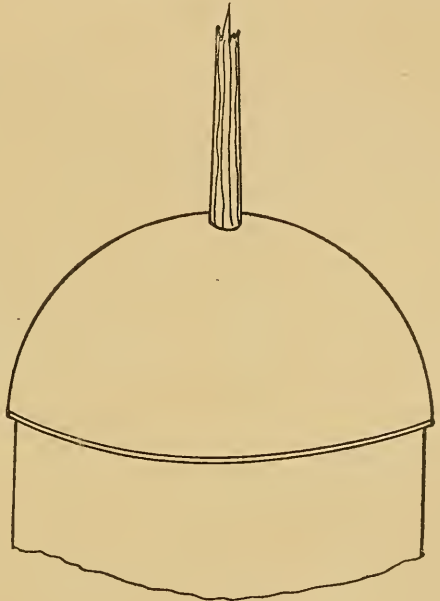


Fig. 8

ers different forms of roofs. Our purpose in doing this is to prepare the minds of our readers, especially the apprentices, so that when we come to the problems of roof framing, these things will have been fixed in the minds of those who are wanting to learn.

The readers who are pretty well along in roof framing may now lay "The Carpenter" aside, or read some other article, while we give our apprentice readers a few instructions—instructions that would not interest those who are ready for post-graduate work. All right! Now that there are only apprentices here, we want to say that we have not had a great deal about roof framing so far, but if we have learned what we should have learned, we will find the roof framing problems, when we do come to them, much easier than they would have been

bad we, as it were, jumped into them right in the beginning. In the meantime—each one of you apprentices, as you go about your daily tasks, whatever they may be, observe carefully the various kinds of roofs that you find on the different buildings that you may pass—see how many you can name—see whether you can find as many forms

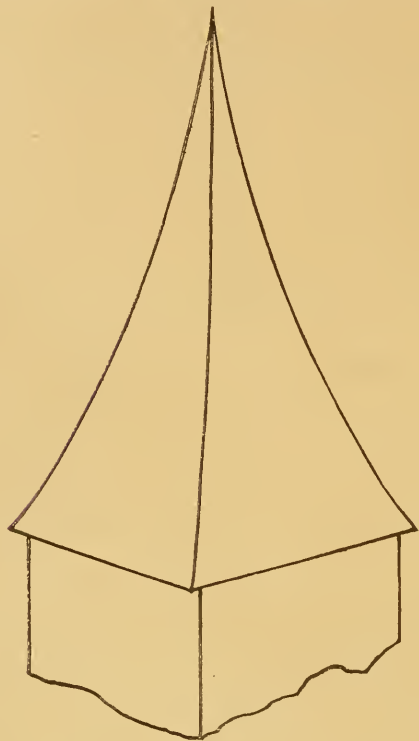


Fig. 9

of roofs, or more, as we have shown in this lesson. Name as many parts of the roofs as you can. A good practice would be to take a piece of paper and write down the names of the different kinds of roofs that you see, and then write down as many parts as you can name of each kind. For example: Shed roof. Following this, name the parts, somewhat on this order: Shingles, rafters, cornice, pitch, run, rise, span, etc. Do not try, merely to name parts pertaining to roof framing, but name everything about the roof that you can. You will notice in the example we have given, that we started with shingles—shingles have nothing to do with framing the roof, nothing directly, yet they belong to the roof, and are a very prom-

inent and important part of it. Should you come to a building under construction, go into the building and look around, (keep out of the way of the men working on the job, however, and do not disturb anything on the job). You can learn a great deal about building, especially roof framing, for that is

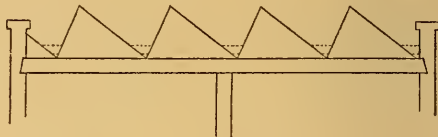


Fig. 10

what we are dealing with here, by carefully observing the parts of a roof of a building under construction. After you have named everything about the roofs you have seen, do this for practice: Ask as many questions as you can about each kind of roof that you have observed, and in your own mind, try to answer your questions. These things may be done mentally or they may be done by writing them out on paper. For instance: Question: Why did they use a shed roof on this building? Answer: This is a material shed, used for storing material temporarily—the shed roof gives all the service necessary, and is the roof that is the least expensive. Question: Why didn't they use a shed roof on the building under construction? Answer: A shed roof would hardly be practical, besides its appearance would be bad. What is the pitch of this roof? What is the span? The run? The rise? Well, maybe the next lesson on roof framing will answer some of these questions. In the meantime, keep thinking about roofs.

Lumber

(By L. Perth, L. U. No. 10.)

Lumber is one of the most commonly used building materials. Therefore it is quite essential that the carpenter should have a general knowledge of the structure and chief characteristics of the various woods used in building construction.

The qualities of lumber depend upon the species of trees from which it is obtained, the manner in which the trees are cut, the logs sawed and material handled while it is being prepared for commercial purposes.

Structure of Wood

The illustration below shows a cross section of an oak tree eleven years old. The "pith" which is the center of the tree is surrounded by rings. These rings which are thin, cylindrical, layers of wood are formed gradually, one layer being added each year, and for this reason they are called "annual rings." Fig. 1. The annual rings, therefore, indicate the age of a tree and when the entire log is available for inspection, they serve as a valuable means for the selection of young, vigorous timber.

nual rings. During the life of a tree the medullary rays serve as a means for conveying nourishment from one part of the tree to another.

It takes from 10 to 35 years to transform sap-wood into heart-wood according to the nature of tree, it being a generally accepted fact that the slower the growth of a tree the more compact and stronger the wood becomes. Therefore timbers having the greatest number of annual rings per inch are likely to produce the best lumber.

The main characteristics that govern

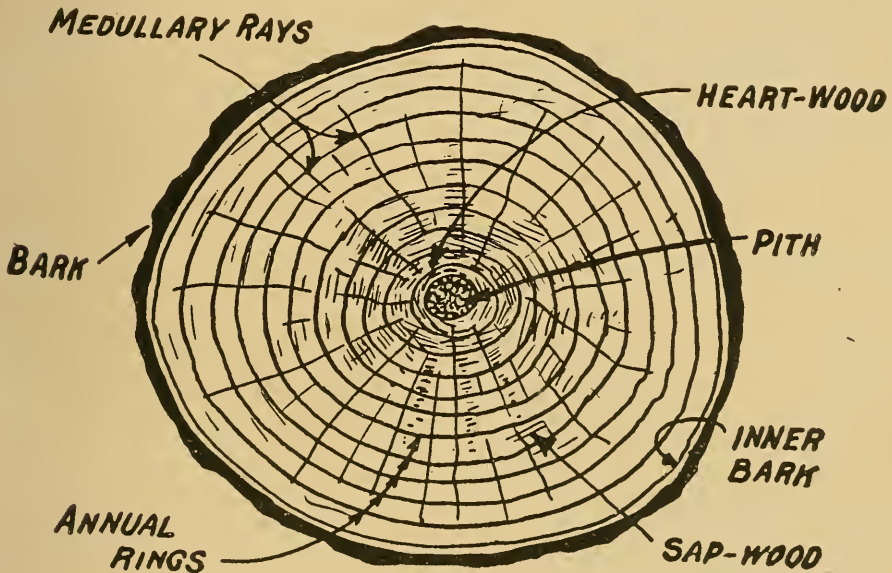


FIG. 1

The wood nearest the pith is called the "heart-wood." It is hard, close in grain and is considerably darker in color than that which is on the outside, nearer the bark. The hardness of heart-wood is due to the fact that it is older and its fibers became compact and firm both by the drying up of the sap and the compressive action of the bark.

The outer layers or rings make up the "sap-wood" the fibers of which are much softer, they are filled with sap and usually are of a pale color.

The "medullary rays" are vertical layers that run from the center of the tree to the bark at right angles to the an-

the classification of lumber are:

Density: Soft or hard.

Color: White, yellow, red, brown or black.

Grain: Fine, coarse, straight or cross.

Appearance when sawed: Plain, grained or figured.

Density

With respect to hardness woods may be divided into the three following groups:

1. Hard woods: Oak, hickory, maple, cherry, ash, birch, sycamore and black walnut.

2. Medium hard woods: Southern and Western pine, douglas fir and gum.

When the annual rings are small the grain is "fine."

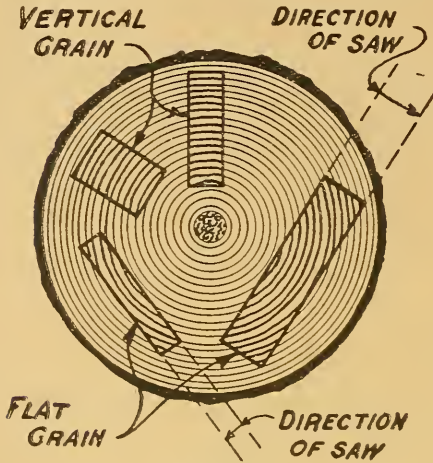


FIG. 2

3. Soft woods: Spruce, hemlock, cypress, poplar, chestnut, white pine and redwood.

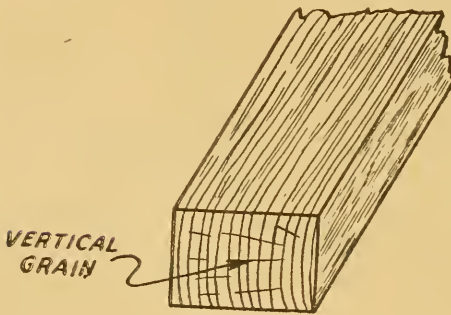


FIG. 3

Grain

Timbers having large annual rings produce lumber of "coarse" grain.

When the fibers of a board run nearly parallel to its sides or edges the grain is said to be "straight." According to the method of sawing straight grain may be divided into two classes: "vertical grain" and "flat grain."

Vertical grain is obtained when the saw passes through the log in such a manner that the annual rings are cut at approximately right angles. Fig. 2. A piece thus produced consists of a succession of strips of wood which practically stand on edge or in a vertical position. Fig. 3. Vertical grained lumber is free from splintering and is very desirable for use in places where hard wear and exposure to severe weather conditions are expected.

Flat grain is the result of sawing the log in the direction parallel to the layers of annual growth. Fig. 2. This method of sawing produces a piece having a succession of thin, curved layers of wood which have a tendency to splinter, loosen and eventually "shell out" of the body of the piece. Therefore flat grained lumber should not be used where it will be subjected to wear or exposure to weather, unless protected by other materials.

"Cross" grain is a very serious defect in lumber and is caused by:

1. The method of sawing.
2. The tree being crooked and
3. The log having considerable taper.

If the log is not placed on the saw carriage so that the direction of the saw is approximately parallel to the center line of the log the fibers of the piece cut will not be parallel to its surface and cross or diagonal grain will result. Fig. 4.

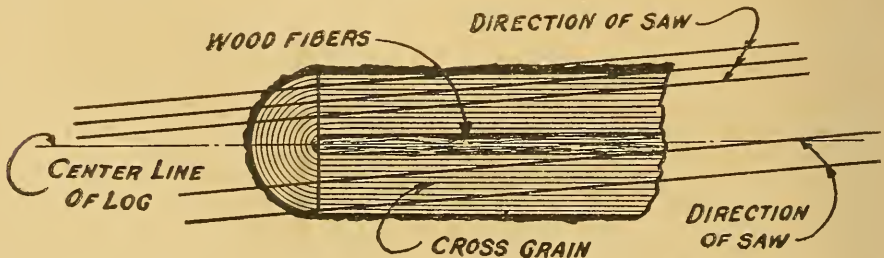


FIG. 4

A crooked tree will invariably produce cross grained lumber, since the grain follows the shape of a tree, while the boards are sawed straight.

An exceedingly tapered log is likely to produce cross grain, unless the saw is parallel to the annual growth rings instead of the center line of the log.

Lumber with cross grain is much weaker than straight grained material and since the defect is most serious when the piece is subjected to flexure it should not be used in places where the members are likely to be acted upon by the above strain.

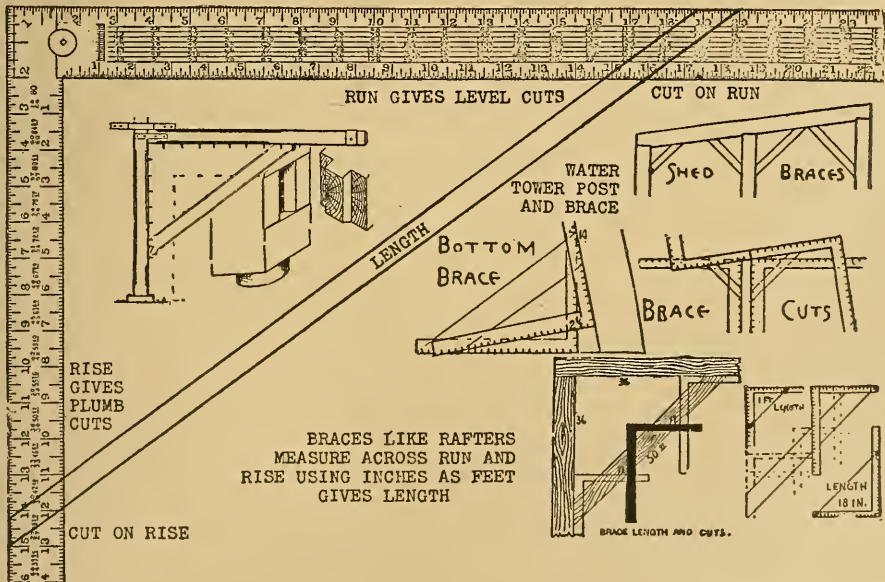
Braces

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

How to get lengths and cuts of braces are followed very much like rafters. While it is true the length of some of the most common ones have been given on the tongue of the square for ages, it

level as in the case of a shed roof, or if the rise is out of plumb as the post to a water tank tower and many other places, that, of course, has to be taken into consideration. Get the plumb and level and then square over to the desired position, that, of course, can all be handled with the square and only using one square at that, though two squares as illustrated are often much handier.

A brace rising and running 3 feet, apply the square as illustrated, gives length and cuts. On the tongues of some squares is given the length as 50.91 and on other squares as 50.92 hundredth in either case it gives it to within a hundredth of an inch, which is surely near enough for any common carpenter to work by. I suppose one reason a carpenter very seldom uses that part of the square, is that he is at a loss to know how to get the hundredth of an inch as measurement on his square, though there is



is also true that very few real mechanics give that part of the square any consideration, as he had much rather take his square direct. If it was only a very short brace most likely he would apply for each foot of rise and run and have his cuts and all given in the same operation, while if it was a long brace, he would measure across the square, using inches for feet and that would give the length. Rise gives plumb cuts and run gives level cuts. If the run is out of

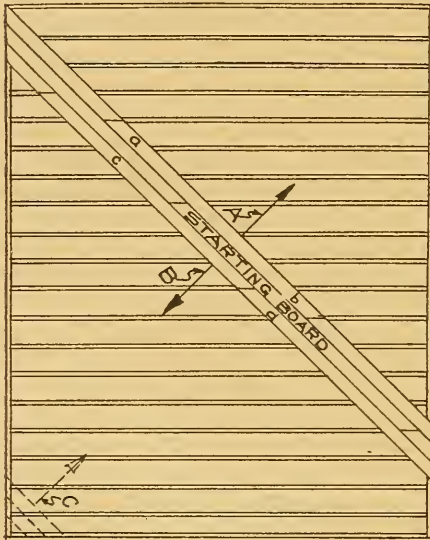
an inch in the corner of some squares marked off into one hundredths of an inch, but that is not in a handy place for use to measure a brace. Likely another reason those figures are used so seldom, is they seldom apply to the particular measurements that you happen to want. I have tried to make this illustration so plain it would need no further explanation, I have even made the square look as if it were made of glass, so you can see the entire brace clear through it.

Isn't It Better?

(By H. H. Siegele.)

The world is full of ruts; conservatism is responsible, to a great extent for many of them. "This is the only way it can be done," seems to be the conclusion of many people, after they have done a thing once. Such conservatism is the worst enemy of progress—yet conservatism, if it is well seasoned with that something called reason, can keep progress within the bounds of usefulness by checking the tendencies toward going into the extreme.

We are showing by the illustration a better way than is usually employed for putting down rough flooring on a 45-



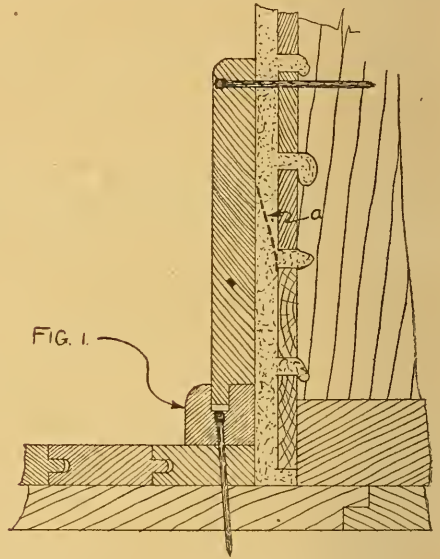
degree angle. The old way is to start at one corner, as we have shown by dotted lines on the lower right-hand corner of the drawing, and working in the direction of the dotted line spear. The better way, though, is to lay a starting board on a diagonal, as shown toward the center of the drawing, and nail it permanently. From this board the flooring can be laid in both directions. For instance, Abe and Ben, carpenters, can start at a and b, and work in the direction of the spear indicated at A; while Charlie and "Dad," also carpenters, can start at c and d, and work in the direction of the spear indicated at B. In this way Abe and Ben will not be in the way of Charlie and "Dad," nor will "Dad" and Charlie be in the way of Ben and Abe. Moreover, if these four men were

to work according to the old method, (which is very often done), Ben and Charlie and Abe would be tumbling over each other trying to find a place to work; while "Dad," by reason of his age, would have better sense, and would go off by himself and file a saw.

Matched Base and Baseshoe

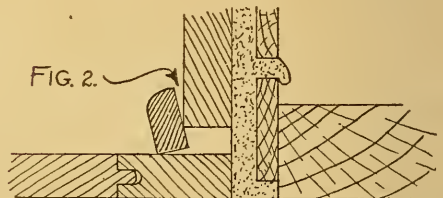
(By H. H. Siegele.)

The base and baseshoe that we are showing by the first illustration, may not be new, but those who have worked at house building for any length of time, will agree with us, that it is not commonly used. Although it is evident that



the results are much better, as we shall attempt to show presently.

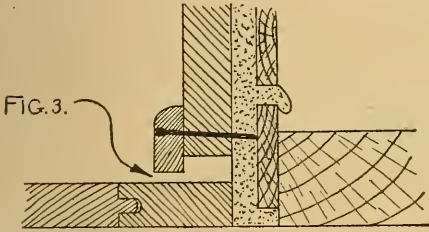
The indicator at Fig. 1 points out the baseshoe, which has a groove worked into it in such a manner that the tongue of the base, as we have shown, will fit tightly into it. How the base and base-



shoe are nailed is shown by the shaded outlines of nails. At a, will be seen a heavy dotted line. This shows how the

plastering is sometimes "dubbed off," which should never be permitted, nevertheless it happens occasionally—when it does happen, the base must be blocked out, unless a matched baseshoe and base are used, in which case the shoe will keep the base in proper alignment with the plaster wall.

Fig. 2 shows an exaggerated fault of the commonly used baseshoe, and yet, the writer has seen some results that



weren't much better. Another fault, enlarged, of course, of the standard baseshoe is shown in Fig. 3. These faults are impossible with the matched base and baseshoe.

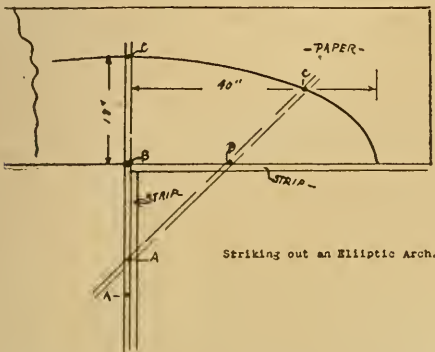
To Strike An Elliptical Arch

A rough and ready way to strike out an ellipse on the job is often required and to not know how to do it will place one in an embarrassing position.

This sketch will inform you on how to "get by" with colors flying.

Nail down two strips on the rough floor forming a square as shown. Another narrow strip to use for the radius.

This arch is 80 inches wide and 18 inches high. One-half being 40 inches,



we drive two 6d brads through radius stick 40 inches apart, as at A and C. Then another brad 18 inches from C as at B.

It is best however, to cut a notch at C for the pencil instead of using brad. The distance from A to C represents $\frac{1}{2}$ width of the ellipse, and B to C the height or spring of the arch.

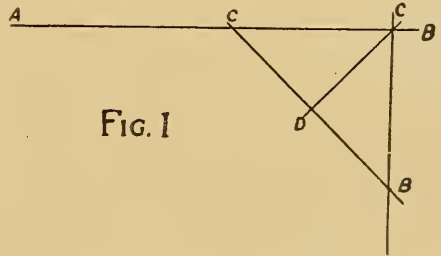
Strips tacked to floor are guides for radius strip, and brads A and B must be kept snug to the guides as radius strip travels along with pencil in notch marking out the line of ellipse, as shown. Draw $\frac{1}{2}$ width, fold over and cut out the whole form.

Roland Hill,
Cincinnati, O. L. U. No. 29.

Squaring Method

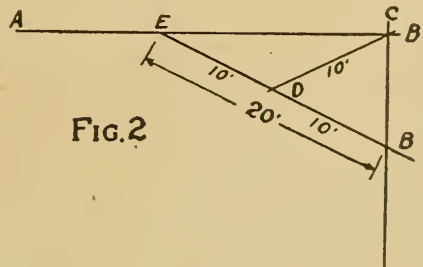
As an apprentice, I have been following Brother Siegele's articles with interest, especially his method of squaring. I have a method which can be applied if difficulties prevent the use of others and in which no unit of measure is required.

Take line a-b and locate corner c, then point d any convenient distance. On a-b get point e with e-d, c-d from



point e line through d and locate f with d-f equals c-d.

This may be done with the steel tape as Fig. 2 shows. Drive a stake at d and put a nail in stake, then get distance from d to c, say 10 ft. in this case,



swing tape around and locate point e. Point f may be then obtained by measuring from e through d 20 ft. The proof

of this is any inscribed angle in a semi-circle is equal to 90 degrees.

Ray Shaw,
Chelsea, Mass. L. U. No. 67.

Figuring Board Measure

Have been reading articles by Brother Perth, L. U. No. 10, also noted error about joist $3 \times 8 \times 20$ ft. long.

My method for calculating lumber is the cancellation method. There is nothing confusing about it and it also works on any length, width, or thickness, in short, one method for all work.

For example: $3 \times 8 \times 20$ ft. long; 8 in. being 2-3 of one foot.

$20 \times 2-3 \times 3$ equals 40 ft. board measure.

J. W. Harris,
Knobnoster, Mo. L. U. No. 1792.

Trussing Information Wanted

Will some brother carpenter give in "The Carpenter" a detailed discussion and explanation of the "trussing principle" as used in building construction? For example: 24 ft. porches without middle roof supports, and some of the simpler truss constructions used in garages and other wide buildings.

W. Lee Sanger, Apprentice,
Hammond, Ind. L. U. No. 599.

Says Stoddard's System Inaccurate

In the July number of "The Carpenter" Brother Roland Hill makes the statement that Brother Stoddard is a working authority on the steel square. The statement taking it as a whole is little more than the truth. After reading that I turned at random to a little book published by him just to check the accuracy of Brother Hill's statement. On page 72 of his book, "Steel Square Pocket Book," I find the statement. Fig. 73. "To cut a fascia and frieze boards to intersect at valley, take length and run added together, and rise; cut on rise." That statement is not mathematically correct, though it is approximately correct. What I object to is that his whole plan is based on a traditional use of the square without any mathematical basis whatever. It is all memory work likely to be forgotten or confused.

Then I went wandering over the index. I found the word "tangent." The word that he evidently had in mind was

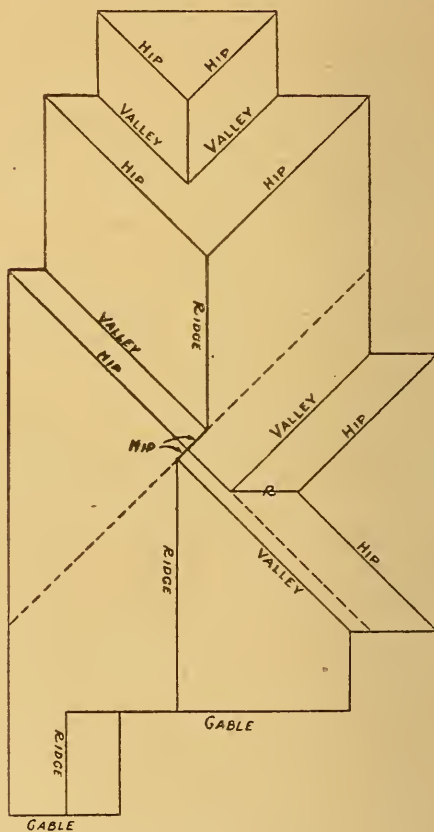
either diagonal or hypotenuse. Tangent is a word used in trigonometry.

I think it is a mistake to recommend such a system to beginners. In fact there are a few mathematical principles that any intelligent man can learn in half the time he reads that book; and from these general principles, he can make all the rules he needs for any kind of framing. Brother Stoddard's system is inaccurate and antiquated.

Joseph Reed,
Madison, Wis. L. U. No. 314.

Reply To Brother J. Jones

My reply to "Who Can Frame This Roof?" of J. Jones, L. U. No. 131, Seattle, Wash.

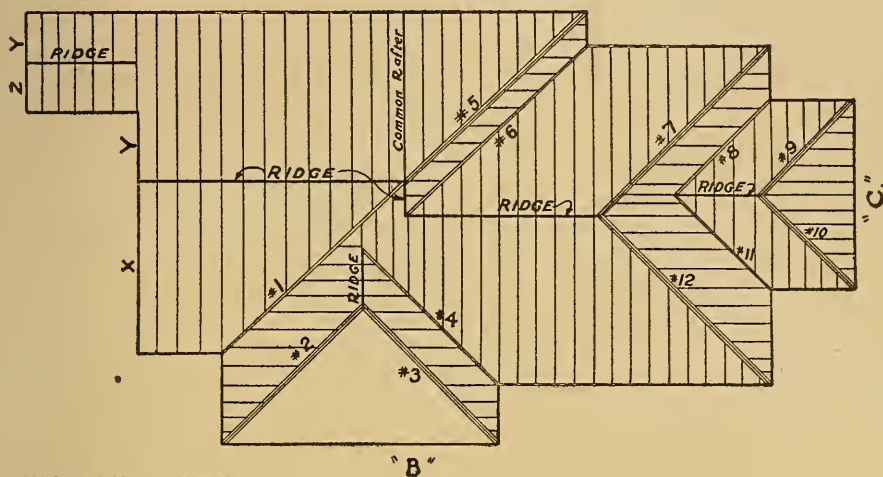


All can be carried without a center support of any kind and all parts would have the same pitch.

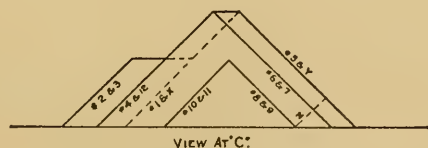
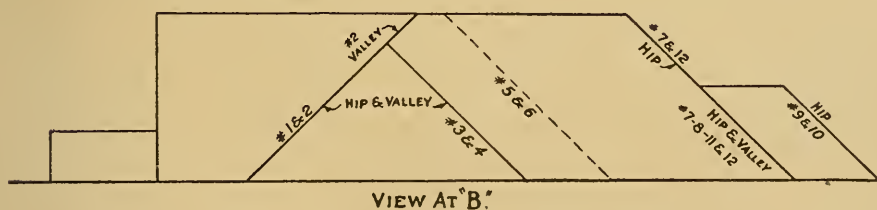
The dotted lines indicate the parts of the three main hips which do not show as such in the finished roof.

Gustav F. Koehler,
Pleasantville, N. J. L. U. No. 842.

The following drawings were submitted by Brother J. A. Gillespie, L. U. No. 288, Homestead, Pa., in answer to Brother J. Jones.



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 #2-3-5-7-9-10-12 HIPs



Information Wanted

Would some brother tell me how to frame an eye brow for a roof with wood shingles, where the shingles come across the roof and continue over the eye brow? Also the proportions to be used?

French Door Information Wanted

I would like a little information on the way a French door should be hung. Should the stop be on the inside or outside of the building? Here, some hang them one way and some the other.

W. B. Baker,
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y. L. U. No. 203.

Thomas Hampton,
 Nacogdoches, Texas. L. U. No. 2423.



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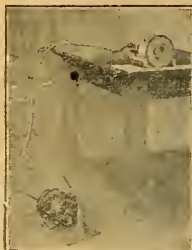
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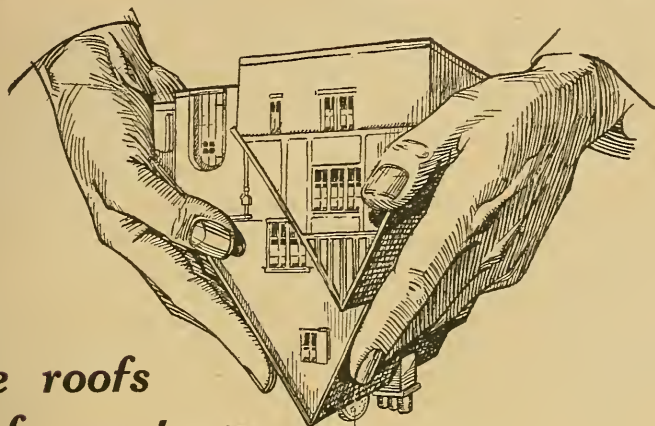
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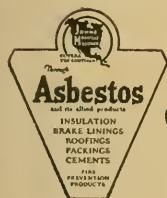
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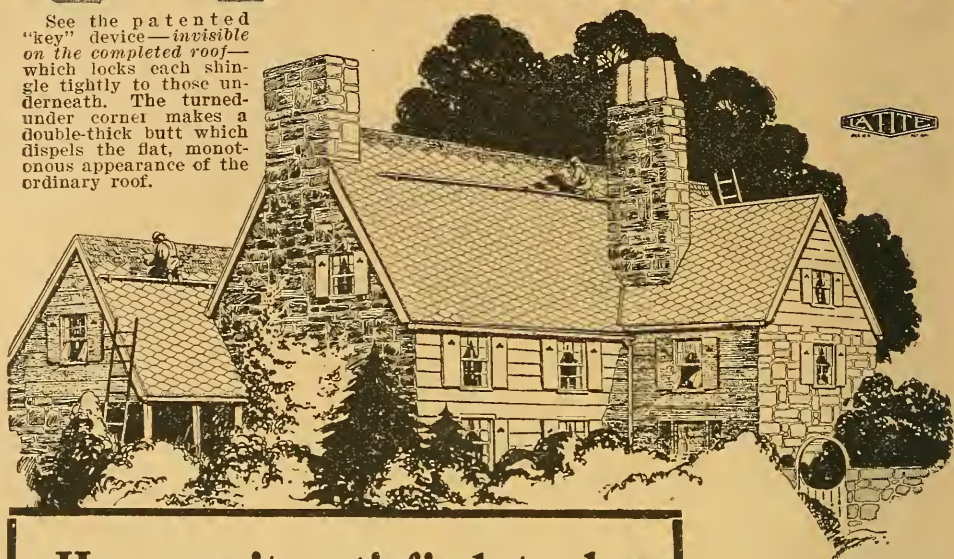
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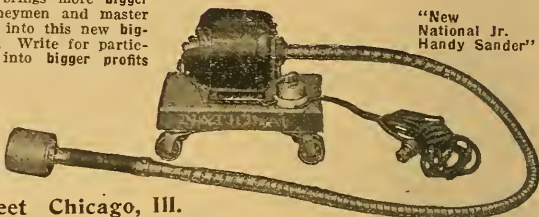
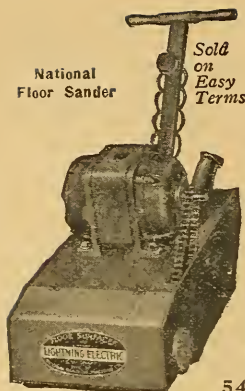
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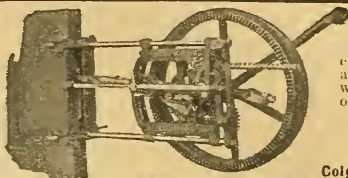
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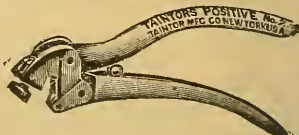
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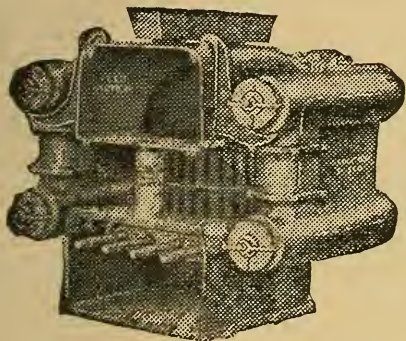
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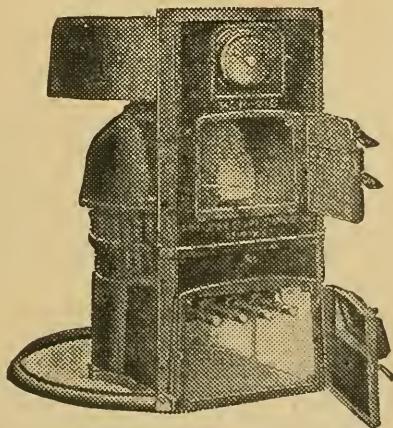
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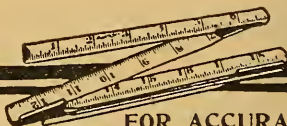
Nothing else to buy! Motor and accessories complete all ready to plug into nearest light socket and go to work.

For the man who does "odd jobs" in his off time this Parks Cabinet Shop Special is a big money-maker. You can turn out as much as a four-man shop working by yourself. You can build your own business in spare time. Write for circular and the story of "One Man who Did It."

THE PARKS BALL BEARING MACHINE COMPANY
1549 Knowlton Street, Cincinnati, O.
Canadian Factory: 200 Notre Dame East,
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PARKS

WOODWORKING MACHINES



FOR ACCURACY

USE **AMERICAN
RULE** PRODUCTS

Carpenters' folding rules. Steel Tapes. Glaziers' Rules. Straight Edges. Special scales. Guaranteed quality and always moderate prices. "AMERICAN RULES measure the World".

We also manufacture carpenters steel squares. At all good hardware dealers or

AMERICAN RULE MFG. CO., INC.

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SAVE HALF

GRADE A
QUALITY
GOODS

at WHOLESALE



SEND
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BOOK**



Any handy man can install his own plumbing and heating by our new, easy method. Free installing plans show you how. You save waste and high labor cost with our cut-to-fit system. Fifty years of economy service to home owners, farmers, builders and mechanics. Million dollar plants behind our guarantee. **FREE BOOK** shows everything in plumbing and heating fixtures and supplies. Write today for copy.

HARDIN-LAVIN COMPANY
144-54 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.

ESTABLISHED
1876

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

COLLIS LOVELLY
General President

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SAVE 1/2

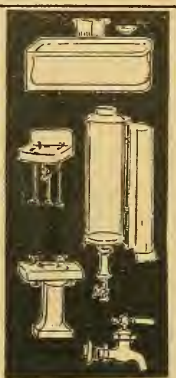
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**PLUMBING and
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Warranted high quality
or your money back

FREE CATALOG

from one of the largest mail order Plumbing Supply concerns in Philadelphia. 48 pages, illustrated, and brimful of bargains in high-grade equipment.

STANLEY
Plumbing Supply Co.
930 Spring Garden St., Phila.

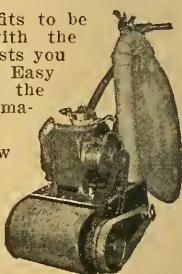


Plenty of Profits! in Floor Surfacing

Get your share of the profits to be made in floor sanding with the "Ideal" Floor Sander. It costs you nothing to get started—our Easy Payment Plan gives you the privilege of paying for the machine out of your profits.

Many who wrote us are now making \$20 to \$45 a day, even more in some cases. Write for the details on our Free Trial Offer.

Boettcher Company
442 N. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.



Many There Are!

Look around you—find the man or men who have made a success in the floor-surfacing business, and they won't be hard to find either. There are many—for work of this kind is plentiful. Ask them the reason for their success, and if they are numbered among the twenty thousand Schluter users, the answer will be: "satisfied customers through the results obtained with the Improved Schluter Floor Surfacers."

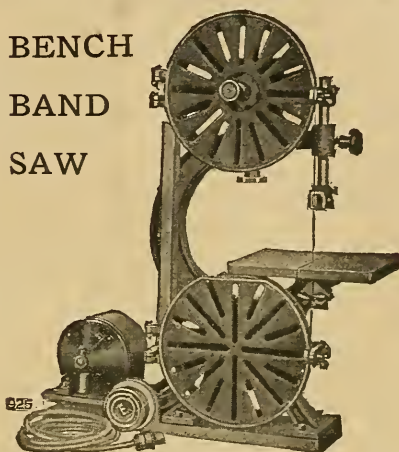
You, too, can quickly build a successful business on a very small investment.



Write for our free trial offer. The Schluter is shipped fully equipped for operation. No extras to buy, and it's guaranteed for five years.

Lincoln-Schluter Machinery Co.
230 West Grand Avenue
CHICAGO, ILL.

BENCH BAND SAW



Fully equipped with motor, switch, cord and plug for lamp socket.

Height, 26". Length, 26". Wheels, 12". Weight complete, 240 lbs. Furnished also for belt drive and with or without wheel guards. This is one of the many machines for the carpenter shop made by

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.
136 Main St., Hackettstown, N. J.

Ask for Catalog

You can raise your income—Mr. Carpenter



by acting as Federal Metal Weather Strip Agent in your town. Good money in winter or summer—there is no slack season in this business. Sales and installations easy—every home, office building, school, church, hotel, etc., is a prospect.

Write us today for information on our generous agency offer. You can't lose and you stand a mighty good chance of coming out ahead.

Federal Metal Weather Strip Co.

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Chicago, Illinois

Let Your Next Level be an EMPIRE

That is the one way to free yourself from level trouble. The EMPIRE Aluminum with the interchangeable vial cases is the best made and most dependably accurate level made. Also, the level cases are removeable so

that if you break a glass you can repair it yourself by merely putting in a new case. There are many other types of levels in the EMPIRE line—both wood and aluminum. See your dealer or write for a catalog.

No. 1E six glass level with interchangeable vials.



EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

*This Level
sells for*

\$7⁰⁰



No Belts

Wallace
PORTABLE MACHINES

Attach to any
Light Socket

GUARANTEED TO SPEED UP THE WORK!!

SAVINGS of time, money and labor *guaranteed*, otherwise you *pay nothing* after FREE TRIAL. Move Wallace beltless wood-working machines anywhere on the job or in the shop. Saws, jointers, planers, etc., do anything big stationary machines can do—individual machines that are more efficient and easily portable. Save Money and material at every turn.

SEND TODAY for FREE TRIAL proposition all in your favor. Thousands in use. Many new improvements. Learn about *guaranteed* savings.

WRITE TODAY—No obligation.

J. D. WALLACE & COMPANY

154 California Ave., Chicago, Illinois

Level and Plumb Like The Big Builders

\$5.00
BRINGS IT

OWN YOUR OWN—MAKE MORE MONEY

FREE TRIAL

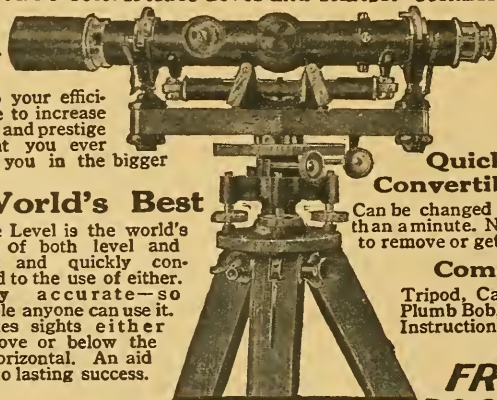
Aloe Convertible Level and Transit—Combined

Makes Money

This instrument will add immeasurably to your efficiency and will do more to increase your business, income and prestige than any investment you ever made and will put you in the bigger builder class.

It's The World's Best

The Aloe Convertible Level is the world's best—a combination of both level and transit and quickly converted to the use of either. Very accurate—so simple anyone can use it. Takes sights either above or below the horizontal. An aid to lasting success.



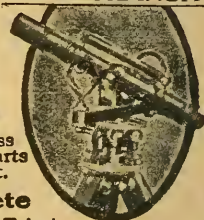
Quickly Convertible

Can be changed in less than a minute. No parts to remove or get lost.

Complete

Tripod, Case, Trivet, Plumb Bob, Sunshade. Instructions included.

AS A TRANSIT



FREE BOOKLET



You Learn To Use It In An Hour

No technical knowledge needed—no experience necessary. With our plain and complete instruction book, included free, you can put the instrument to use at once. It is simple in construction and operation. You can go right out on the job and get results immediately. Will do more to bring you success than years of plodding.

Free Trial—Easy Terms

Just \$5.00 brings it to you complete—on 10 days' trial. If perfectly satisfied pay the balance in easy monthly installments. Use it while you pay. It earns money faster than the easy monthly payments come due.

A. S. ALOE CO. 1824 Olive St.
St. Louis, Mo.

MAIL COUPON TODAY

A. S. ALOE CO., 1824 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Without obligation, send me your FREE book, "Be A Bigger Builder". Also full particulars about the Aloe Convertible Level and details of your easy payment plan.

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Address _____

A Cylinder Cutter Head For Fast Jointing

This device is especially desirable for jointing and running light mouldings on saw mandrels.



Huther Bros. Cutter Head.

The knives are set with the use of a headless set screw. Flanged side plates strengthen the head and keep knives from twisting while being set. Hexagonal head machine bolts securely fasten the knives.

Huther Bros. Saw Manufacturing Co.

Makers of Better Saws for More than 50 Years

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Write for catalog No. 46 showing a complete line of Huther Saws including cutter heads and dado heads.



BIG PROFITS Now Possible with "HANDY HUTCH"

This wonderful new little woodworker was designed expressly to meet the needs of those who cannot afford high priced woodworking machines. Probably you have been waiting for years for just such a machine as "Handy Hutch." Sold on very easy terms—only \$35 first payment, "Handy Hutch" to help you. The newest addition to an already famous line of woodworkers. "Handy Hutch" will serve you best.

CROSSCUTS AND RIPS 3" MATERIAL

Rips
Cross-cuts
Dadoes
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INVESTIGATE
TODAY!



Grooves
Rabbets
Bevels
Joints

Ball bearings throughout.
With or without Jointer.

"Handy Hutch" is the newest, biggest and best little time and money saver you ever set eyes upon. Guaranteed.

EASY TO USE

The $\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. dust-proof motor which operates "Handy Hutch" can be ran from any electric light socket. The 21"x31" cast iron table top can be raised and lowered easily. The 4" or 6" jointer, when at-

EQUIPMENT:—
 $\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. dust-proof motor, 2" endless belt, rip saw fence, cross-cut fence, 10" rip saw, 10" cross-cut saw, under-shung rip saw guard, overhead rip saw guard, 2 wrenches. Can be supplied with countershaft for a gasoline engine drive.

EASY TO OWN

tached, will do the work equally as well as any large single-purpose jointer. The saw and jointer tables are long and smooth so that long, straight pieces can be handled quickly and accurately.

Send name and address Today for full information.
HUTCHINSON MFG. CO.

Dept. C.

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UNBREAKABLE Forged Steel

Entire bottom or frame is one solid steel drop forging. It can't break. Only drop forged steel plane on the market. Cuts a long, clean shaving and does not chatter.

Go to your local hardware store and ask for a V&B unbreakable steel plane,

with the words "DROP FORGED" on the nose, just in front of the knob.

If the store has it, BUY it—and own the most durable, keenest-cutting, longest-lasting plane in the world—if not, send us the price of the size you want, together with the name of the dealer you like to favor and the plane will be sent you by parcel post prepaid.



"It pays to
use Good Tools"

**VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

Makers of Fine Tools

2114 Carroll Ave.

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PRICES

*Postage Prepaid.

Plain or Corrugated Bottoms.

No. 903, 8 in... \$4.75

" 904, 9 in... 5.25

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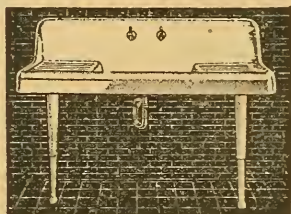
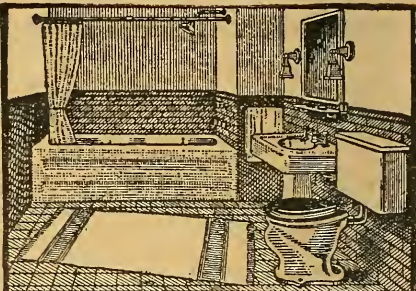
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Home of the famous V&B Drop-Forged Vanadium Steel Hammer and other high-class carpenter tools.

Plumbing, Heating and Pneumatic Waterworks Supplies at Wholesale

Highest Grade Bath Room Outfits

Bathtub recess built in apron pattern 5 feet long, 30 in. wide with shower, washdown closet, highest grade porcelain tank, mahogany seat. Lavatory 20x24 inches. Nickel-plated fixtures with solid china index knobs, nickel-plated trap and supply pipes \$126.00 without shower \$114.00. Other complete outfits \$55.00 and up.



Double drain board apron sink 62 in. long. All in one piece with enameled legs, faucets and traps \$54.75. Other sinks \$15.00 and up.

**Save 20 to 40%
on all plumbing articles.**

All guaranteed plumbing and heating supplies. Get our catalog and prices before buying. Immediate shipment from our complete stock.

B. KAROL & SONS CO.
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A PRACTICAL TOOL FOR A PRACTICAL MECHANIC



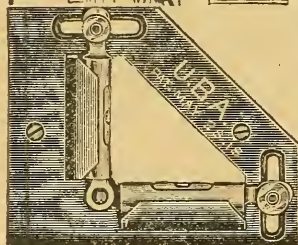
A Combination Straight Edge Level and Plumb THAT IS Adjustable and Guaranteed to give the best of results to the user.

The UBA is the Ideal Tool for Setting Door Jambs, Wall Plates, Girders, Porch Columns, Floor Joist, and Plumbing Inside and Outside Studs, Partitions, Grades and Pitches, Etc.

Rust Proof with Double marked Clear or Green Bulbs.

HAVE YOUR HARDWARE DEALER SUPPLY YOU. If he is unable to do so, send us his name and Post Money Order and we will send direct to you. Circulars upon Request.

Price \$1.25 in the U. S. and Canada



Size 34x17

UNION LEVEL MFG. CO. Chicago, Ill.
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On the High Cost of Building.

It's hard to beat the High Cost of Building—but not impossible.

You can begin to do it by installing Acme Steel Bath Room Cabinets in all houses and apartments. The saving on each cabinet may be just a ten dollar bill, but if you multiply that by the number you install in a year you have a tidy sum. Cabinets are of sturdy construction with a permanently baked on enamel finish. Seven models. Special models made when order is of sufficient size. Send for our Catalog No. 4.

MORTON MANUFACTURING CO.
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These free books get the orders. 40 pages of interesting flooring facts.

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Call on prospects in your neighborhood, and take a copy of "The Story of Oak Floors" with you. Hundreds of homes need to be "toned-up" by laying Oak right over old worn floors. You can easily show the housewife what a saving there will be in housework with clean, bright Oak floors, how sanitary they are, permanent, and beautiful. Everything in the house will look better, newer, more up-to-date.

Oak Flooring is Not Expensive

The cost will be less per room than many articles of furniture. Quote cost by the room, not by the 1000 feet, and the figure will surprise your prospects. Any local lumber dealer will be glad to give you samples and prices of different grades. Figure the cost of laying yourself, and go after this profitable business.

We Will Help You

Wm. J. Benko of New Brunswick, N. J., got 6 jobs by distributing 10 books. You can do it, too. Mail this coupon for copies of this illustrated 24 page book, showing flooring finishes in color; and for other free literature telling you about measurements, standard grades, how to handle, lay, nail, scrape, and finish Oak floors.

OAK FLOORING BUREAU

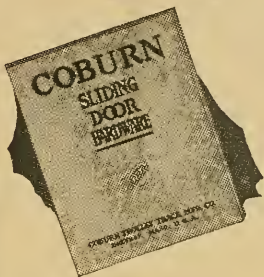
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Please send me free literature: "The Story of Oak Floors" and "How and Where to Use Oak Floors."

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Address.....

City..... State.....



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Carpenters
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Every carpenter and contractor should have a copy of this book

EVERY contractor, every jobbing carpenter, in fact every carpenter who has anything to do with the installation of sliding doors should have a copy of the New Coburn Catalog No. 140.

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THE New Coburn Catalog is more than a catalog. It is a valuable sliding door reference book. By consulting it a contractor or a carpenter can decide definitely on the best type of sliding door to use in any opening—from china closet to warehouse. Special attention is given to sliding doors for private garages. The catalog also contains complete data on the amount and type of hardware required in every case.

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COBURN is the original sliding door hardware. It possesses a combination of superior features of construction found in no other make of sliding door hardware. These features are your assurance that the sliding doors you equip with Coburn Hardware will give lasting satisfaction.

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Coburn Trolley Track Mfg. Co. Main Office and Works: Dept. A3, Holyoke, Mass. Branches: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.



INVENTORS AND MAKERS OF PRESENT TYPE
SLIDING DOOR HARDWARE SINCE 1888 ©



When the talk Swings to Hammers

Bill (handing Art his hammer): "There it is, son, 'D Maydole' stamped right on th' head. A nicer balanced, finer made hammer isn't built."

Jack (filling his pipe): "You said a mouthful, Bill. I've been using a Maydole ever since I was old enough to hold a hammer, an' I can't wear it out. That's 'cause it's made **right**. Th' head is **press-forged**. An' th' handle is th' finest hickory grown, air-dried for years. It's put on so it just **can't** come loose."

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Do you appreciate what it means to you to be equipped with this superior hammer? Ask your dealer to show you the genuine Maydole and see for yourself why it's the choice of the great majority of experienced craftsmen.

Let us send you interesting and useful Pocket Handbook 23-A.

THE DAVID MAYDOLE HAMMER CO.
Norwich New York

Maydole Hammers



29

KLEIN PLIERS

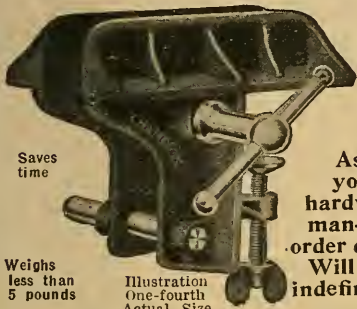


There's a pair of Klein's for every job and the carpenter who knows dependable tools always relies on his Klein's. For those tough jobs that require more than average strength and sturdiness, no plier will serve with the absolute satisfaction that a pair of Klein's will give. Your hardware dealer carries a complete assortment. Ask him to see them.



Mathias **KLEIN** & Sons
Established 1837 Chicago Ill USA

CHAMPION HANDY VISE



Saves
time

Weights
less than
5 pounds

Illustration
One-fourth
Actual Size

Ask
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hardware
man—or
order direct.
Will last
indefinitely.

Get this practical Woodworkers Vise. Weighs less, 5 pounds, easily carried in carpenter's kit, always handy on the job. Will fasten on anything from $\frac{1}{8}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Makes work easier; saves money. Fastened to a saw horse it's just the thing for holding sash or doors—grips so you can plane in either direction.



Fastens to a
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Fine for stair work, sawing bevels and mitres. Fully guaranteed by 42 year old manufacturers well known for their good, moderately priced builders hardware. Order from your hardware man or send us the name of your hardware dealer and 3 dollars and a visa will be sent to you all charges prepaid. Write for Free illustrated Folder explaining the many uses of the vise.

CHAMPION HARDWARE COMPANY
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CEDAR SHINGLES

*You Know the Facts!
Does Your Client?*

You know from experience the superiority of Red Cedar Shingles over the numerous substitutes. But our interesting literature, gathered from many sources and based upon tests and the experience of thousands of practical builders, will give you a lot of concrete facts that will help you talk the advantages of wood construction.

Your name on the margin, clipped and mailed to us, will bring this material promptly and without cost.

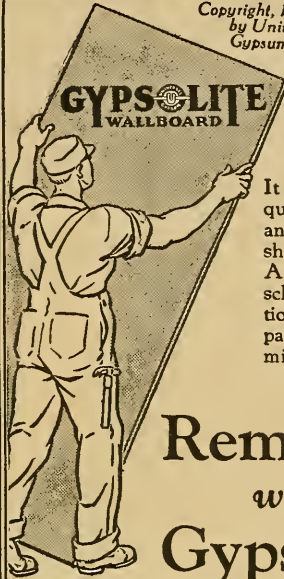
RED CEDAR SHINGLE BUREAU

38 South Dearborn Street

CHICAGO

ILLINOIS

Copyright, 1925
by Universal
Gypsum Co.



It is easily and quickly installed, and will not warp, shrink, or crack. Any desired scheme of decoration is possible,—paint, paper, calcimine or panels.

Remodel with Gypsolite

Gypsolite is fire-resisting, with remarkable insulating qualities, due to minute air cells in the patented gypsum core. Ideal for all forms of remodeling, such as partitions to provide for extra rooms, and for repairing.

Gypsolite is 6 ways better

1—Greater strength: Wide boards of gypsum rock, lined with a tough fibre material. Stronger by 25% than other gypsum wallboards.

2—Lighter weight: Full $\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick, yet 20% lighter than other gypsum wallboards, in spite of its greater strength.

3—Less breakage: Stands rough treatment with less damage because of its greater strength and rigidity.

4—Better insulation: Pure gypsum, containing minute dead air cells, makes up the core of Gypsolite, obstructing heat, cold and sound.

5—Saws more easily: Cuts as clean and true as pine. No crumbled edges.

6—Nails without breaking: May be nailed within $\frac{3}{8}$ " of edge without danger of splitting the core.

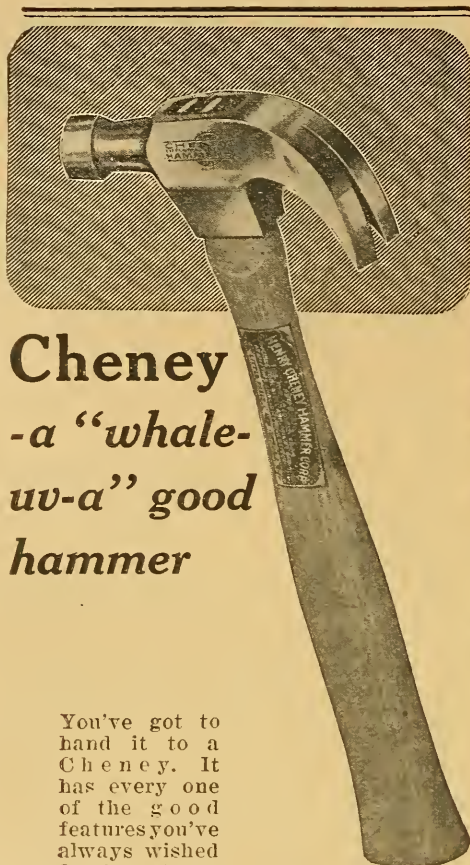
GYPSOLITE WALLBOARD

The Tried and Better Gypsum Wallboard

Shipped in straight or mixed cars, with Insulux, Plaster, and other gypsum products, from our mills located at Ft. Dodge, Ia., Akron and Batavia, N. Y., and Rotan, Texas

UNIVERSAL GYPSUM COMPANY

Dept. 6, 111 W. Washington Street, Chicago



Cheney -a "whale- uv-a" good hammer

You've got to hand it to a Cheney. It has every one of the good features you've always wished for in a hammer. It couldn't be better if it was made to your own order.

Its second-growth hickory handle with the "Never-Slip" grip is a pipin'. It just fits your hand. The head with its separately tempered ends is a "knockout." Your healthiest blows won't mar or batter it. And the balance or "hang" of a Cheney is simply "great". It's mighty easy on your wrist. And with every Cheney Hammer there's a "whale-uv-a" good guarantee to replace any Cheney that doesn't seem up to scratch in every way.

Your dealer can tell you.



SAND'S WOOD AND ALUMINUM LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and
discriminating mechanic
of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL



No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, \$6.40.

Also make 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

SAND'S LEVELS TELL THE TRUTH

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

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Since the introduction of roofing canvas some years ago, "BAYONNE" roof and deck cloth has grown steadily in favor.

Low pitched or flat roofs covered with "BAYONNE" in addition to being water proof are noiseless under rain patter and the roof can be painted to harmonize with the color scheme of the house it covers.

As a floor covering for sleeping porches, sun parlors and piazzas "BAYONNE" is unequaled.

Investigate "BAYONNE" and write to the manufacturers for Sample Book "T".

Ask for one of our repeat memo pads.

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ESTABLISHED 1860

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Do Your Own Levelling!

THE CARPENTER'S LEVELLING OUTFIT

Will help you to increase your business and add greatly to your profits—decrease the chance for costly errors—and save time and money.

**Complete
Outfit
\$22.50**

**Light
Sturdy
Practical**



The outfit—Improved level with 10½ inch telescope—graduated to degrees, fine spirit level—clear lens—strong tripod—rod—plumb bob and carrying case.

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ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP

CARPENTERS

**MAKE SOME EXTRA MONEY
INSTALLING ALLMETAL
WEATHERSTRIP**

THE PROFITS ARE BIG

We will furnish you with the finest quality of metal weatherstrip, cut to size required, all ready for the job.

The work is simple, and our book of instructions enables you to install a job perfectly.

You do not have to be our agent.

We will sell you material for a single door or window or a thousand, and loan you the tools necessary for installing it.

RETURN THE COUPON TODAY

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.,
227 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Without obligation, please send me samples and literature.

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CARPENTERS—Make More Money

You can do it. It's no trick to clear \$25.00 a day with an

American Universal FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE

You don't like to get down on your hands and knees to scrape floors. Neither does anyone else. That's why you can get all the work you want with an "American Universal" machine at a good big profit.

Let us tell you how easy it is to get started. Full information free. Just fill in coupon or drop us a card.

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
522 So. St. Clair St., TOLEDO, OHIO.



The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
522 So. St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio.

Please send without obligation to me, complete information and literature on your proposition.

Name

Street

City State.....

AT LAST THE "WOODPECKER"

A practical Claw hammer that holds nails



The "Woodpecker" is known by the red band below the hammer head.

SAVES TIME

**SAVES
SCAFFOLDING**

**SAVES
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**SAVES
BLOOD-
BLISTERS**

14 inches longer reach. Hold all nails to size No. 30 Mechanism simple. Will stand hardest usage. Forged from crucible tool steel.

**QUALITY — DESIGN —
CLAW AND BALANCE
PERFECT**

FULLY GUARANTEED

Ask your dealer or send direct.
Postage Paid.

PRICES

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New Sales Helps for Oak Flooring

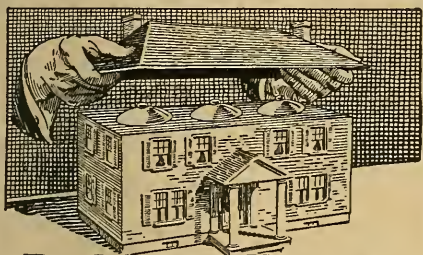
One of the most attractively illustrated booklets on oak flooring is now ready for distribution among prospective home-builders.

It tells the whole story of Perfection Brand Oak Flooring. You will find it of immense help in making sales.

We also have some very successful envelope stuffers for general distribution that we are supplying free.

Write today for these selling helps and full information about Perfection Brand Oak Flooring.

ARKANSAS OAK FLOORING CO.
Pine Bluff, Arkansas



Build your House like a Fireless Cooker

A fireless cooker keeps hot because it holds the heat. It cooks the food with only a fraction of the heat required in a stove, because the heat in the cooker cannot escape.

Cabot's Insulating "Quilt"

keeps the whole house warm in the same way. It insulates the house as the cooker is insulated and prevents the heat of the heater from escaping through the walls and roof. It saves coal enough to pay for itself in two hard winters, besides keeping the house warm and comfortable for all time, and reducing doctor's bills.

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It is Cheaper Than Heating Cold Ones"

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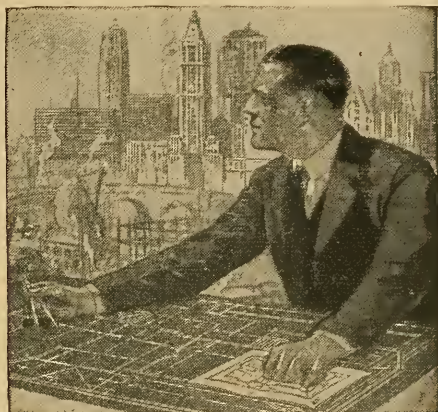
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FOR THE MAN WHO PREFERS A BLUE CARPENTER'S
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The Best Denim Ever Put Into an Overall



Also Made of
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If, when this overall is completely worn out, you do not think that Headlight Carpenter's Overalls are better, more convenient and will outwear any other overall made, I will give you back your money. Beware of imitations. Demand the Genuine.

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The blades are wonderfully strong and "springy."

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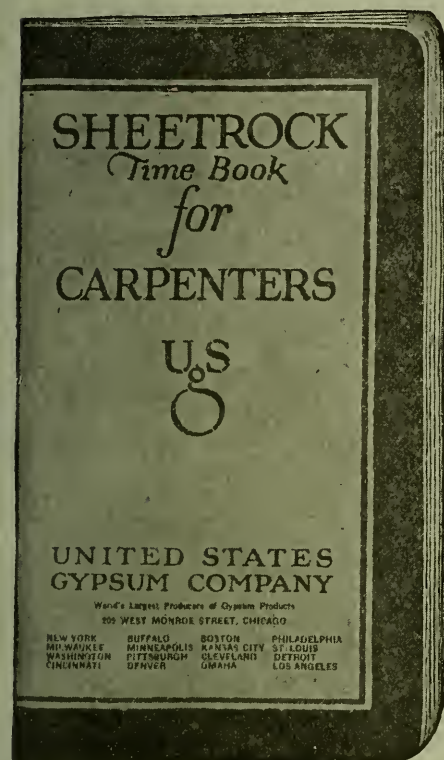
A written guarantee for one year with every tool.

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Write your name and address on the margin and send us this adv. with \$1.00 (stamps or currency). We'll send post paid a set of three drivers—one 6 inch, one 4 inch, and one 2½ inch, also FREE one Matchless Pocket Screwdriver. Total value \$1.50.

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The FIREPROOF



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Write for an interesting story of Hand Saw Manufacture, by Atkins.

Enclose 35c for nail apron—and ask for "Saw Scuse" and useful souvenir.

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The CARPENTER

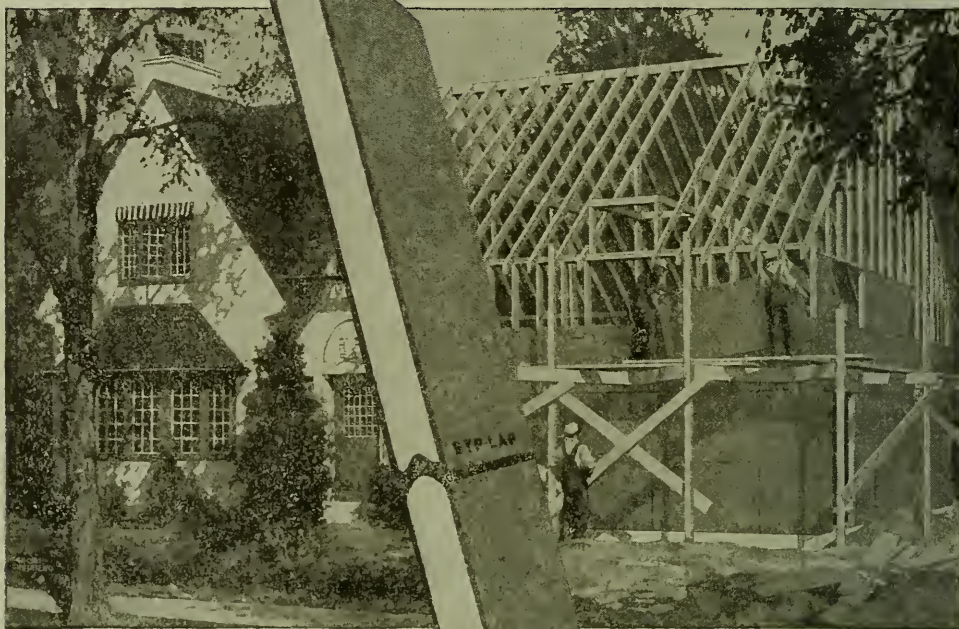


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Volume XLVI, No. 9.

SEPTEMBER, 1926

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Standard widths, lengths and thickness. Made of gypsum rock—your saws stay sharp. Cannot warp, or buckle, as ordinary wood sheathing so often does. Braces your studding far better than wood. Proof against the wrack

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Mail this today!

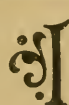
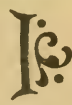
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BEAVER

THE SUPERIOR

—the same money buys
this superior plaster wallboard!



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Beaver Vulcanite
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It decorates better

This Bestwall *fibre facing* has a hard smooth surface. Being calendered and sized, paints bond to it perfectly. They dry out evenly and with full richness of color, with no dullness due to absorption, with no unevenness due to poor surfacing.

A little paint goes *farther* on Bestwall. This means decoration economy both in labor cost and materials. Even wall paper goes on easier, more smoothly and

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Insist upon this improved board. Remember, *it costs no more!* If you do not know the Beaver Bestwall dealer, write us.

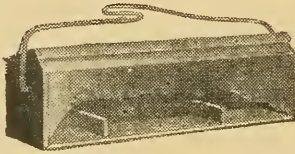
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PLASTER WALL BOARD

The Kennedy "Carpenter's Tote Box"

Durable
Easy
to Carry
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Inexpensive



K-32—32 x 8 x 10 1/4



The Kennedy All-Steel "Tote Box" was Designed by Carpenters

They suggested the convenient design—the wooden bottom with a rack for three saws and a place for a level and a square. Then it was built to conform to the Kennedy standard of construction that for the last fifteen years has so well served the man who carries tools. No wonder carpenters from all parts of the country say it's a big help—you'll say so, too.

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The very low price is within reach of every carpenter. See it at your hardware store—or we will send you more information on request.

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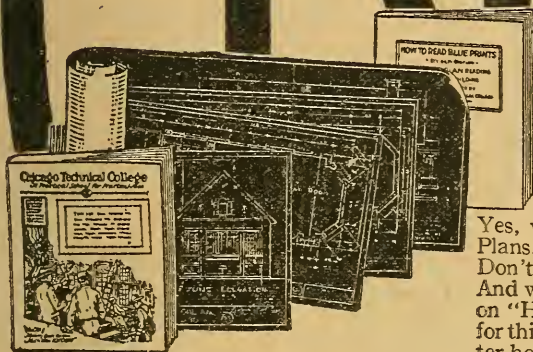
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"I have made \$9000 in four months on nine buildings" writes Wm. J. Petrasek, Chicago, Ill.

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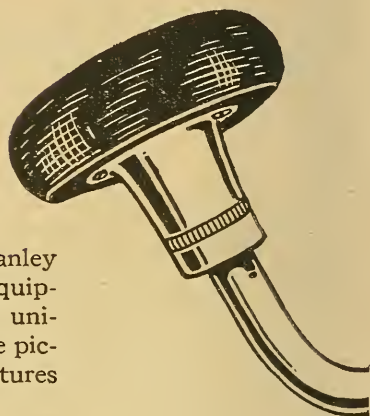
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NO PREVIOUS SCHOOLING REQUIRED

If You Live in or Near Chicago

Visit our School for Builders, open day or evening. 500 carpenters and builders attend each year. You can get the same training *at home*, by mail. Same plans; same lessons; same instructors. The Coupon brings all facts *Free*.

Stanley Box Ratchet

An Excellent Tool for the Carpenter



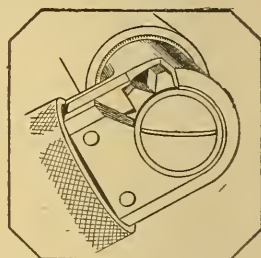
ONE of the best in the large list of Stanley Boring Tools, Bit Brace No. 903, is equipped with a ball bearing head, box ratchet, universal jaws, cocobolo head and handle. The pictures on the right show these exceptional features in detail.

The Universal Jaws are of forged steel. Unique design prevents crystallization and breaking of the spring. The jaws are so hung that they grip the tool uniformly along their entire length.

The Box Ratchet is exceptionally strong and will take any load you can give it without breaking. The pawl is made of hard tool steel. The gear teeth on the ratchet are cut on an extra heavy steel spindle. The ratchet is entirely encased and has no protruding parts to tear the hands or clothing.

The head and handle are made of highly polished cocobolo wood. The handle has a brass ring driven into both ends to prevent splitting. All metal parts are nickel plated.

This is a particularly sturdy tool and one that is especially recommended to the carpenter for all classes of work. It can be inspected at most hardware stores.



IMPROVED BOX
RATCHET

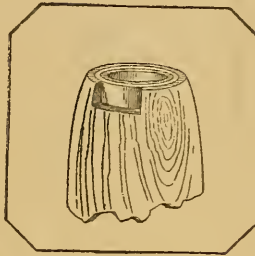
THE angles of the teeth and the offset of the pawl are scientifically designed so that the pawl drops to the bottom of every tooth no matter how fast the brace is operated. This positive action is insured by setting the angle of engagement 7° off center of the ratchet.

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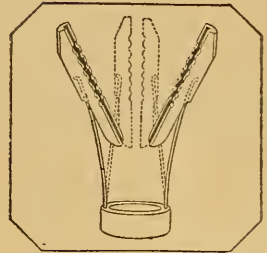
STANLEY

Bit Brace No. 903



NON-SPLITTING HANDLE

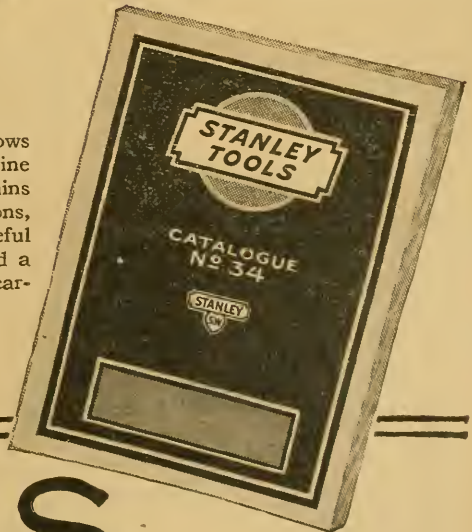
A brass ring in each end of the handle prevents splitting.



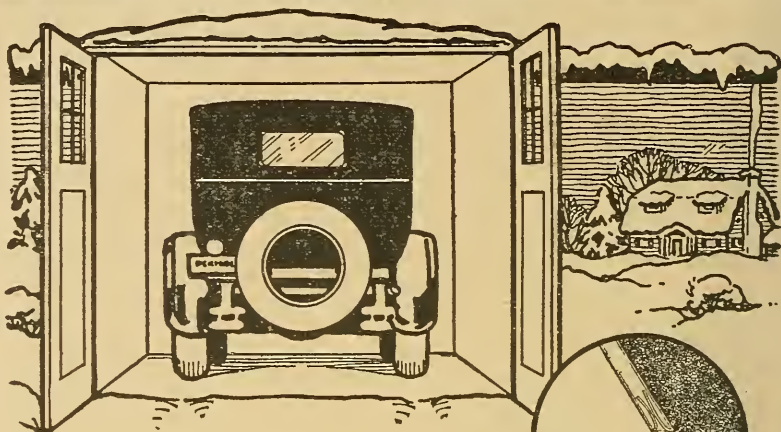
UNIVERSAL JAWS

Designed to accommodate square taper shanks as large as a Clark Expansive bit No. 2; also round shanks from $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ ", and Morse Taper drills. Patented design provides the full bearing surface of the length of jaw on shanks of any shape.

Catalogue No. 34 shows fully this extensive line of tools. It contains complete descriptions, prices, and much useful data. We will send a copy free to any carpenter.



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WHITE ROCK Wall Board
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THROUGH all seasons the garage becomes a more pleasant and far safer place to keep the car—when lined with White Rock Wall Board.

White Rock is a non-conductor of heat and cold, cannot burn, will not warp, crack or pull away from studding.

*Send for Free
Time Book*

Get this helpful 64 page Carpenter's Time Book and sample of White Rock Wall Board. We shall be glad to send them to you upon request without charge.

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The

AMERICAN
Gypsum Company
 PORT CLINTON, OHIO





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Please send me full particulars about your fireproof Ambler Asbestos Shingles and directions for applying same.

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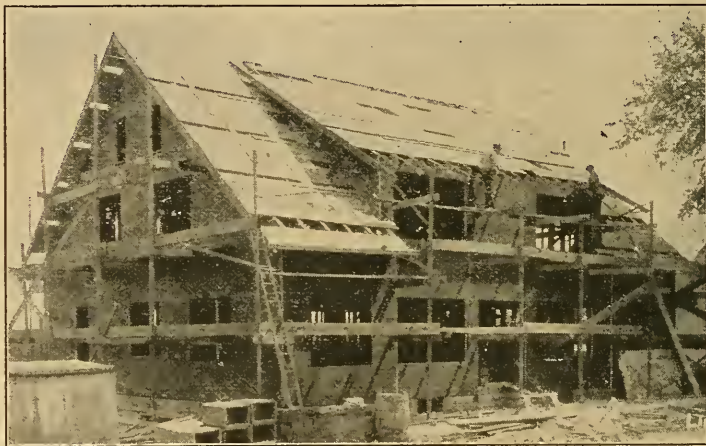
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The new fireproof sheathing that nails and saws like lumber



Use it for fireproof construction

LIGHTWEIGHT and fireproof Gypsolite sheathing now used for exterior walls of modern homes, thus permitting more rapid construction. It adds strength to the sidewalls, and will last as long as the building.

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Processed to prevent moisture

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GYPSOLITE SHEATHING

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111 West Washington Street, Chicago

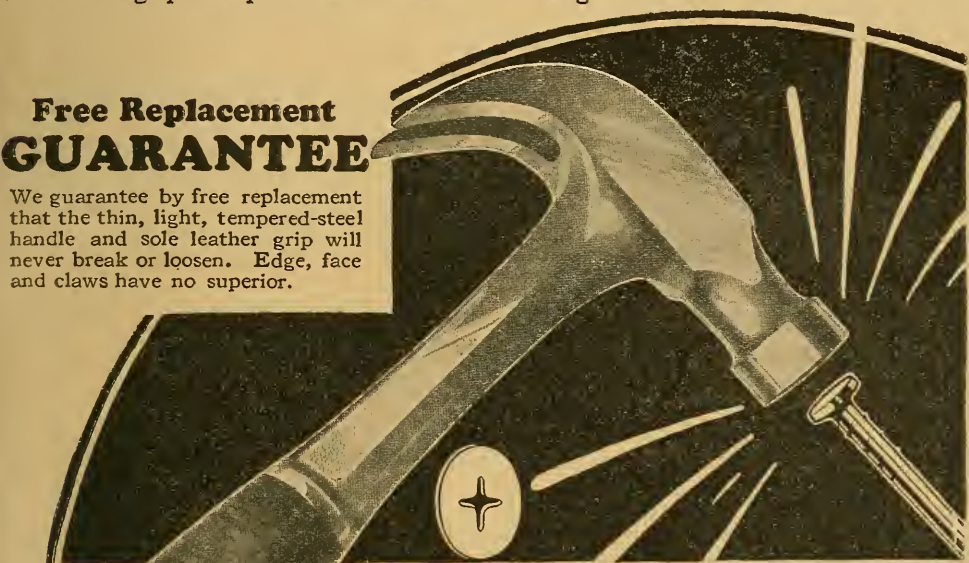
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Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

My Dealer's Name.....

Enclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage.

Own One Yourself— A Carpenter's Saw Of Highest Quality



We want you to own a Simonds Blue Ribbon No. 371 Hand Saw. This is a ship pattern, narrow straight back saw. It is our most popular number—a real favorite.

Carpenters describe it as the best hung Saw on the market.

If your hardware dealer does not have this saw in stock, fill out the coupon below, enclose \$3.75, and we will send you a 26" Saw, 7, 8, 9, 10 or 11 point. The saw will be selected by one of our hand saw experts.

We guarantee this saw to give you satisfaction or we will return your money.

Simonds Saw and Steel Co.,
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Enclosed find \$3.75 for which send me one No. 371, 26" Blue Ribbon Hand Saw—points to the inch.

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Address

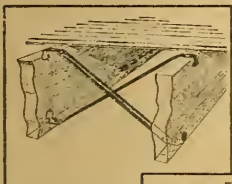
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SIMONDS Blue Ribbon Hand Saws

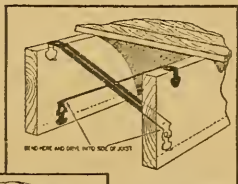
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Steel Bridging

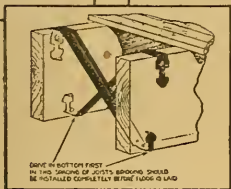
How It Is Used-



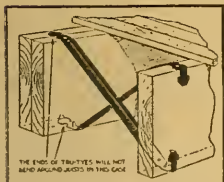
Complete bridging, normal spacing of joists



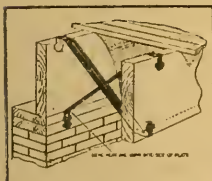
Where joist spacing is wider than standard



Where joist spacing is narrower than standard

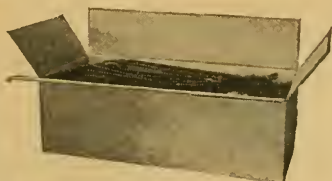


For double joist framing



Where joist rests on wall plate

Blaw-Knox TRU-TYE Steel Bridging is manufactured in all sizes. In ordering, be sure to specify the width, thickness and distance between centers of joists. Sizes are plainly marked on all TRU-TYE CARTONS.



Ready made TRU-TYE Steel Bridging is ten times faster to place than wood. No cutting or fitting—simply, open the box and use.

TRU-TYES are stronger than wood or any other bridging on the market. They hold the joist in tension, being secured both at the top and the sides.

No nails are used with TRU-TYES—a few blows with a hammer and they are **permanently** in place. Installed—they cost less than any other bridging and add to the neatness of the building.

Samples of Blaw-Knox TRU-TYE Steel Bridging will be sent to carpenters, contractors, dealers, or architects upon request. Inspection and trial of TRU-TYE Bridging will convince you of its merit.

BLAW-KNOX CO.

640 Farmer's Bank Building
PITTSBURGH, PA.



BLAW-KNOX

SARGENT

Tools & Hardware

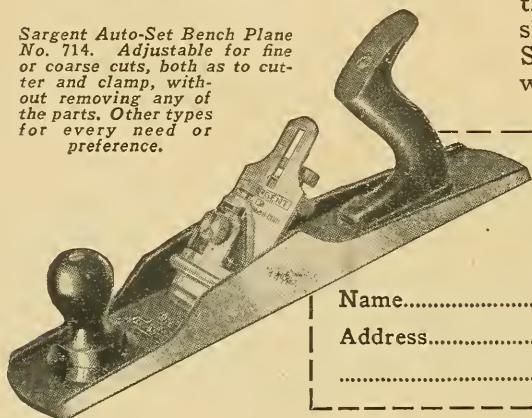


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USE—first, a Sargent framing square—second, a Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane—third, a Sargent steel block plane. These are three of the most convenient tools ever built for professional carpenters.

Calculations are unnecessary when you use a Sargent framing square. It is the most completely scaled and tabled square made—the only one

Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane No. 714. Adjustable for fine or coarse cuts, both as to cutter and clamp, without removing any of the parts. Other types for every need or preference.



which requires no figuring by the carpenter. Sargent Auto-Set Bench Planes, because of their light weight and the keenness of their thin chromium steel cutters, require less effort and are much less fatiguing than the older type of planes. They are self-setting when parts are replaced after sharpening. The Sargent steel block plane can't be beat for end work or the smaller jobs of finishing. You should own these three great tools. See them—try them—at your hardware dealer's. Mail coupon today.

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55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

Please send me, without cost, the booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

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But there is a way out always.

To hundreds of progressive, energetic carpenters, the Cornell Way has been the happy answer, just as the "bob" has helped the barber out of his "safety razor" slump.

There is no construction either new or old but that a carpenter can find many opportunities for the use of Cornell Wood Board.

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If you will send us a carefully made up list of twenty-five or fifty or more of your most promising patrons and prospects for jobs the Cornell Way, we will immediately send each one interesting Cornell booklets and folders. These will tell them all about Cornell Wood Board possibilities in their homes and direct them to you to have the work done.

This is a practical business like plan. Give it a good tryout and let us know in three months time how it is succeeding. Send in the coupon and list at once.

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How's this?

Starrett Combination Tool No. 439

Not only 7 distinct tools in one, but some distinct advantages over each of the 7 tools it replaces.

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Ever get tired of laying out valleys and hips with a try-square? It's a snap with a No. 439—all you got to do is to set the blade to the desired pitch and go ahead.

Ever get tired of having one end of the try-square sticking out of the top of your chest? A No. 439 can be folded up.

And in addition, you can use the No. 439 as a Level, a Plumb or a Depth Gage.

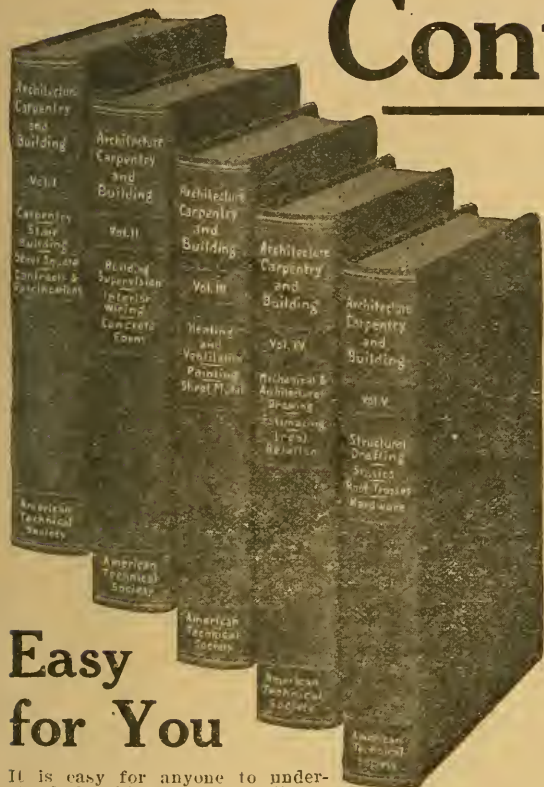
Ask your dealer to show you one. Write us for descriptive matter and Catalog No. 23 "E."

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ATHOL, MASS.

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You may send me, entirely without obligation, this handsome set of 5 volumes—Architecture, Carpentry and Building, and have full ten days in which to look them over and decide if I want to accept them. After which \$3.00 per month will be sent back or small balance of only \$22.80 has been paid.
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The hardest wood is a “soft job” for this power drill

No. 1042

$\frac{1}{4}$ inch, heavy duty

CLEAN-CUT, lightning-quick boring is easy with this powerful electric drill. It goes through the hardest wood, of any thickness, in the time it would take your brace or hand drill to get started.

When holes are to be made in either wood or metal this Goodell-Pratt drill will save your minutes and spare your muscle.

It provides you, too, with a portable power plant for your bench. You can use it to turn lathe, bench saw, grindstone, and other tools that turn.

This drill is made in SIX sizes, each equipped with Universal Motor, for either A.C. or D.C., at 110 or 220 Volts.

Write us for descriptive folder and prices.

The Goodell-Pratt Electric Drill is made in

$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch Heavy Duty	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Standard
$\frac{3}{8}$ -inch Heavy Duty	—	$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Heavy Duty
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Light Duty	—	$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch Heavy Duty

Patented Dec. 8, 1925—other patents pending.

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY, GREENFIELD, MASS.

Toolsmiths

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1500 GOOD TOOLS



Powerful motor; long, patented high-speed, self-oiling armature bearings; wide-faced, specially heat-treated gears that run in bronze bearings; new, self-tightening chuck; ample ventilating system; quick accessibility of all parts; handy switch control and absolute cleanliness—these are some of the improvements that make the Goodell-Pratt Drill truly remarkable in performance and wonderfully free from trouble.

THIS SAW RIG SAVES BUILDERS TIME, TROUBLE, WORK AND WAGES

\$25.00
BRINGS IT
TO YOU

The Days of Hand Sawing for Progressive Contractors are Over

Why pay out of the profits that should jingle in YOUR OWN pocket, wages to unnecessary help—waste time that means money—expend your vitality, energy, strength, in back-breaking hand sawing, which, when equipped with this simple, inexpensive Portable Saw Rig, you eliminate, and accomplish in ONE hour what formerly took you TEN? Facts are facts. Old methods are costing you TOO much. Why continue in the old rut—with the old tool box on your back, when for 25 cents a day you can increase your prestige and income five-fold?

FREE TRIAL

The "JIFFY" SAW

Builder's Complete

Portable Gas Engine Saw Rig

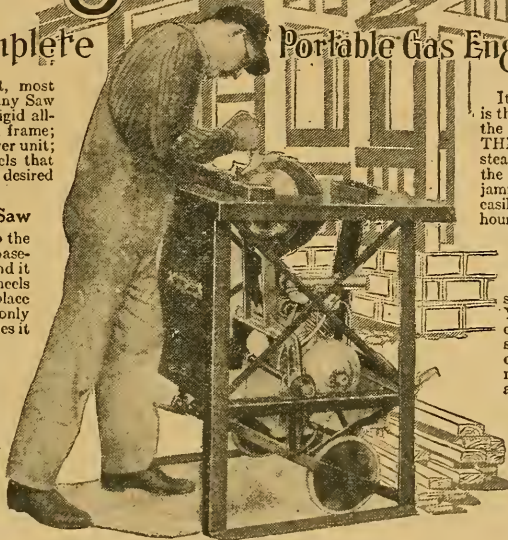
The "Jiffy" is the simplest, most economical, most efficient, of any Saw Rig regardless of capacity. Rigid all-steel table, size 24x32 in., and frame; compact, simple, air-cooled power unit; mounted on rubber tired wheels that make it easily moved to the desired place on the job.

Take It Anywhere You Saw

You take it anywhere—up to the second floor or down in the basement. Just step on the lever and it is raised onto its rubber tired wheels and moved to any convenient place with ease and facility; weighs only 225 lbs. This feature alone makes it adaptable to the job at hand.

Cross-Cuts, Rips, Miters

You will find the "Jiffy" a "bear" for work. Comes fitted with an 8-in. all-purpose saw that cross-cuts, rips, miters with equal facility and efficiency. Takes any material up to 1x15 and 2x12 in., which is ample capacity for most any size job. With this saw you can work up 8,000 to 10,000 feet of lumber a day or 500 cuts an hour on rafters, joists and similar work.



Its distinguishing feature is the saw, which operates on the swing method—moving THROUGH the lumber instead of the lumber through the saw. Quicker, easier; no jamming of the blade. Starts easily. Runs smoothly; 10 hours on 1 gallon of gasoline.

For Big or Little Jobs

No job is too big or too small for the "Jiffy." You will use it all day for cutting rafters, joists, sheeting, siding, flooring, or whatnot. You will find much work it can do faster and better.

Powerful Motor

Gasoline Motor — 3/4 horse power, single cylinder, 4 cycle.
Ignition — Built-in fly wheel magneto. Moisture proof.
Carburetor — Set jet type. Extremely simple.
Cooling — Air current.
Starting — Lever style. "Step on it" and it's off.
Fuel Capacity — 1 gallon.

The "Jiffy" Saw Will Work For You For 25¢ a Day

Doesn't it fairly make your arm ache and your poor back wince, when the day is done, to look at that little pile of saw dust under your trestles and what it represents—10 hours of back-breaking labor. Just think! For only 25 cents a day—the price of a gallon of gasoline and a little oil—you can save 85% of the hand-saw labor on an ordinary job, save 12% of the total cost to the owner, and do TEN TIMES as much work, and still be unfatigued when the day is spent. And the only accountable reason for continuing hand sawing is the long established practice, nothing more. What you formerly did by "elbow grease" can now be done economically by gasoline. You derive the difference. Think it over.

Investigate! This Means Much to You

So confident are we that you will find the "Jiffy" indispensable that we offer to send it to you on 10 Days Free Trial. If then you are dissatisfied you may return it and get your initial payment back. You take no risk. Sign and mail the coupon for our free booklet "Sawing With Elbow Grease or Gasoline." It gives facts and figures that will open your eyes to the savings and increased profit that comes from modern equipment. This is your opportunity to take a big step forward in your profession—to advance yourself in your own estimation and in the opinion of the building world. Don't pass it up. It means much to you.

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MAIL COUPON NOW!

A. S. ALOE, 1824 OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Without obligation, send me your FREE book, "Sawing With Elbow Grease or Gasoline." Also full particulars about the "Jiffy" Portable Saw Rig and details of your easy payment plan.

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1824 Olive St. **A. S. Aloe Co.** St. Louis

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Audels Guides answer questions—solve problems. Here Are Some Of The Hundreds Of Subjects Covered:—

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How To Draw Plans
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The carpenter who likes his work and takes pride in his craft will find AUDEL'S CARPENTERS & BUILDERS GUIDES to be of lasting value. A complete, standard reference work for the journeyman. A step-by-step study course for the apprentice.

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Practical diagrams and easy explanations show you how to handle any carpentry job in the easiest, most economical, most approved and most modern manner. Highly recommended and endorsed by the trade.

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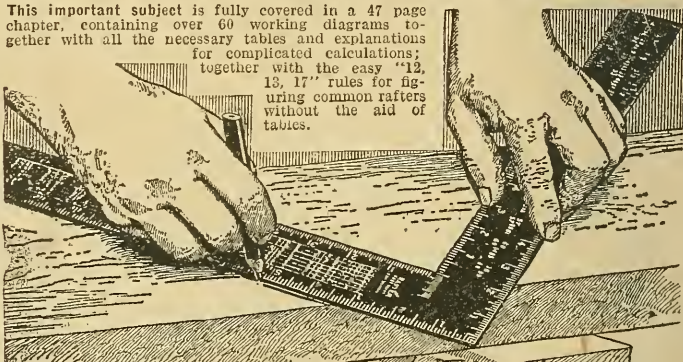
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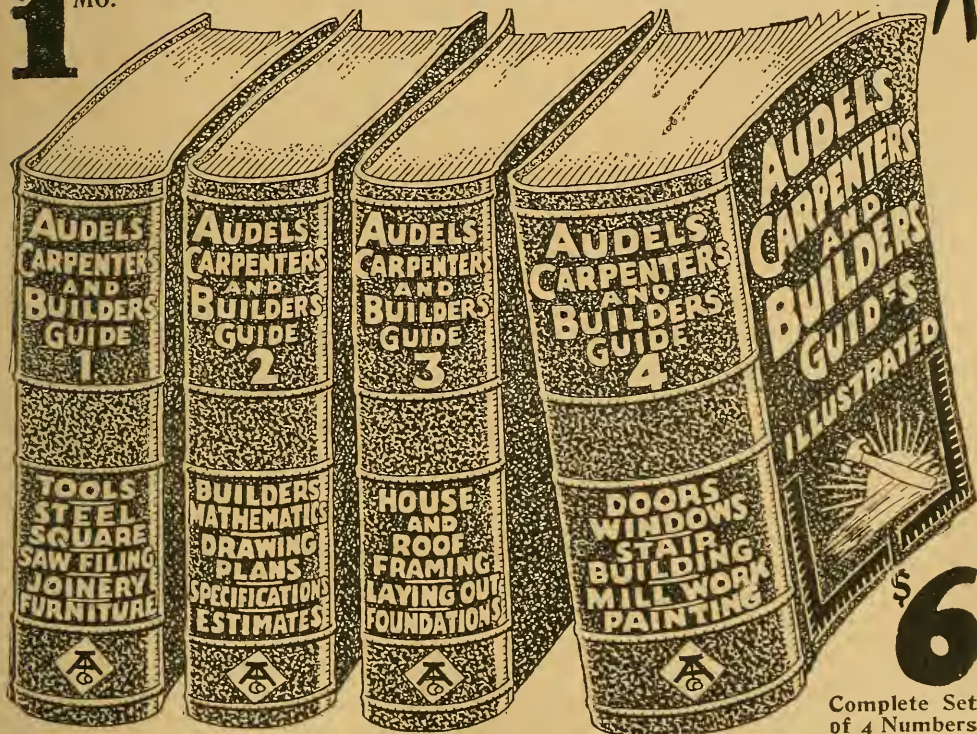
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If satisfactory I will send you \$1 within 7 days and \$1 monthly until \$6 is paid.

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Occupation

Employed by

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9-T-58



Beat the Painter to It!

HOME owners will spend thousands of dollars on their houses this Fall. Some will renew their roofs; others intend to just paint and decorate.

Those who paint before they re-roof—put the cart before the horse.

Carpenters! Here is an opportunity to create profitable business. Don't pass it by! Beat the Painter to it!

Home owners will appreciate your interest in telling them—it is real economy to do a re-roofing job before painting, not after. Then when the painters are through the job is complete from top to bottom.

Use the coupon and let us help you beat the Painter to it.

The RUBEROID Co.

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The RUBEROID Co.
95 Madison Ave., New York City.

Carpenter 9

Gentlemen: Please send me samples and full information regarding Ruberoid Shingles and Roofings.

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First, examine the famous "Yankee" Ratchet. Only a finger touch on the Ratchet Shifter is necessary to get any one of five adjustments. Notice the DOUBLE Ratchet.

Next, see how simple it is to drill where crank can't make a full turn. With the tool working on DOUBLE Ratchet any movement of crank back and forth lets you drill continuously.



For drilling small holes anywhere there is nothing like "Yankee" Hand Drill No. 1530. And in cramped places, because of the "Yankee" DOUBLE Ratchet, No. 1530 does work other drills can't do.

"Yankee" Hand Drill No. 1530 is so small you can carry it in your pocket and weighs but $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. 3-jaw chuck holds round drills up to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

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Here again the "Yankee" DOUBLE Ratchet makes the job easy. Only an inch to move the crank, yet the drill is sent speedily into work. A clean job with no loss of time or labor.

Write for Free "Yankee" Tool Book

Shows how "Yankee" Tools make work easier:
Spiral Screw-drivers,
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Quick-Return Screw-drivers,
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Automatic Push Drills,
Swivel Base Bench Vises, etc.



Dealers everywhere sell "YANKEE" TOOLS.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

Make Better Mechanics

Especially to carpenters are these things important

SMOOTH, fast, true cutting! A keen blade that follows the line. A tapered blade that clears the cut. A balanced saw that works with your arm.

More than any other man the carpenter needs that kind of saw.

It was for carpenters that Henry Disston worked out his first saw; trained his own saw makers; melted his own saw steel—

To give them a saw that *cut*,—without hacking, binding or chattering. A saw that saved their strength and improved their work.

Carpenters tried it; then chose it as their own. For 86 years it has stood every test of carpentry.

The nearest hardware store has your Disston. Any size. All shapes. Suit yourself . . . just be sure it's a Disston Saw.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.

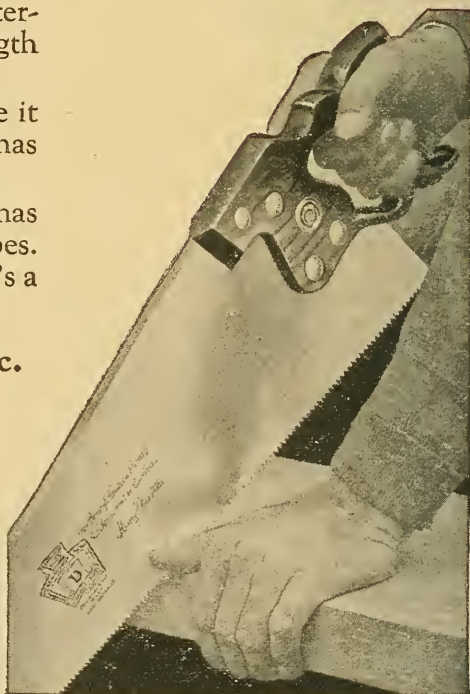
Makers of "The Saw Most Carpenters Use"
Philadelphia, U. S. A.



Disston D-23. A straight-back narrow-bladed model for those who prefer a light, well-balanced saw.



Disston D-115. The finest hand saw Disston makes. Highly polished blade. Genuine carved rosewood handle. A beautiful and a practical saw.



Disston D-8. The favorite model of carpenters. The keen, sharp teeth cut into the work at any angle.

DISSTON




THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.  51

Established in 1881
Vol. XLVI—No. 9.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1926

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Just Be The Best

*If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,
Be a shrub in the valley—but be
The best little shrub at the side of the rill;
Be a bush if you can't be a tree.
If you can't be a bush, be a bit of grass,
Some highway to happier make.*

*We can't all be captains, we've got to be crew
There's something for all of us here;
There's big work to do and there's lesser to do,
And the task we must do is the near.
If you can't be a highway, then just be a trail;
If you can't be a sun, be a star.
It isn't by size you win or you fail—
Be the best of whatever you are.*

—Selected.

LABOR DAY, 1926

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary, A. F. of L.)



ITH another page added to the history of Organized Labor, the workers can look forward with enthusiasm and hope.

Year by year our movement records that slow, substantial progress that is based on an intelligence of the workers and a public opinion that is accepting our purposes for a fuller and larger life.

During the past year our movement has made substantial gains. Wages were increased, hours reduced, working conditions improved and the general social and economic advance that marks the history of the American Federation of Labor has been maintained.

Neither has the past year been an exception to previous years in the securing of spiritual values that are inseparable from man's development. These values include a higher intelligence, a stronger determination, a greater capacity and a consciousness of social worth.

These equip wage workers for various duties every believer in a democracy must perform. Wage workers are equipped to join with fellow citizens in other walks of life in a solution of new social problems.

Organized Labor has changed the tide of events for wage workers. The trade unions have implanted a discontent in the breast of laborers and have urged that the ideals of that discontent can only be realized through organization and education.

The trade unions have been unceasing in their plea that progress is only possible through a slow intellectual development that collectively increases the workers' intellectual capacity and trains them for enlarged civic and industrial duties and responsibilities, while their living standards are ever increased.

The trade unions accept the charge that they are a "step-at-a-time" movement. This is the law of social development, as against the proposal of "short cuts" that invariably bring bitter disillusion to those who accept the alluring doctrine.

Our trade unions are not narrow. Within the American Federation of Labor are found men and women wage workers of every race, creed, nationality and political view. The only test is: "Do you work for wages?"

Our unions are born of the necessities of wage workers. There is no attempt to standardize any view other than that those who work for wages must unite to increase living standards, decrease hours and improve working conditions.

From this economic base comes all other progress that develops as the wage workers develop.

The value of high wages, that business men and publicists generally accept, is the most recent illustration of the organized workers' power of agitation. From its inception, the American Federation of Labor has insisted that high wages create markets and increase living standards. This theory has often been engulfed in the demand for low wages and the philosophy of economists who defended that doctrine. The present public attitude, that is being indorsed by European students of economic conditions, is the best proof that again labor's position is correct.

New times bring new problems, and the present is no exception to an age-long rule. While opinions may differ as to the importance of present-day problems, I submit these three:

On the industrial field, the company "union." These employer controlled institutions would assume the form, but not the spirit, of the trade unions. They are paternal in intent and deny an independence and vigor that marks the legitimate trade unions.

On the political field, a growing disbelief in the value of our law-making branch of government. This sentiment is encouraged by those who favor the Mussolini idea. They consider the people's representatives as a barrier to their will, and at every opportunity they attempt to bring Congress into popular contempt.

On the judicial field, the injunction judge. The practice of issuing orders, unsupported by law, in times of indus-

trial disputes, is an evil that strikes at our system of government, just as do those secret adherents of the dictator theory.

The workers are not discouraged by

these and other problems. They realize that life is a battle, that every gain is another step on the long road to greater freedom, to the day when men shall brothers be—"for a' that and a' that."

THE SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE

Price Fixing Combine



THE Grand Jury of San Francisco has in its possession evidence proving that the Builders' Exchange, the Industrial Association and the Building Material Dealers' Association are maintaining an illegal conspiracy in restraint of trade.

This evidence is in the form of affidavits filed with the Grand Jury by Thomas Doyle, acting Secretary of the San Francisco Building Trades Council.

These affidavits are from scores of contractors, property owners and other individual citizens who swear that they have been denied the right to purchase building materials because union men are employed on the jobs for which they desire the building materials.

Some affiants swear that when they sought to purchase building materials they were told: "We have nothing against you, but the general contractor on your job is employing union men and the only way we can get him is to withhold building materials from the subcontractors."

Evidence has also been furnished the Grand Jury by Thomas Doyle, acting Secretary of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, that the Building Material Dealers' Association, co-operating with the Industrial Association and the Builders' Exchange, has entered into a price-fixing combination.

These facts are known to the daily press, and the failure and refusal of practically all of the daily newspapers

of San Francisco to expose and attack this vicious and illegal system is equivalent to a declaration that they are only interested in that kind of "law and order" which they believe will further the interests of the Industrial Association, the Builders' Exchange and the Building Material Dealers' Association and their large advertisers.

Things reached such an unpleasant state in the middle of July that Mayor Rolph declared that "It is time for a show down."

"The Industrial Association is not going to stop public building in this city. If the association thinks it is above the public good, I am going to find out about it.

"The interest of the public is being jeopardized by a group of material men in this city. We are not going to stand for that any longer. They cannot interfere with the prosperity of the city and tie up work on public buildings for their own private gain."

He then called a "council of war" with representatives of the Board of Public Works, Board of Education, and Board of Health, after which he will summon representatives of the Industrial Association, Builders' Exchange, Chamber of Commerce and Building Material Dealers' Association to meet him in conference preparatory to serving notice on them that "They must cease jeopardizing public interest for private gain by preventing the delivery of building materials to contractors employing union labor."

LOS ANGELES WINS



THE union shop has been established not only in the city of Los Angeles, but throughout Los Angeles County.

Conditions in the carpenter craft are now settling down. There are only two sorts of jobs in car-

penter work now in Los Angeles and surrounding towns, either strictly union or strictly non-union. Mixed crews have disappeared altogether, and the carpenters are determined this system will never come back.

The job has been done so thoroughly and so well the carpenters can turn

their attention to other matters for the growth, advancement, development and well being of their organization.

The success of this movement was due to the fact that everyone pulled to-

gether and the union shop was put over quicker than they expected. With harmony, co-operation, and team work they can have even greater results in the future.

WAGES

(By Wm. Green, President, A. F. of L.)



HERE are many social and economic problems which provide a basis for most interesting thought and study but among them all there is none more absorbing and pertinent than the problem of wages. It is gratifying to observe the very wide-spread interest which is being taken in this question. It is through such universal interest and profound thought that the people of this generation will procure an understanding of the influence and effect which wages have upon the prosperity of the nation.

"It is obvious to the average person and particularly to the students of economics that the national state of mind is undergoing a decided change in its view and attitude toward wage theories and wage questions. The old science of wages which involved the operation of the law of supply and demand is being challenged. The managers of great industrial enterprises, high governmental authorities and notable economists now speak of high wages and low production costs. This is a most astonishing change from the old order which embraced the doctrine of low production costs through the establishment of low wages. The regulation of wages through the law of supply and demand, as announced by Adam Smith and the 'Iron Law of Wages' as announced by John Stewart Mill have been discarded by modern day economists. Adam Smith, an economist of standing and a recognized authority, declared in his book entitled, 'The Wealth of Nations,'

" 'The money-price of labor is necessarily regulated by two circumstances—the demand for labor and the price of the necessities and conveniences of life. The demand for labor, according as it happens to be increasing, stationary, or declining, or to require an increasing, stationary, or declining population, determines the quantity of the necessities and conveniences of life which must be given to the laborer; and the money-

price of labor is determined by what is requisite for purchasing this quantity.'

"Now Mr. Gerald Swope, an eminent business man, Manager of the General Electric Company states:

" 'Lower selling prices and lower costs do not mean lower earnings for workingmen. It is quite consistent with lower costs to have increased earnings on the part of workingmen. Lower costs do not even mean the same earnings but greater earnings.'

"Another outstanding economist, Mr. John Stewart Mill, in expounding his theory, 'The Iron Law of Wages,' declared:

" 'Competition, however, must be regarded, in the present state of society, as the principal regulator of wages, and custom or individual character only as a modifying circumstance, and that in a comparatively slight degree. Wages, then, depend mainly upon the demand and supply of labor; or, as it is often expressed, on the proportion between population and capital.'

"Mr. Henry Ford, the world-renowned automobile manufacturer, stated recently:

" 'If we set ourselves to the payment of wages, then we can find methods of manufacturing which will make high wages the cheapest of wages. And that keeps us always on the drawing board finding ways to improve methods—in buying, in making, in selling, in transportation—so that prices may be lowered and high wages paid.'

"Here we have the old concept of wages counteracted by a new concept. The old theory of wages has been forced to give way to the new theory. The significant feature of these quotations is that the old economic theory was advanced by economists while the new economic theory is enunciated by manufacturers of practical experience and the spokesmen and advocates of Organized Labor.

"The leaders of the American Federation of Labor could not accept the theory of wages advanced by the older economists. From the beginning the Organized Labor movement contended that our national prosperity depended upon the payment of high wages. The spokesmen of Organized Labor could offer no academic reason for this belief. They took the position that while the wage declarations of the economists might seem to be right in theory they were wrong in practice. It is highly satisfactory to the officers of the American Federation of Labor to know that the age-long position of Organized Labor, upon the subject of wages, is sustained and approved both in theory and in practice.

"In view of this development it was but natural and logical that the American Federation of Labor would proceed to take a most advanced position upon the whole question of wages and wage policies. The time was opportune for such a declaration, consequently instead of the declaration being regarded as revolutionary it was accepted quite generally as a rational, constructive and practical wage policy.

"The Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor, after giving most profound thought to the subject, made the following declaration:

"We hold that the best interests of wage earners as well as the whole social group are served, increasing production in quality as well as quantity and by high wage standards which assure sustained purchasing power to the workers and, therefore, higher national standards for the environment in which they live and the means to enjoy cultured opportunities. We declare that wage reductions produce industrial and social unrest and that low wages are not conducive to low production costs. We urge upon wage earners everywhere that we oppose all wage reductions and that we urge upon management the elimination of wastes in production in order that selling prices may be lowered and the wages higher. To this end we recommend co-operation in study of waste in production which the assay of the Federated American Engineering Societies covering important industries has shown to be 50 percent attributable to management and only 25 per cent attributable to labor, with 25 per cent attributable to other sources, principally managements in industries producing commodities for

any single industry under consideration.

"Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

"The primary purpose of Organized Labor is to secure better wages and better working conditions for its membership. The workers who are organized seek to advance their economic and social interests through organization and collective bargaining. They are united for mutual advancement and for self-helpfulness. Time and experience has proven the wisdom of such a course. Many benefits and blessings, both tangible and intangible, have been secured for working men and women through the efforts of labor organizations. Trade unions have exercised a most wholesome influence in the economic and social spheres. They have made definite gains in economic and social improvement and have prevented the imposition of industrial injustice and economic wrong.

"Many of the men and women of labor have long been thoroughly conscious of the developments and rapid changes which have been taking place in industry. These changes were to be expected. They were in line with the logic of events and were inevitable. One of the prominent developments has been the increased productivity of the worker. This has taken place without attracting attention. It has not been a sudden or violent change but, instead, it has been characterized by a steady, substantial, decisive expansion in individual and collective output. Within the last 25 years the average worker has increased his productive capacity 50 per cent. This industrial achievement is traceable to several contributing causes but foremost among them is the proficiency and skill of the worker. Modern machinery and modern facilities and the introduction of economies in manufacturing processes have all proportionately contributed to the efficiency and skill of the individual worker. Progressive management, employing and utilizing modern means and methods, is in a measure responsible for the record which has been made.

"To what sort of a wage is the worker entitled? Upon what basis shall the workers' claim for wages rest? We have

frequently heard the declaration that the wage earner should be paid a living wage. This term was used so frequently that in many quarters it was accepted as a basis upon which wages should be fixed. Organized Labor never accepted such a basis as a true wage foundation. It used the argument many times that the workers were entitled to an increase in wages because statistics showed there had been a steady increase in the cost of living. Such an argument, however, was incidental and was one of many incidental arguments offered in support of increased wages. A living wage involves standards of living and because of varied standards of living there must be varied standards of wages. Under such a plan there could be no uniformity and no standard wage schedules.

"And, who is to define a living wage or a living standard? Who should be empowered to say what should be the workers' standard of living and how it should be fixed? What material blessings should the workers and their families enjoy? What cultural and spiritual opportunities shall the workers experience? What educational limitations shall be placed upon them and their families? What shall be the quality and quantity of the worker's food and clothing and what shall be the housing and social conditions under which he shall live?

"It has been suggested that the workers' income should be sufficient to guarantee him a saving wage. The only difference between the two terms is to be found in the amount represented between the living wage and the saving wage. Here again we are confronted with a very great difficulty. What is a saving wage? Of what does it consist? Who is to determine that question?

"It must be clearly evident that any wage based upon the cost of living, upon the mere term 'saving wage' or upon any similar uncertain hypothesis is unscientific, illogical and transitory.

"Organized Labor most vigorously contends that the real wage of the workers must equip them to buy the commodities which their skill, training and genius produce. There is no other way by which industry can be maintained upon a productive basis and the general prosperity of the people can be advanced. Unless this rule is followed great injustice will be imposed upon working men and women. They would

be penalized and punished because of their skill, increased efficiency and an increasing power of usefulness. So long as the real purchasing power of the wage earners is great enough to enable them to buy back the commodities they produce the wheels of industry will be kept in continuous operation. The consuming and purchasing power of the masses of the people must be balanced with their earning capacity.

"Among the masses of the American people there exists a potential buying power which can be made active. It is based upon the individual desire for the enjoyment of life and the realization of higher living standards. Working men and women desire better homes, comfortably furnished, suitable clothing and nourishing and substantial food. They also long for the enjoyment of educational advantages, music, art, literature and social advancement. They will satisfy these desires if their income will permit them to do so. They will buy and buy freely and thus increase the demand for manufactured goods.

"It is obviously necessary, in order to avoid a period of over-production during which the manufacturer finds no market for his goods and the merchant finds the volume of his sales curtailed, that the purchasing power of the great mass of wage earners must be maintained through the payment of high wages at a point where they may buy their share of the quantity approximating the output of industry. Through this process the wheels of industry can be kept moving and all groups of people may feel the stimulating effect which is bound to radiate from the maintenance of a high purchasing power among the consuming public. It is an historic fact that high wages and prosperity are inseparably associated while low wages and industrial depression are affinitive.

"The declaration of the Atlantic City Convention upon the subject of wages represents the judgment and opinion of 600 delegates attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor, representing approximately three million working men and women. Because of its timely character, its significance and its importance it was discussed and considered most carefully before action was finally taken. The action of the convention means that the Organized Labor movement is committed

to a policy of high wages and increasing purchasing power. The representatives of Organized Labor are firmly convinced that American prosperity cannot be maintained upon any other basis. The American standard of living has been builded upon the sacrifice, suffering and service of our working people. They

are determined that this standard shall not be lowered. As they have helped make America great in the excellency of goods produced and in the quantity and quality of commodity production they are willing to make America greater and more influential in the industrial affairs of the world."

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS



On July 26, 1926, Local Union No. 488, New York City, held a celebration in honor of General Secretary Duffy's silver anniversary. It was an elaborate affair lasting the whole day through. At the public meeting in the evening he was surrounded by the old-timers who were in harness with him over a quarter of a century ago, which he admitted brought back "fond recollections." In the course of his address to these old friends, old pals, and chums, he said:

"'Tis a fragrant retrospection!
For the living thoughts that start
Into being, are like perfume
From the blossoms of the heart;
And to dream the old dreams over
Is a luxury divine,
When my truant fancies wander
To those dear old pals of mine."

He reviewed the history of the organization since he left them twenty-five years ago up to the present time, after which a good time was had.

On Wednesday evening, July 28, he was the guest of the New York District Council. Brother Alex Kelso, Secretary-Treasurer of that body, reports that when Brother Duffy entered the hall he was given a rousing reception.

In his address he told of his experience as Business Agent in the Bronx thirty years ago. When taken over that territory on Monday, July 26th, he was surprised at the marvelous changes that had taken place. He said in part that in 1901 our membership was 87,000; now it is 405,000 of which 45,000 members are in arrears. He impressed upon all present the necessity of these members squaring up as soon as possible and being entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges of the organization.

In his reminiscence on the progress of the United Brotherhood he told of the

many different organizations of carpenters that existed twenty-five years ago and of how the General Officers labored to consolidate them so that there would be only one carpenters' organization on the North American Continent.

He considers the purchase of 1,826 acres of land in Florida for a home for our aged members to be one of the most advanced steps taken by any labor organization. He assured the old members of our organization that they would be taken care of; that plans were now under way for the buildings to be erected at Lakeland, Fla., for those who wanted to take advantage of the home, and that the pension would be put into effect at the earliest possible time.

He congratulated the New York District Council in recently establishing the \$12.00 per day rate of wages without friction. He believes the next movement will be for the five-day work week.

It was a pleasure to him to meet his old friends, he regretted the fact that some of them are now suffering from the infirmities of old age, while others have passed to the Great Beyond.

At the conclusion of his address he was loudly applauded, after which the following motion was unanimously carried:

"That the District Council extend to Brother Frank Duffy our most sincere thanks and appreciation for his visit to us and hope he will long be spared to hold the important position of General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

On Thursday night, August 5, 1926, L. U. No. 75, of Indianapolis, Ind., in which the General Secretary holds membership, also celebrated the event. Many speeches were made of interest to all present, after which a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the General Secretary for his attendance at the meeting and the eloquent and instructive address he delivered.

HOME AND PENSION



At the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters, held in Belleville, Ontario, Canada, on June 24th, 25th and 26th, 1926, the following resolution presented by L. U. No. 2173 of Guelph and L. U. No. 2366 of Belleville was unanimously adopted.

"Whereas, our General Executive Board has been instructed by the referendum vote of the membership to establish a

"Home" and provide for a "Pension" for our old age members, and

"Whereas, capita tax has and is now being collected for the purpose as stated,

"Therefore, we, the delegates attending the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters, strongly request our General Executive Board to commence building operations at once so that the Home for our aged members may be an established fact and the pension system may be in operation at the earliest date possible."

APPRENTICES



THE subject of properly trained apprentices has always been an interesting one to the members of our organization. Toward this end steps have been taken to train the boys both on the jobs and in technical schools in order to insure properly trained mechanics. The members of our Brotherhood have been assisted in this matter in many cases by the contractors and local Boards of Education. The following article on training apprentices by S. Lewis Land, Chief of the Home Study Division of the National Trade Extension Bureau appeared in a recent number of "The American Contractor" and will no doubt be of interest to many of our members.

The article is as follows:

It is the responsibility and opportunity of every progressive building contractor to promote and develop the "new apprenticeship." Any structure will only be as strong as its foundation piers. The four great foundation piers of the new apprenticeship are: (1) Opportunity to acquire thorough trade training and the necessary technical phases of the trade, (2) A guarantee of fairly continuous employment, (3) A guarantee of a fair wage, (4) A square deal.

Any successful system of apprenticeship will make provision for the training of young workers. In former days this training was given on the job by the master, but today, because of industrial specialization, it cannot be given on the job. A new training agency has been found in the vocational school.

The ideal conditions which building contractors should try to establish are briefly summarized as follows:

1. A Local Apprenticeship Committee.—In many communities there is an apprenticeship committee composed of representatives of every interest; employe organizations, employers, schools, manufacturers and wholesalers, general public—everybody that is affected and everybody that can help. This committee is responsible locally for

a. Promotion of apprenticeship through education of the community;

b. Providing of adequate opportunities as listed below;

c. The drafting and enforcing of fair apprenticeship regulations;

d. Co-operation with local public school authorities to provide training.

2. An Apprentice In Every Shop.—The slogan of one of the national building trades organization is, "At least one apprentice in every shop." Every building contractor has an opportunity to bear his share of responsibility by employing and training at least one American boy constantly.

3. Provision For Trade Training.—Opportunity is provided in many cities to acquire thorough trade training, in nearly all the building trades. The most attractive inducement that any employer can hold out to potential apprentices is to guarantee to them an opportunity to learn the whole trade. When it becomes necessary for an apprentice to ask repeatedly for a class of work to which he is entitled, but does not receive, or when he sees that he is treated as a helper or a necessary nuisance around

the shop, he quits in discouragement and leaves the trade entirely, or goes to another employer who he knows will give him proper recognition. It is the responsibility and obligation of the master to give the boy a chance to learn the entire trade.

4. Learning The Why And The How.—The apprentice today cannot learn on the job the technical knowledge required for success in the building industry. The best results can be obtained only through a combination of work on the job with instruction in arithmetic, science and drawing in the school room. What do building contractors expect of the craftsmen who work for them? Too often they do not analyze the situation. Too often they do not consider that they are paying a man for what he knows as well as for what he does. It is true that he must possess skill. The best place to get that skill is on the job. But before a man can make the greatest use of the skill he possesses he must have a certain amount of knowledge. The best place to acquire this technical knowledge and an introduction to the necessary skill is in the vocational school. Close co-operation between building contractors and the part time evening school and vocational school is essential. Apprentices are sent to the part time school for at least four hours a week to receive this related technical training in many places. A building contractor may ask, "Who is to reimburse me for paying my apprentice while attending the part time school?" Hoover says, "A community must pay the cost of training skilled workmen or must pay the much higher cost of inefficient workmen." Is it not the customers, the consumers who pay the cost that is the result of poor quality of workmanship—the workmanship of incompetent journeymen? If this cost could be calculated, no doubt it would greatly exceed the cost of the training in the part time school.

There can be no argument against the necessity of providing related trade training. Neither can it be denied that the apprentice can make more rapid strides in learning the trade if he is taught trade theory systematically. And the place to teach shop theory is in a vocational school under the guidance of competent instructors.

5. Continuity of Employment.—To attract boys of good mental caliber into the trade, continuous employment must

be guaranteed. This can easily be handled through the joint apprenticeship commission.

6. Guarantee of a Fair Wage.—To attract desirable boys as apprentices in the building industry adequate wages must be paid. This can be based on the going journeyman's wages. The apprentice receives from 20 to 25 per cent of the journeymen's wages for the first six months of his apprenticeship, his wages advancing until he draws from 60 per cent to 75 per cent of the going rate during the last six months of the learning period.

7. A Square Deal.—The last incentive presented here, a square deal, in a way includes all the others. This means essentially co-operation between the employer, apprentice, parent, journeyman and the schools. The Joint Apprenticeship Committee is responsible for the administration of this.

Modern employers recognize the need for giving apprentices a square deal, and a chance to advance, and as a result are discarding the ancient system of using the apprentice as a general all-round shop "funkey" for the first year or two. The apprentice is eager to try his hand at productive work. The necessity for giving the boy a chance to attend part time school has already been emphasized and must not be overlooked in giving the boy the square deal he deserves.

Three plans for giving the technical related training to apprentices have proven successful.

1. Part Time Classes.—Part time resident classes in the local part time school have been provided in many cities. In cities of more than 50,000 population the demand is sufficient to justify the establishment of resident classes in most of the building trades. Whenever it is possible the situation can best be taken care of in this way.

2. Itinerant Teacher Plan.—Towns and cities too small to provide suitable full time instruction in the building trades may take care of the situation through the itinerant teacher plan. This plan has worked out very successfully in Wisconsin. The plan has been tried out in two of the building trades, plumbing, and painting and decorating. The plan has proven so successful that arrangements are being made for employing another itinerant plumbing instructor. The instructor holds classes in four cities

each week. Day classes are conducted for apprentices, and evening classes are provided for the study of advanced problems for journeymen. The plan has worked out very satisfactorily, and is recommended for towns and cities of population of 25,000 to 50,000, within reasonable reach of each other.

3. Correspondence Instruction.—More than half the apprentices in the building trades in this country are in towns and cities too small to get instruction by either of the two plans which have been outlined. For apprentice plumbers a home study course has been prepared by the Apprenticeship Service Department of the National Trade Extension Bureau. This course follows the standardized course of training which has been prepared for resident schools.

Apprentices in many of the other building trades take advantage of international Correspondence School courses, and correspondence courses offered by university extension divisions.

While it is believed that the responsibility of providing instruction to apprentices lies with the public school, until the state assumes this responsibility, employer organizations and private enterprises will continue to provide instruction at the expense of the boy.

4. The Indenture.—Apprentices in the building trades have their agreements in writing in the state of Wisconsin. All learners in a trade who are minors enter into written agreement. This agreement is in triplicate—one copy for the boy, one copy for the employer, and one copy is filed with the State Industrial Commission. The agreement is signed by the apprentice, his

parents, the employer and the Chairman of the Industrial Commission. The agreement contains the date of beginning apprenticeship, the period of duration of apprenticeship, the processes or parts of the trade to be taught and practiced, and the amount of wages to be paid.

This same system may be adapted to any community with the local apprenticeship committee, taking the place of the Industrial Commission.

The question might be asked, why should boys learning a trade be indentured? A boy learning the trade with no special agreement of apprenticeship with his employer is under no obligation to complete his term of training, nor is the employer under any obligation to furnish the diversified type of work so necessary to develop the all-round mechanic. Rarely does the boy become an all-round mechanic under such loose agreements in our highly specialized industrial life. The apprentice works for a year or two and then considering himself quite capable of holding his own as a semi-skilled workman, leaves his trade half trained, at an increase of perhaps a few cents an hour offered in another shop. The result has been a gradual reduction in the number of skilled journeymen.

On the other hand an indentured apprentice is under specific obligation to complete his term of apprenticeship. He cannot jump from job to job as he finds them. Should he violate the agreement, the apprenticeship committee would use every effort to induce him to return unless there should be just cause of his leaving.

THE MINERS' STRUGGLES IN GREAT BRITAIN

(Publicity Department, A. F. of L.)



TWO million children under 14 years of age in the mining districts of Great Britain are starving. Three-fourths of a million women are passing through a most harrowing experience because their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons have been locked out. For it is a lockout and not a strike.

This is the pitiful message brought to America by the representatives of the English labor movement who came to

this country to appeal for funds to protect the miners in their struggle against an inhuman reduction of wages and lengthening of the workday.

It is a pitiful story they tell.

As the strike continues thousands of workmen in other occupations continue to be laid off because of a lack of coal. At the present time there are three million unemployed, counting the one million miners, and three million others work only part time. For instance, fifty per cent of the 500,000 members of the

Dockers' Union are idle and the others are limited to three days or less a week.

According to Ben Tillett, who has been active for 45 years in the labor movement of Great Britain, that country is suffering from a creeping paralysis while the government looks on unconcerned.

"Enacting a law requiring miners to work eight hours does not mean that they will be only eight hours in the mines," said Tillett. "It means that they must dig coal for eight hours. This would keep them in the mines for at least ten hours. Many thousands of miners must walk miles underground in tunnels three feet nine inches high to reach the places where they will dig coal. Six men are killed and 500 maimed in the mines every day when in operation.

"The owners of the mines are also owners of the steel mills, the railroads, the ship building yards and the banks. The Duke of Northumberland, for instance, receives nine cents royalty on every ton of coal mined in his land while the coal miner gets 60 cents. But the miner is paid only for the actual coal in the ton. All dirt must be removed by the miner and sometimes this amounts to 50 per cent of the ton. The same coal is sold on the markets for 70 and 80 cents a hundred weight.

"The strike has lasted 14 weeks. There are one million miners involved and these with their families represent five million people. The unions of Great Britain have sacrificed all their funds in aiding the miners. Millions of dollars in the various funds of organizations, such as death, superannuation, pensions and other benefits, have been used in the great battle of the labor movement of England to secure for the miners a living wage and for those dependent upon

them sufficient food and clothing and a decent house in which to live.

"Forty million dollars have been expended from these various permanent funds. They are now bankrupt.

"The miners, however, are determined to fight to the last ditch for the right to work and live as other people work and live.

"When it is understood that a miner earns on the average of \$10 a week when he works full time it readily can be seen that this will not go very far to care for a family of five or more where the living expenses are practically as high as they are in the United States.

"The labor movement of the United States is just as much involved in the fight against wage smashing in England as are the English workers themselves. The labor movements on the continent are shot to pieces. France is the most prosperous country in Europe. There has been no unemployment whatever since the war. In fact at least a million Italians, Poles and other nationalities have been imported into France to help in the great amount of work that is being done. Still there is no real labor movement in France. We could not look to the continent for aid.

"The British labor movement has declared that it will stand by the miners to the bitter end. The miners themselves are just as determined. A remarkable feature of the situation among the miners is the fact that the women are just as solidly supporting the men who are locked out. They are just as fierce in their determination to fight until victory is gained."

Representatives of the English labor movement will visit the various industrial centers and tell their story of misery in the mining districts of England.

WASHINGTON, D. C., LOCAL STARTS THE ERECTION OF ITS OWN BUILDING



WORK has commenced upon the erection of L. U.'s No. 132, Washington, D. C., new building. The accompanying photograph is the architect's drawing showing how the building will look when completed.

The building which will be 50 by 100 feet, will have eight stories and a base-

ment, and will be fireproof throughout, being constructed of reinforced concrete, stone and brick.

The Local will occupy offices on the first floor, while the District Council will have theirs on the second floor. A private stairway will connect both offices. The basement will be used as a lounging room and will also contain lockers for tools. A large meeting hall

will occupy the whole top floor and will have a seating capacity of over 500 persons.

The rest of the building, five modern storerooms on the street floor and six

the largest building owned by any Local Union in the United States.

The corner stone laying will take place on September 11th, and invitations have been issued to the General



floors with eleven offices each, will be rented.

The site of the building cost \$65,000, and it is estimated that the completed building when furnished will cost an additional \$150,000, making a total investment of \$215,000. The erection of this building is solely the undertaking of L. U. No. 132, and it is believed to be

Officers, members of the General Executive Board, the officers of all the building trades of the A. F. of L. and to officers of Local Unions and District Councils in nearby cities.

Brother C. H. Adams is Chairman of the building committee and the Local Union as well as the building committee can well be proud of the assured success of this venture.

Editorial



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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1926

Co-Operation In Establishing The Home

LOCAL Union No. 11, of Cleveland, O., at a meeting last April proposed to the General Executive Board that L. U. No. 11 donate to the General Executive Board the cost of a cottage at the Home for the Aged at Lakeland, Fla., to be known as the "Wesley Workman Memorial Cottage." They also proposed that an appropriately inscribed tablet be placed on the cottage.

At the July meeting of the General Executive Board, this proposition was accepted with thanks.

Here indeed, is a splendid example of good will and co-operation. L. U. No. 11 shows the right spirit in doing what it can to assist the General Executive

Board to establish the Home for the Aged at the earliest possible date.

The establishment of this Home is a huge undertaking, an undertaking that reflects great credit upon the Brotherhood. To put this Home into force and effect as soon as possible requires the co-operation of every Local Union and every member of our Brotherhood.

The General Executive Board is trying to carry out the will of the membership. But the Board can't do all of it. It needs the help and support of the members and when the Board receives this co-operation, then and only then will we realize the operation of our Home for the Aged.

The Golden Anniversary of The Brotherhood

BROTHER James Tilfer of L. U. No. 2305, Brooklyn, N. Y., writing in the August issue of our Journal, suggests that steps be taken and plans formulated to be presented to our next General Convention whereby the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of our Brotherhood may be celebrated in a fitting manner.

This suggestion is a worthy one and deserves the support of our membership. Although the date of the anniversary is August 12, 1931, almost five years away, it is none to soon to begin to plan for the event.

At that time the Brotherhood will celebrate fifty years of progress. Fifty years of struggling against heavy odds to bring about an organization of carpenters. There are many members of our organization still living who went through that early struggle. One wonders what their thoughts must be when they look back over those years of toil and realize what the fruits of their efforts have been.

The younger men in our organization fail to realize or comprehend what our "old time" members have gone through. They don't appreciate the fact that to these old-timers goes the credit of establishing the foundation upon which the

present structure of the Brotherhood is based. To them the younger men owe their present high standard of living, their high wage, the eight-hour day and many other beneficial features too numerous to mention.

At the present writing the Brotherhood is 45 years of age. Who can remember when carpenters worked 10 to 12 hours a day, six whole days a week? In those days 25 cents an hour was considered good wages. Many men worked for less than that. The first fight was for a nine-hour day. An eight-hour day at that time was just a dream. But it was finally realized, as was also the Saturday half-holiday. Today some of our Locals are enjoying a five day week. The hourly wage scale has constantly increased. But while the wages paid now are well over the 25 cents paid 45 years ago, the purchasing power of the present wage is little more than it was then.

The Brotherhood has made progress since those early days and will continue to make progress in the future. Many things remain to be accomplished. So let us turn our attention toward celebrating the Golden Anniversary of our Brotherhood in a most befitting manner.

Sesqui Exhibit Shows A. F. of L. Activities

THOUSANDS of visitors to the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition are flocking to see the educational exhibit of the American Federation of Labor in the Educational Building. The exhibit describes and typifies the progress and growth of the labor movement in the United States in the last half-century.

Charts showing the various activities of the Federation of Labor, and outlining its various activities at this time for the advancement of the working people, are among the principal features of interest of the exhibit.

Beginning with the labor movement when the late Samuel Gompers first assumed the helm as President of the Federation, its growth and spread in influence is traced to the present moment. In a material degree the exhibit is a monument to the life work of Mr. Gompers in that it traces the growth of the labor movement under his leadership, and the great heritage that has

come to his successor, William Green, as a result of his efforts.

Moving pictures which show buildings, banks and institutions owned by labor organizations, and indicate the far-reaching scope of their work in behalf of their members, and the service which they are rendering, are being shown daily in connection with the exhibit.

Our Immigration

IN nine months of the present fiscal year, which began July 1, 1925, admissions of immigrant aliens to the United States has averaged 23,641 monthly. This is less than the monthly average for the corresponding period of the three previous years.

Admissions in 1925 averaged 24,025 monthly. The 1924 average was 66,581, and that of 1923 was 41,501.

In this year and last the new immigration quota law has operated to hold down immigration. A system of passport vise abroad has prevented more aliens than allowed by quota coming here. The old quota law also restricted immigration, but not as closely as the present one.

Departures of aliens have been at a fair steady pace during the last four years, ranging from 6,500 to slightly more than 8,000 a month.

At the present rate of immigration and emmigration, the United States is adding to its alien population about 17,000 persons a month, or 204,000 a year. This figure would be much higher, were it not for the operation of the quota restriction.

Immigration has a very direct effect on business. A large influx of immigrants would increase the supply of labor, especially unskilled labor, and would have a tendency to reduce wages. With the restriction in force wages have reached and maintained a high level.

Plans to erect a monument in memory of the late Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor for 40 years were discussed at a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the Federation. The committee having the matter in charge will make a detailed report to the next meeting of the Executive Council and collection of funds for the monument will no doubt be undertaken after the next convention of the A. F. of L.

Official Information



GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 United Bank & Trust Co. Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every Local get the correct street address of every member of his Local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office.

Careful attention to the foregoing will assist this Office materially in getting our Journal out promptly and to the parties interested.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their Local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Ask for the Union Label

ARE YOU OUT-OF-DATE

LEADING authorities say: Look Ahead! The practice of building without insulation is coming to an end, now that Celotex has made insulation practical.

People are no longer satisfied with ordinary house construction. For no house can be comfortable all year 'round unless it contains some special insulating material to shut out heat and cold.

Now that Celotex Insulating Lumber has made it *practical* to build insulated houses at little or no extra cost, ordinary construction is fast going out-of-date. Use Celotex to build the kind of modern, comfortable homes people do want.

Naturally the man who has the reputation for building such houses will get the most work and the best jobs.

Easy to apply

Celotex is easy to apply. It is nailed, sawed and put on like wood lumber. Only with less bother—there are no short pieces or odd sizes. Every board is standard size, free from cracks, knot-holes and stain. That saves material. Celotex boards are easy to handle—yet they are stronger in wall sections than wood lumber.

There are many uses for Celotex besides as sheathing and under plaster. You can get some nice remodeling work by featuring Celotex for attic and basement lining to keep houses cool in summer, and warm in winter. It makes a good garage lining, too.

All lumber dealers can supply Celotex. Mail the coupon below for full information about Celotex and handy working drawings in specification book.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mills: New Orleans, La.

Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities

(See telephone books for addresses)

CELOTEX

INSULATING LUMBER

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, Dept. T-29
645 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please send more information about
Celotex and working drawings
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Street.....

City..... State.....

The Carpenter, 9-26

Celotex is used in outside walls as sheathing, replacing wood lumber and eliminating the use of building paper. On inside walls plaster is applied directly to its surface. This eliminates the use of lath. Results: more comfort, greater strength and security, longer life and less upkeep expense.

Celotex Insulating Lumber used as sheathing and insulation in place of wood lumber and building paper. Residence of Mr. W. W. Stull, Fremont, O.



General President In Europe

On instructions of the General Executive Board, General President Hutcherson is in Europe attending a meeting of the Executive Board of the International Union of Woodworkers, of which he is a member. He will also attend the British Trade Union Congress the first week in September as a delegate from the American Federation of Labor, and will return to the General Office this month.

A. F. of L. Convention

The Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Detroit, Mich., and will convene at Graystone Hall on October 4th.

Label Trades Department Convention

The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Detroit, Mich., and will convene on September 30th.

Notice

Secretary A. L. Janner of L. U. No. 1921, Hempstead, Long Island, asks us to advise all carpenters that there is very little work on Long Island, especially in the vicinity of Hempstead. Many members are out of work and future prospects aren't very bright. Give Hempstead, L. I., a wide berth.

* * *

Business Agent Charles C. Wandell of L. U. No. 2261, Fort Myers, Fla., asks us to warn all travelling members that newspaper accounts of large building projects at that place are erroneous and deceiving, as actual conditions are far from being as pictured. Steer clear of Fort Myers, Fla.

* * *

Recording Secretary J. S. Langley of L. U. No. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., asks us to inform all travelling members that working conditions at that place aren't very good, and a large number of carpenters are idle. Steer clear of East St. Louis, Ill.

* * *

Secretary Eugene Kelsey of L. U. No. 1765, Orlando, Fla., advises all members to pay no attention to rumors or newspaper notices that carpenters are needed at that place. There are more carpenters there now than jobs. Steer clear of Orlando, Fla., and vicinity.

Society Must Awaken To Dignity of Labor

"The worker is not an animated instrument of production. His directive and creative faculties must be given gradually increasing scope, not only for his own sake, but in the interest of more efficient production and a larger measure of industrial peace," said Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University in an address on the dignity of the laborer.

"The human dignity of the laborer," the churchman said, "is generally understood as involving his equal rights with all other persons, his equal claim upon the bounty of the earth for a livelihood, his equal right to join with his fellows for the betterment of his economic condition, and his right in a great democracy like ours to seek an industrial status in which he will enjoy an ever-increasing share in determining not only his conditions of employment, but the operation of the industry in which he is engaged.

"This is the next step in the realization of the laborer's human dignity."

How Happiness Can Be Found

Happiness can be found in many ways. Here are a few:

- In doing good.
- In helping others.
- In little courtesies.
- In forming friendships.
- In making others happy.
- In defending the oppressed.
- In protecting the weak.
- In forgiving our enemies.
- In forgetting others shortcomings.
- In ceasing to worry over trifles.
- In doing our duty willingly and cheerfully.
- In facing life with a smile.
- In doing our best at all times regardless of reward.
- In denying ourselves pleasures for others sake.
- In supporting right and justice at all times.
- In doing to others as we wish others to do unto us.

Smile

(By John W. Ziegler.)

Like a house without a dooryard
Like a yard without a flower,
Like a clock without a mainspring
That will never tell the hour.
A thing that sort of makes you feel
A hunger all the while
Oh, the saddest thing that ever was,
Is the face without a smile.

Correspondence



**From Union Label Trades Department
To Organized Labor—Greeting:**

Since November, 1925, the American Federation of Labor and the Union Label Trades Department have been conducting a campaign of education, in which the need for organization of the workers and the use of their power of purchase have been the paramount features. The moving picture, "Labor's Reward," and lectures were the principal features of this campaign.

Recently the Union Label Trades Department invited the organized workers to join in a nation-wide campaign to advance the cause of the workers through the medium of the Union Label, shop card and working button, from August 29th to September 11, 1926.

The underlying thought or principle in this campaign is to bring home to the workers the great need for co-operation through their power of purchase.

It will be noted that Labor Day, September 6th, comes within this period. This is the day upon which the hosts of labor in all parts of the country come together in demonstrations befitting such an occasion, and they should be careful to see that the real spirit of trades unionism prevails.

Give no aid to the "open shoppers" by giving employment to non-unionists directly or indirectly. Encourage and support fair employers by using only union labeled commodities and employ only the members of Organized Labor.

Make September 6th a real Labor Day by using only the products of union labor, purchased from a man with a union card and in a shop which displays a union shop card.

If these suggestions are carried out much will be done, not only to make the coming campaign a success, but better still, a decided increase will be made to the already large army of real trades unionists now enrolled under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

With best wishes, I remain.

Fraternally yours,

John J. Manning, Secy.-Treas.,
Union Label Trades Department.

**From San Francisco District Council of
Carpenters**

Dear Sir and Brother:—

The Policy Committee desires to submit a progressive report upon the situation since the inception of our movement for collective bargaining, commencing on April 1st of this year.

Contrary to all opinion, we are now, in the fourth month of this contest, by actual conditions, much stronger than we were on the date of commencement, April 1st.

For the first time since the early part of 1921 (or prior to the "American" Plan movement of that time), the carpenters of the Bay District are now working as union men on the jobs. We have been able to reach this condition by reason of the loyalty of our members, to the cause for which we stand, viz., union conditions and collective bargaining. This splendid loyalty, as demonstrated by those members who have, without complaint, walked the street in order to establish their rights as free men; as well as that loyalty displayed by the dollar-a-day assessment which has been unhesitatingly paid by so many of our members, is responsible for the wonderful showing made by our organization, as well as the unparalleled achievements so far attained.

The Policy Committee is more than pleased with the results, and at this time desires to express its appreciation for the support rendered by the entire membership; and at the same time to say that, with the undivided support of the membership in the future, we will be able to reduce the assessment by 50 per cent, or making it 50 cents per day, instead of \$1.00 per day. This reduction in our financial requirements comes by reason of the splendid success thus far obtained by our organization; and as our successes multiply, so will our assessments in exact proportion decrease. In other words, our financial burden depends upon the degree of activity and energy we put into this fight.

Briefly speaking, here is the proposition: Some few of our members are

behind and delinquent in the payment of their assessment; and if these members will pay up what they owe, all of us can cut our assessment exactly in half. Therefore the committee submits the following proposition for the information and guidance of our membership: If every member will do his duty now, on and after August 1st the assessments will be reduced to 50 cents per day. If every member who has done his duty and has paid his full obligation, will go after the other member and see to it that he has done likewise, then this reduction is an absolute, guaranteed certainty.

In other words, the committee desires to say that, if the membership generally will take an active interest, and see to it that all members do their fair share, then all of us will be relieved of at least one-half of our financial burden. And, furthermore, if the same activity continues, then, as time progresses and more successes come to us, our financial burden will continue to decrease, just as our union conditions will proceed to increase.

The Policy Committee is happy to find itself in a position, as it is now, whereby it can, by reason of the successes obtained, tell the membership that we do not need as much financial assistance now, as previously required; and at the same time, we desire to assure the membership that, if all members will do their full duty, the time is not far distant when we will once again be able to relieve our financial burdens.

We also desire to state at this time, that our organization has just closed a deal providing for the unlimited supply of rock, sand, gravel, and other materials, and can furnish in any amount required to contractors employing our members, at current market prices.

Again thanking you for your splendid co-operation and assistance, and assuring you of our appreciation for the same, and our desire to serve, we beg to remain,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

Policy Committee.

Bay District Council of Carpenters,
San Francisco, Cal.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 51

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 51 of Shawnee, Okla., has a membership of 14. All true union ladies willing to put their should-

ers to the wheel by the side of our husbands and push to the front with unionism.

We held a social meeting at the Carpenters' Hall July 6, which was well attended. A program of humorous readings was given by one of the carpenter's daughter, little Miss Marguerite Boyd, and selections by an orchestra were much enjoyed. Appetizing refreshments were served.

In a contest Mrs. Ellert George received the prize, a beautiful hand-made quilt. We received \$12.40 from our entertainment. We use this fund for sickness, death and entertainment. We are now planing a picnic for Labor Day.

Our meetings are always pleasant and very interesting.

There are about 75 carpenters here now, and we should have their wives with us. Advice from any member of any Auxiliary would be highly appreciated.

We thank the Locals for helping us to organize and their co-operation in helping us with our good work of making the Union Label stand first.

Mrs. W. E. Addington,
Shawnee, Okla. L. A. No. 51.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 125

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 125 of Ocean City, N. J., is glad to write that we are progressing very nicely. We just had our election of officers and find that we are gaining in membership, and also gaining financially. We were highly honored to have the convention held in Ocean City, and we heard some splendid reports, and we wish these Auxiliaries and all other Auxiliaries every success in their undertakings.

We would be glad to hear from any Auxiliary at any time, as we are always ready to hear from anyone who is willing to write to us.

Amanda Duckworth, R. S.
Ocean City, N. J. L. A. No. 125.

Local Union and Ladies' Auxiliary Hold Joint Installation

On July 6th, L. U. No. 71 and Ladies' Auxiliary No. 99 of Fort Smith, Ark., jointly held their annual installation of officers. The public was invited and the affair was well attended by both members and friends.

Brother J. W. Adams, President of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor

was the principal speaker of the evening. He gave a brief outline of the progress Organized Labor has made in Ft. Smith during the last twenty-five years and congratulated the Local upon its splendid record.

Following the installation ceremony, a basket of flowers was presented to Mrs. R. H. Linder, the retiring President of the Auxiliary, as a token of appreciation for the good work accomplished during her administration.

Several more addresses were made by prominent citizens, after which refreshments were served, and dancing concluded the evening.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of J. V. (Chock) Williams, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. Anyone knowing his



whereabouts kindly communicate with his daughter, Miss Leo Williams, Arbala, Texas.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Alfred M. Moore, who, when last heard from was in Memphis, Tenn. He is now believed to be in St. Louis or vicinity. Anyone knowing his whereabouts kindly communicate with his brother, Earl V. Moore, 5740 Knox St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Our Pin and Button

The lesson that cannot be brought to the attention of our members too often is the wearing of the pin or button of our organization. You believe in Organized Labor. You believe in the Unit-

ed Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Then why not wear its emblem. When you pass a brother on the street you feel a sense of gratification and satisfaction when you see him wear our pin or button on the label of his coat, but you deny him that same pleasure when you do not wear yours. The pride you have in the organization can best be shown by your willingness to let every one know you are a member. Wear our emblem and don't be ashamed of it.

Try

You can't fell trees without some chips.
You can't achieve without some slips.
Unless you try you wonder why
Good Fortune seems to pass you by.
Success is not for those who quail—
She gives her best to those who fail,
And then, with courage twice as great,
Take issue once again with fate,
'Tis better far to risk a fall
Than not attempt to make at all.

—Industrial Peace.

Wife—"If I were to die what would you do?"

Husband—"Oh, the same as you would yourself."

Wife—"You wretch! I've always suspected it."

L. U. No. 1258, Pocatello, Idaho, Celebrates Twentieth Anniversary

On May 11th, L. U. No. 1258, Pocatello, Idaho, celebrated its twentieth anniversary with a basket picnic at Woodlawn Grove. The members and families of other building trades were invited to attend and the affair was enjoyed by over 200 people.

Various games of sports were played and refreshments were served to all by the Local, while a seven piece orchestra furnished music.

President Geo. W. Johnson of L. U. No. 1258 gave a brief talk, outlining the progress of the Local since its organization. Victor Rudine, District Representative of the Painters also spoke.

The committee on arrangements was composed of old-time members, of which Brother John Corbridge, the only remaining charter member was Chairman, and they are to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

DEATH ROLL

JOHN I. STANSBERRY, L. U. No. 1249, Corbin, Ky.



Picture of the members and their families of L. U. No. 1258, Pocatello, Idaho, attending the picnic held in celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the Local,

Chips and Shavings

The biggest failure is the man who is afraid to try.

* * *

Nothing seems so easy as the other fellow's job.

* * *

"Prosperity is the fruit of labor."—Abraham Lincoln.

* * *

It costs less to agree with a fool than to differ with him.

* * *

Don't try to be on both sides of the fence at the same time.

* * *

When you get on the ground floor, avoid doing "dirt" to others.

* * *

"God helps them that help themselves."—Benjamin Franklin.

* * *

Any man can throw a brick, but it takes experience to lay it right.

* * *

Emergencies will come. Develop a good aim and keep your powder dry.

* * *

There is one place we can bear a boil, and smile—on the other fellow's neck.

* * *

Many people are so busy telling the world what is wrong with it they haven't time to improve it.

* * *

It takes years to acquire wisdom, but a man can make a fool of himself between two ticks of a clock.

* * *

Don't forget that Labor Day is labor's legal holiday. Do your part toward celebrating it in a fitting manner.

* * *

Most likely the nickel will be recalled. Well, what's the use of having money around that won't buy anything.

* * *

There is nothing so pitiful as the man who is afraid of things, who is always running away from the facts, from life, from everything.

* * *

It was Josh Billings who said: "Consider the postage stamp, my son. It secures success through the ability to stick

to one thing till it gets there." Stick to your union and you may be sure you'll get there.

* * *

Do your duty as you see it. Don't shirk your responsibilities. There is a certain satisfaction in knowing that by doing your share, you are lightening the burdens of others.

* * *

In spite of all that has been said of the "dignity of labor" it still remains unpopular to some and repulsive to others.

* * *

Just the same Abe Lincoln said: "Capital is the fruit of labor, and could not exist if labor had not first existed. Labor, therefore, deserves much the higher consideration."

* * *

Defend the progress you have made to the last ditch. Don't be persuaded to take a backward step. It was Daniel Webster who said, "God grants liberty only to those who love it; and are always ready to guard and defend it."

* * *

Trade unionism has been endorsed by every person who is awake to the spirit of the age. Through collective action, the workers raise living standards, foster education, uproot ignorance, shorten hours of labor and lengthen life.

* * *

Sam Gompers said, "There is not a wrong against which we fail to protect or seek a remedy; there is not a right to which any of our fellows are entitled, which is not our duty, mission and struggle to attain. So long as there shall remain a wrong unrighted or a right denied, there will be work for the labor movement to do."

* * *

The Industrial Association of San Francisco is on the way to oblivion. Any organization that imports thugs and ex-convicts into a community to act as strike breakers, thereby depriving peaceful law-abiding citizens of the community the right to meet with their employers is bound to suffer a like fate. This is an age of organized industry, both of the employers and employees.

Craft Problems



Common Roof Framing

LESSON III

(By H. H. Siegele.)

There is, perhaps, no roof that is as simple in construction as the flat roof. In fact, there is little about the construction of a flat roof that would come under the head of roof framing. If it were not for the fact that a flat roof often requires roof trusses in order to give it support, the construction would be practically the same as the construction of any floor of a building. All of the first principles of roof framing, however, are involved in constructing a roof truss. But our purpose here is not to enter into this phase of roof framing. We are mentioning roof trusses, because, in the full sense of the word, each pair of rafters of a double-pitch roof constitutes a roof truss. And because this is true,

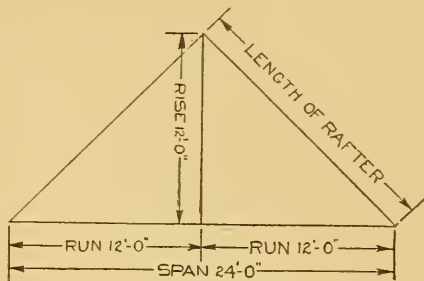


Fig. 11.

such a roof can be called self-supporting. The higher the pitch—or, the steeper the slope of a double-pitch roof, the more strength such a roof will have. An extremely low pitch roof, notwithstanding that every pair of rafters constitutes a roof truss, could hardly be called self-supporting. But this also is a matter that we can not treat here, farther than simply to call attention to it. A one-line drawing of a half-pitch roof is shown by Fig. 11. We are using a span of 24 feet which, of course, makes the run 12 feet, and it being a half-pitch roof, the rise would also have to be 12 feet. A study of this drawing will give the reader a clear idea of what

is meant by the span, the run, the rise and the length of the rafter.

Fig. 12 is a diagram showing what would constitute a full-pitch roof with a 24-foot span. The dotted quarter-cir-

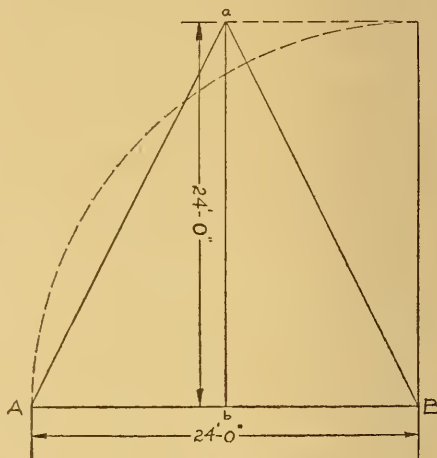


Fig. 12.

cle shows how the full width of the span has been projected in such a manner that the rise, a-b, will be equal to the span, A-B.

A half-pitch roof is shown by Fig. 13. The dotted quarter-circle, shows how the distance between a and b is only half

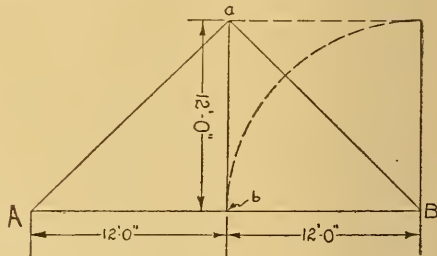


Fig. 13.

the distance between A and B, hence the rule. The rise equals one-half the distance of the span for a half-pitch roof.

We are illustrating, by a similar diagram, Fig. 14, a third-pitch roof, where the distance a-b, or the rise, is equal to one-third of the distance A-B, or the

Span. The span here is shown as divided into three equal spaces of 8 feet each, or 24 feet in all.

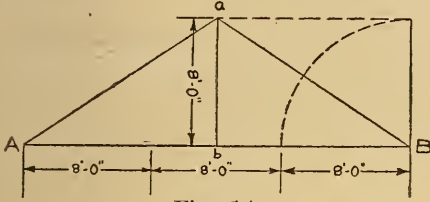


Fig. 14.

Fig. 15 is an illustration of a fourth-pitch roof. Here it will be found that

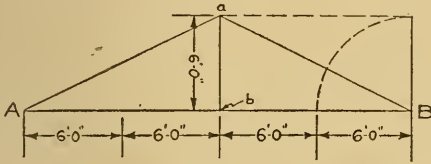


Fig. 15.

the rise, a-b is equal to one-fourth of the span, A-B. By studying these diagrams

carefully, it should not be difficult for anyone to clearly understand the 'whys' and the 'wherefores' of the various pitches used in roof framing.

Frequently this question rises in the mind of the apprentice, and sometimes it is even asked: Are there any other pitches than the half-pitch, the third-pitch or the fourth-pitch? We can well recall when in our younger days that very question rose in our mind. The answer is obvious. There are as many pitches in roof framing as there are slopes to which the rafters can be made to slope. To illustrate this we are offering Fig. 16, where a full-pitch has been divided into 24 different pitches. The illustration is similar to the illustration that we have just studied, excepting that the projections have been made with a three-quarter-circle instead of a quarter-circle, and also, that we are showing 24 different pitches with the one illustration, instead of only one. The distance a-b, or the one-pitch rise, is equal to the distance A-B, or the span.

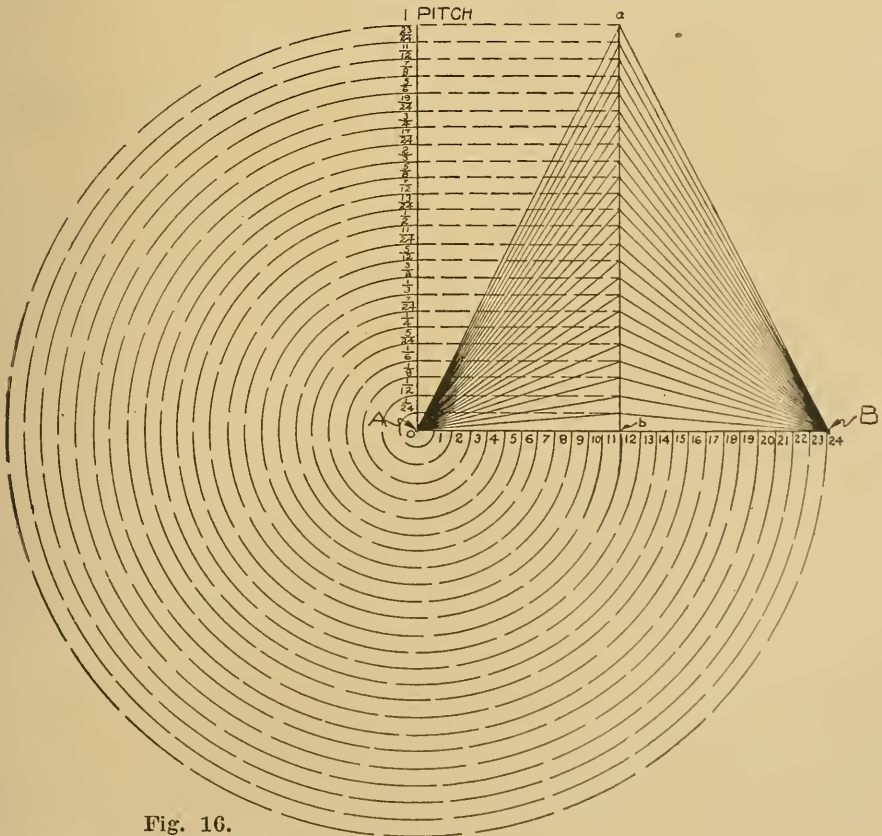


Fig. 16.

To the right of the beginning of each of the dashed three-quarter circles is given in figures the number of feet of the span that have been carried forward in order to determine the rise for each of the pitches shown. These pitches are given in figures directly above the ending of the dashed three-quarter-circles. It can readily be seen that between any two pitches shown in this diagram, an indefinite number of pitches could be placed. The convenience in expressing a half-pitch, a third-pitch or a fourth-pitch, is the principal reason why these pitches are used oftener than other pitches when speaking about roof pitches. "A little less than a half-pitch," or "A little more than a third-pitch," and "A little steeper than a fourth-pitch," are expressions that one often hears, when a pitch other than these three commonly expressed pitches is used.

It is very important that these first-principles of roof framing be thoroughly fixed in the minds of our apprentices. For when we come to specific problems in roof framing, we do not want to have to explain these things in connection with them. From now on we shall confine ourselves entirely to roof framing problems. Having, as we believe, sufficiently covered the preliminary matters concerning roof framing. But while we are waiting for the next lesson to appear, let us see what we can learn about getting the cut for, say, a common rafter. The foot cut, the plumb cut: how to determine the length of the rafter for a gable roof with a 24-foot span. Let us learn all we can about framing. first, a half-pitch roof, then a third-pitch, and a fourth-pitch. If we have time and our interest keeps up, we can take up pitches that come between the pitches just mentioned. The more we learn about these questions, the more interesting will be the next lesson.

Veneering Old Steps (By H. H. Siegele.)

Not so long ago our attention was called to a simple method of veneering old stair steps. At first, we were a little skeptical, but after the method had been thoroughly explained we were satisfied that it was really a successful method of putting a new surface on old worn-out stairs.

Fig. 1 shows a section of the first step of a stairs which is to be covered

with veneering. The veneering, in this case, is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch oak flooring. The dotted line shows where the nosing is to be

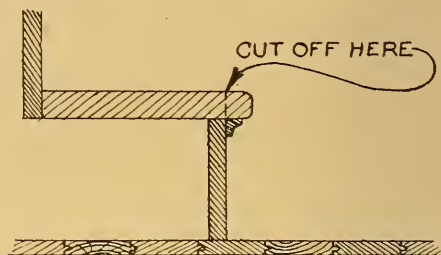


Fig. 1.

cut off before the veneering is put into place. Fig. 2 shows the same layout with the veneering in place. It will be noticed here that a new floor has been laid—this usually is necessary about the time the stairs needs renewing. The

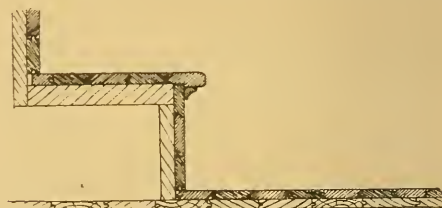


Fig. 2.

floor laid up to the first riser, the man doing the work simply covers the old riser with the same kind of flooring that he used for the floor. The last board of the riser is ripped off in such a manner

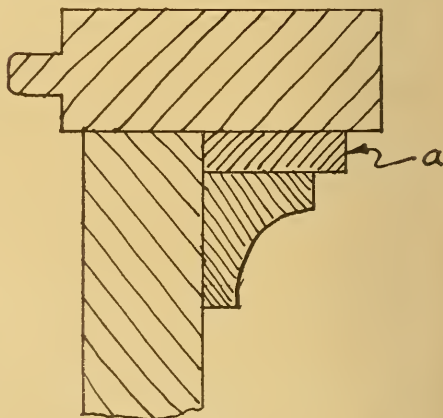


Fig. 3.

that the nosing piece will rest tightly onto it, as shown by the drawing. Then the nosing piece is nailed into place and

the tread covered with flooring. The rest of the steps are covered in the same way.

Fig. 3 shows a detail of how the nosing can be made out of a piece of flooring, by placing a fillet, marked a, between the nosing board and the cove. We are showing it with square corners, but if it is desired to have round corners on the nosing this can easily be done by rounding the corners before the nosing is put down.

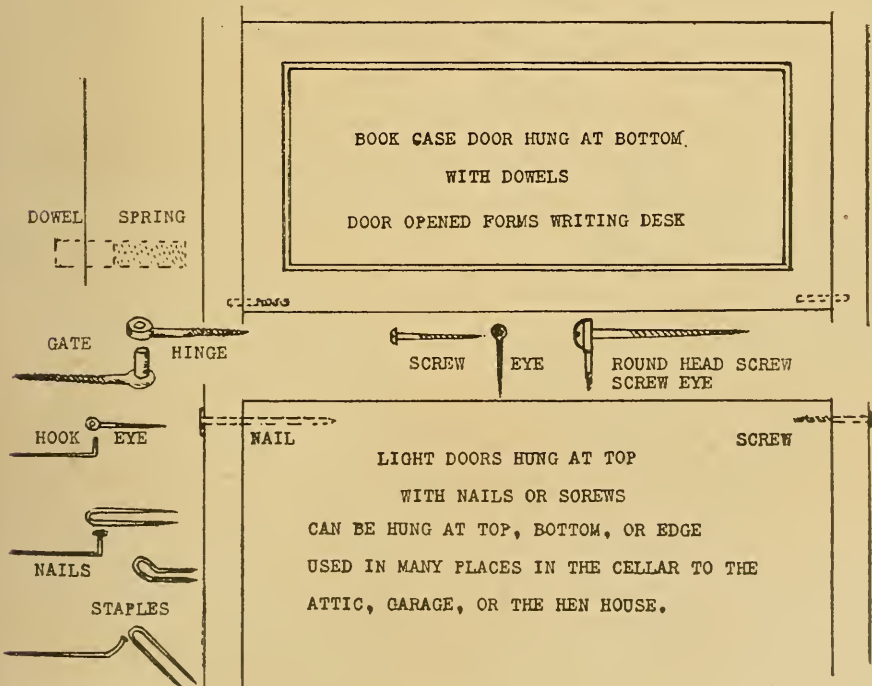
Hinges

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

The first hinge used was possibly much like our common gate hinge of today and was driven like a nail instead of the lag screw style of today. Then later, strap hinges were the main style and were used for ages for the wide

Hinges are turned out these days by the thousands—all sizes, shapes and designs. When a boy I built a combination book case and writing desk with large drawers below, but when hinging the writing desk door to open down and from the place to write on, I realized all ordinary hinges for such purposes were more or less in the way so I took dowels as illustrated. It could have been made perfectly solid at both ends by putting it together when the book case was under construction, but thinking I might want to take it out some time you will note I put a spring back of one of the dowels. For a cheap, temporary job nails would do just as well.

There are many places in light work where a screw and screw eye or a brad and staple, often bent to suit the occasion, are handier for a hinge than anything you can find on the market.



doors of churches and other public buildings. In the early days everything had to be made by hand. It is only in the last few years that machinery has played such an active part in the manufacture of hardware, until we have now the loose pin butt.

Once in remodeling an old home, in days of outside blinds, I had quite a job. The blinds had been neglected. They were in such condition that they needed attention all over the house. The owner said, "Take off all that old hardware and get some good kind and fix them up

right; the old style hinges and catches are no good anyway." I wondered as I was going to the hardware store just what kind I would get. To tell the truth I had never seen any other kind of hinges for outside blinds, and to my surprise it seemed no one else ever had either, so the old style had to be used.

Any brother knowing of any kind of hinges or catches for outside blinds, please let me know.

Lumber

(By L. Perth, L. U. No. 10.)

(Continued from preceding issue.)

Sawing

The manner in which logs are sawed has a great deal to do with the quality of lumber. There are two common ways of sawing logs:

1. Bastard or plain sawing and
2. Quarter or rift sawing.

In "bastard sawing" the saw cuts are parallel to the diameter of the tree and nearly parallel to the layers of annual growth. In this method of sawing the log is first reduced to a rectangular beam

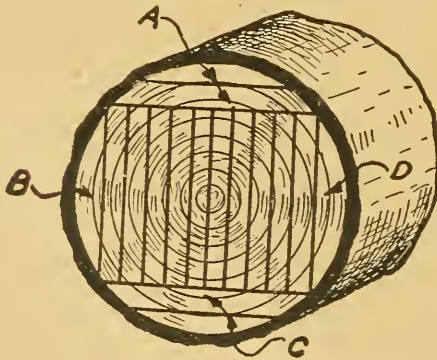


FIG. 5.

by sawing off the boards, A, B, C and D, Fig. 5. The boards, then, are being cut parallel to its squared sides. This is the cheapest way to saw logs, since it does not consume much time and there is very little waste.

Bastard sawing produces "flat-grained" lumber and this is the reason why this method is sometimes also called "flat sawing."

The term "quarter sawing" indicates that the log is cut into "quarters" on the lines EF and GH before being reduced to boards.

In Fig. 6 are shown four methods of cutting the boards from the "quarters."

The best results are obtained when the saw cuts are as nearly as possible at right angles to the annual rings, or parallel to the medullary rays as shown in quadrants "a" and "b." This method, while producing truly quarter sawed

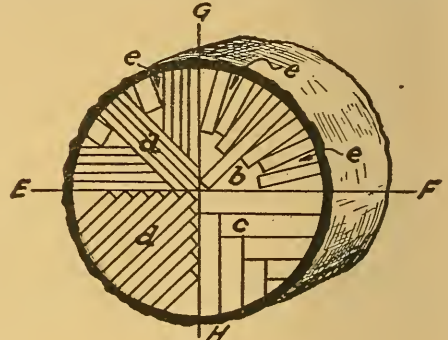
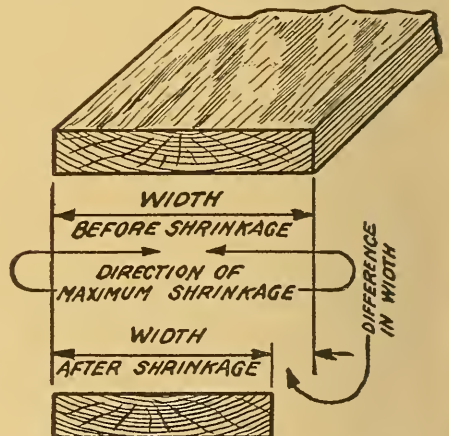


FIG. 6

boards is rather wasteful as to time and material, since it necessitates to turn the log on the saw carriage after sawing each board and a wedge of wood "e" is wasted for each board cut.

The common and most economical way of quarter sawing is shown in quadrant "d." While there is practically no waste, the boards sawed by this



BASTARD SAWED.

FIG. 7.

method will not present as rich an effect, since only a small number of boards will be cut truly parallel to the medullary rays.

Quarter sawed material usually has a very handsome appearance, since the saw-cuts being nearly parallel to the medullary rays expose the high colored "flakes" or "patches" such as the "silver grain" that gives so much beauty to

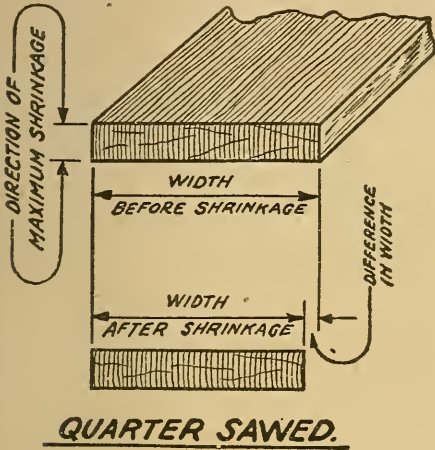


FIG. 8.

"quartered" oak used for furniture and interior finish. Oak and mahogany are the species most commonly quarter sawed for the sake of beauty of grain.

The value of quarter sawing, however, does not consist merely in rendering an attractive appearance to the material, but it was found that quartered

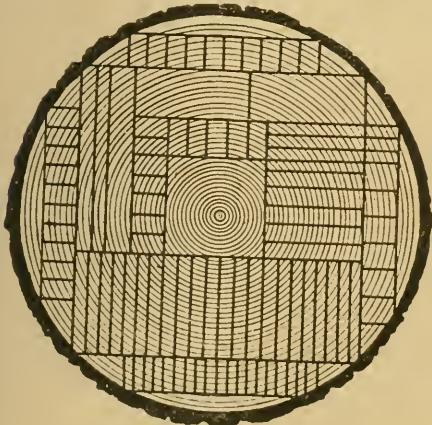


FIG. 9.

lumber is much stronger, wears longer and holds its shape better than bastard sawed stock. The reason for this is that the board shrinks in the direction parallel to the layers of annual growth; therefore when sawed at right angles to

the annual rings the shrinkage is normal to the surface of the board and accordingly, the possibility of warping is rather slight. This condition is illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8. Of two boards having the same dimensions one quarter sawed, the other bastard sawed, the quarter sawed piece will shrink in width about one-fourth of the total shrinkage of the one that was bastard sawed.

Fig. 9 shows a method different from bastard and quarter sawing, that enables to obtain the greatest amount of vertical grain and Fig. 10 gives a clear idea of how a log is being reduced to boards by both methods; quarter and bastard sawing.

(To Be Continued.)

A Chance For An Argument

(By H. H. Siegle.)

Even though we except that somebody will take issue with us on this question, we still maintain that we are right; which we intend to prove by comparing the two illustrations appearing herewith.

Fig. 1 shows a stake driving straight down into the ground with a brace nailed to it. The two heavy dots represent two nails, which is one more than is usually used for nailing braces to stakes. We contend that this method of driving stakes is not the best, especially

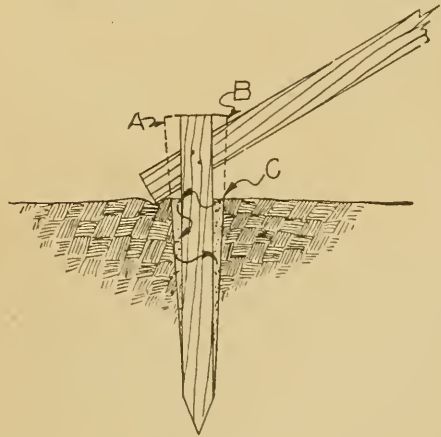


Fig. 1.

where the ground is rather loose or wet. In case of a pulling or a pushing force coming from the brace nailed to the stake, the tendency is that the stake will work back and forth as shown by dotted lines and pointed out at A and at B. A few pulls and a few pushes from the

brace would soon make the stake unreliable, so far as holding anything in place is concerned. The ground would be forced one way, then the other until the stake would have an air-space on either side, such as we are pointing out with the arrows at C. Fig. 2 shows a

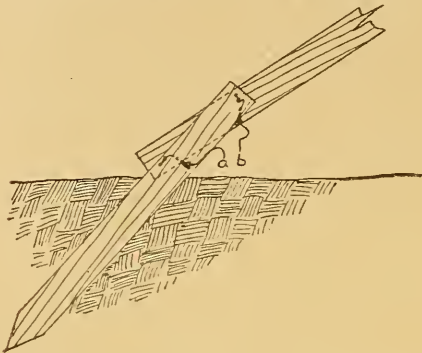


Fig. 2.

better method. Here the stake is driven almost at the angle of the brace, which is nailed to the stake as indicated by the heavy dots at a and b. The leverage between the nails at a and the nails at b, is sufficient to prevent shearing, thus the force coming from the brace, either pulls or pushes almost directly in line with the direction in which the stake has been driven. This method of fastening braces to stakes is far superior to the method shown by Fig. 1; especially in wet or loose ground. Good judgment, of course, is necessary in using this method—the rule, however, is to drive the stake as nearly as practical in the direction of the force brought to bear on it by the brace.

Nailing Again

(By H. H. Siegele.)

"'The Last Rose of Summer'—there's a nail—and I've just filed my saw." What carpenter has not used these very words when he was cutting out a plate for a door or some other opening and struck a nail with a just-filed-saw? And how many of my readers have ever stopped to think that such nail-hitting is unnecessary—some of them have, I am sure. Here is the remedy: Toe-nail the studding into the plate from the edges, rather than from the sides. A side view of edge-toe-nailing is shown in Fig. 1 above A; while an edge view of the same method is shown above B. A saw kerf on either side of the studding running through the plate is pointed out

by indicators. The dotted lines show the location of the nails, from which it can readily be seen how safe it is to cut a plate on either side of a studding with-

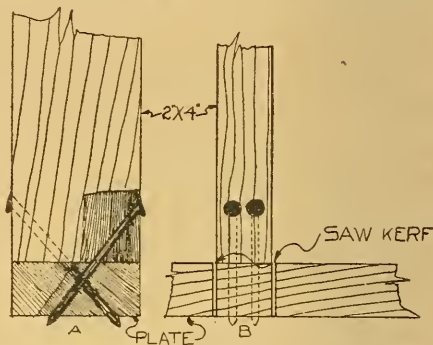


Fig. 1.

out danger of hitting a nail, when this method of nailing is employed.

The common way of toe-nailing studding into the plate, is shown by Fig. 2. To the left is shown the side of a studding, and how the nails are driven into it—to the right we have an edge-view.

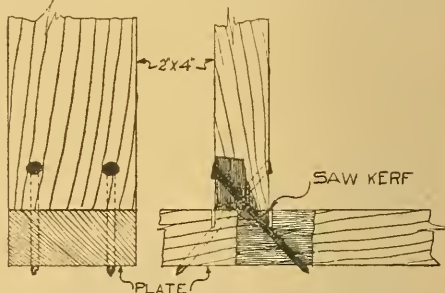


Fig. 2.

This view shows very clearly, by referring to the saw kerfs, how impossible it is to cut the plate in line with the side of the studding and not encounter with the proverbial "nail;" which always means refiling the saw.

By forming the habit of toe-nailing all studding as illustrated in Fig. 1, the nail-hitting with a saw can be reduced to a minimum. This method of toe-nailing is not new, but it is also not commonly used by carpenters.

Figuring Board Measure

There appears to be a great deal of confusion and misunderstanding about the simple problem of figuring board measure. The formula given below is accurate for rectangulars, and an easy one to remember. Please publish it for the benefit of our readers.

inches inches feet
thickness x width x length divided by
12 equals board feet.

Ex. 1. $2'' \times 6'' \times 12' 0''$ divided by 12
equals 12 feet board measure.

Ex. 2. $6'' \times 8'' \times 16' 0''$ divided by 12
equals 64 feet board measure.

Ex. 3. $3'' \times 12'' \times 15' 0''$ divided by 12
equals 45 feet board measure.

Swan T. Olson,

Wollaston, Mass.

L. U. No. 40.

Reply To Brother L. Perth.

In the July issue of "The Carpenter" Brother L. Perth says that Brother Bergerson cannot multiply feet by inches. I will say that he certainly can, as I have been doing it for thirty years and have always found it correct. As for a simpler method for board measure I will say that this way is simpler than Brother L. Perth's. For example we will change the timber size from $3'' \times 8'' \times 20'$ to $3'' \times 7'' \times 20'$.

Brother Perth: $3'' \times 7''$ equals 21 divided by 12 equals $1\frac{3}{4}$ x 20 equals 35 square feet.

My Plan: 3×7 equals 21 x 20 equals 420 divided by 12 equals 35 square feet.

It is much simpler to use whole numbers than to use fractions.

So I will use L. Perth's words, "Let the audience be the judge."

Thank you in advance. I remain,

P. Brown,

Plainfield, N. J.

L. U. No. 155.

Quick Methods of Figuring

A very quick and accurate way to find the board feet of lumber is by the following method:

Inches x inches x inches divided by 144 equals board feet, thus: $3'' \times 8'' \times 20''$ equals 3 1-3 feet.

Inches x inches x feet divided by 12 equals board feet, thus: $3'' \times 8'' \times 20'$ equals 40 feet.

Inches x feet x feet divided by 0 equals board feet, thus: $3'' \times 8' \times 20'$ equals 480 feet.

Feet x feet x feet x 12 equals board feet, thus: $3' \times 8' \times 20'$ equals 5,760 feet.

To find the area of a common pitch roof multiply the length by the width by two, thus: $30' \times 18'$ equals $540' \times 2$ equals 1,080 square feet.

The area of a gable equals the width of the building multiplied by half the height of the roof, thus: $30' \times 10'$ equals 30×5 equals 150 square feet.

The area of a circle equals the radius multiplied by 3.1416 or about 3 1-7. Thus a circle 10' in diameter equals about 15 5-7 square feet, or 15.7080 square feet.

The milling waste on matched stock is determined by multiplying the width of board by 2, making the product thus obtained, the denominator, with one as the numerator, thus: A $2\frac{1}{2}''$ face equals $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ equals 5 equals 1-5 for waste. A 3" face would equal 1-6, etc.

The length of a rafter is obtained by finding the square root of the sum of the square of the angles, thus: $6'—8''$ equals 10'; worked $6' \times 6'$ equals 36'; $8' \times 8'$ equals 64 plus 36 equals 100 divided by 10 equals 10'.

The length of a rafter is from the plate notch to the tip of the rafter. The exact plate and ridge cuts are obtained by working the square on a line placed from the notch or plate plumb to the tip of rafter.

The length of hip rafter equals the square root of the sum of the common rafter square and the sum of the square of the distance from the end of the ridge to the outside of plate. Thus, a building 30' wide with a 1-3 pitch would equal $10'—15'$ equals 18'.027" or $18'—1-3''$ rafter.

The hip would equal 18'.027"—18'.027" or the square root 23'.431", or $23'—5 1-6''$, with a run of 21'.213" or $21'—2 5-8''$.

The length of hip and square work would be from the plate notch to rafter tip, as on common rafter.

The length of jacks are obtained by the square root of common rafter ratio to the square of the hip, or by dividing the common rafter into as many equal parts as there are jacks to be used, each spacing on rafter being the length of respective jack. The rise and run cuts being the same as common rafter cuts. The valley rafters are obtained as hips are.

I am greatly interested in our Craft Problems, and wish to congratulate the boys on their fine work.

No other trade to my knowledge, has such a fine, enthusiastic class of craftsmen as the carpenters have, and I feel proud to be a member of the best Brotherhood I know of, the U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Peter A. Reilly,

Boston, Mass.

L. U. No. 40.



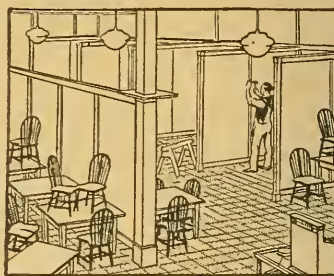
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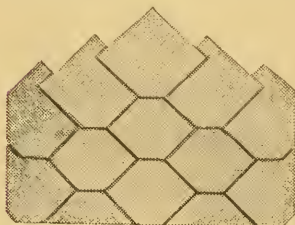
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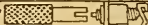
Four big nail pockets. Double cloth at the front.
Three pockets in one on the bib. Patented safety rule pocket.
bib. Safety watch pocket. High back protects clothing.
Memo book pocket. Pencil 2 side hammer straps.
pocket. Chisel or putty knife
Two big front pockets. pocket.

Mail your order to our nearest factory if your local Headlight Dealer cannot supply you.

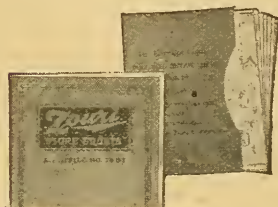
LARNED, CARTER & CO.
DETROIT, ST. LOUIS, SAN FRANCISCO.
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New York Offices: 5-7-9 Union Sq.
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World's Greatest Overall Makers



zouri key-set store front construction  *zouri key-set store front construction*

Exclusive construction features make Zouri Store Fronts safe, easy and profitable for the contractor to sell and install. When, in addition, you are assured the kind of service the largest body of distributors in the field can give, you have every reason to favor Zouri, the only Key-Set Store Front.

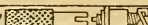


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Floor Surfacing Pays Big Profits



Many carpenters, young, middle aged, and older, whom we started in the Floor Surfacing business with American Universal Floor Surfacing Machines make from \$25.00 to \$40.00 and more per day and get all the business they can handle.

They are men who have been carrying a tool box—like you. They wanted a chance to "get somewhere", to make real money, to be their own bosses and to build a future for themselves and their families. They saw that chance in the Floor Surfacing game and grabbed it.

All of this is easily done with an

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Every old floor must be surfaced; every new floor needs resurfacing. There is surfacing work to be done in every new and old business or residence building in your town. Think man, what that means! Have you energy and "get-up" enough to go out and get the work that is waiting for you on every hand?

We can help you get into a line that is not overcrowded, that is easy to manage and operate, easy to build and enlarge; a business that requires very little money, almost no operating expense and one that can be made to pay big, handsome profits from the very first day you start.

WRITE NOW FOR PARTICULARS. Send your name and address to us today with just a note saying, "Tell me how I can get into the floor surfacing business." We'll send you full information about the wonderful opportunity open to you. We'll tell you all about the American Universal Machine, what it does, how it works, what it costs, and give you letters, facts and figures that will cause you to do some tall thinking. Do it right now before you lay this book aside.

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PLASTERGON Solid Wood Fibre Wall Board has many distinct and varied uses, such as walls, ceilings, partitions, window displays, etc.

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Send in your plans and our Engineer will lay out detailed heating specifications. No charge—no obligation.

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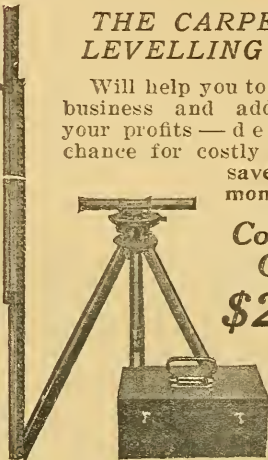
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It's strong points are that it will not crack or buckle or peel, and lays flat and stays flat. Requires no white lead bedding and can be painted to harmonize with the color scheme of the house it covers.

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Architect:
D. C. Bennett

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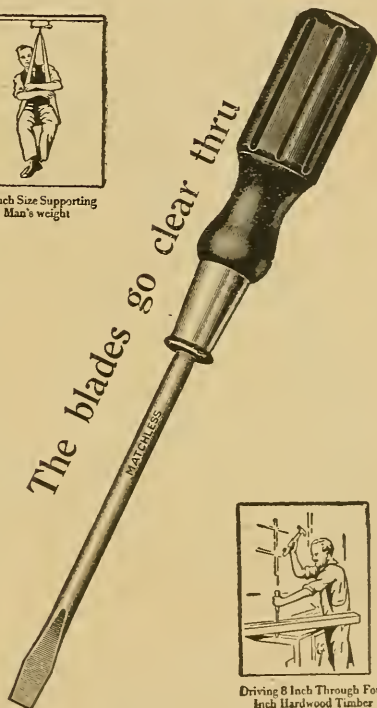
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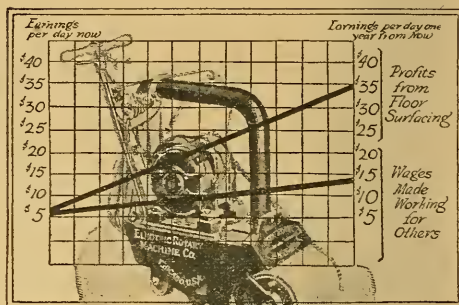
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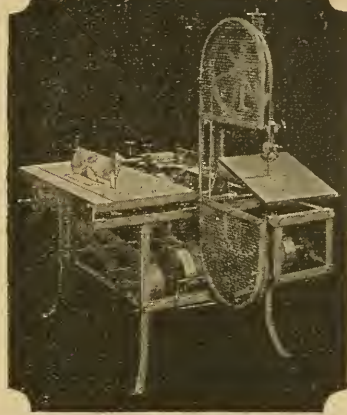
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\$290
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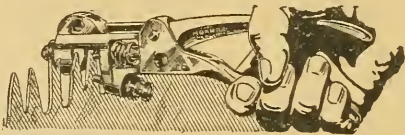
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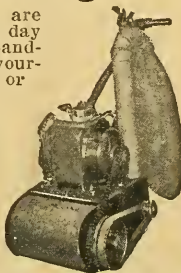
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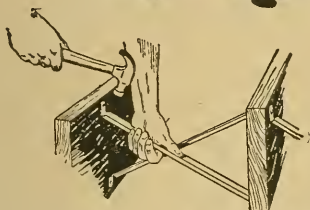
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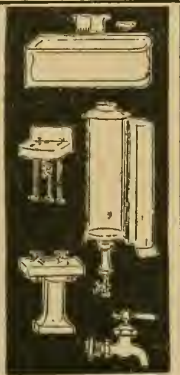
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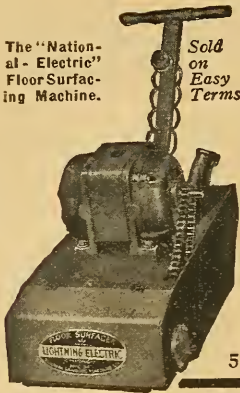
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Sold on Easy Terms



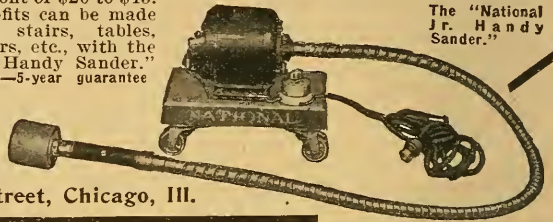
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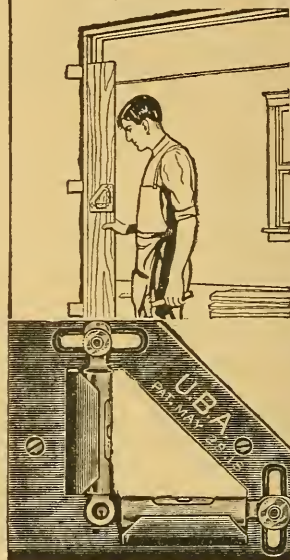
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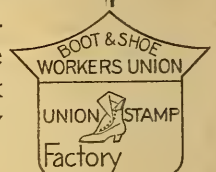
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Ball bearings
throughout.
With or without
Jointer.

"Handy Hutch" is the newest, biggest and best little time and money saver you ever set eyes upon. Guaranteed.

EASY TO USE

The 1/2 H. P. dust-proof motor which operates "Handy Hutch" can be run from any electric light socket. The 21"x31" cast iron table top can be raised and lowered easily. The 4" or 6" jointer, when at-

Send name and address Today for full information.

HUTCHINSON MFG. CO.

Dept. C.

Norristown, Pa.

This Level
sells for

\$7⁰⁰

Let Your Next Level be an EMPIRE

That is the one way to free yourself from level trouble. The EMPIRE Aluminum with the interchangeable vial cases is the best made and most dependably accurate level made. Also, the level cases are removable so

that if you break a glass you can repair it yourself by merely putting in a new case. There are many other types of levels in the EMPIRE line—both wood and aluminum. See your dealer or write for a catalog.

No. 1E six glass
level with inter-
changeable vials.

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.



Big Saving

ON GUARANTEED

Plumbing

Heating and

Water Works Supplies

Bath Room Outfits

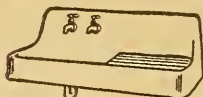
\$58²⁵ up. For 38 years KAROL has sold products of the finest material and workmanship. We guarantee everything we sell.



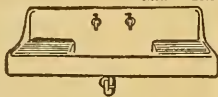
Our
Peerless
Outfit
Complete
\$114.

Less Shower
Equipment.
A Big Seller at
a Big Saving

INDIVIDUAL
PRICES
Bath Tub \$64.50
Lavatory - 30.00
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RIGHT OR LEFT SIDE
Porcelain Enameled 42 in.
Apron Sink with
Faucets and trap. Complete
\$30.70
OTHER SIZES UP TO 52 IN.



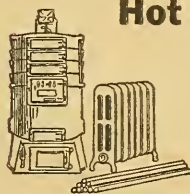
DOUBLE DRAIN BOARD
62 in. Apron Sink Porcelain
Enameled, with trap and
Comb. Swing Spout Faucet
and soap dish **\$55**

Compare Our Prices with Others

Hot Water Boilers

700 FT. RATING

\$71¹⁵

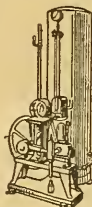


Full line of Hot Water and
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Pipes, Radiators and Fittings.

SEND FOR COMPLETE
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Electric
Automatic
WATER
SYSTEM

\$87⁵⁰



42 GAL. TANK OUTFIT

Complete—nothing else necessary—works continuous without attention.

B. KAROL & SONS CO.

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CHICAGO

A Cylinder Cutter Head For Fast Jointing

This device is especially desirable for jointing and running light mouldings on saw mandrels.



Huthier Bros. Cutter
Head.

The knives are set with the use of a headless set screw. Flanged side plates strengthen the head and keep knives from twisting while being set. Hexagonal head machine bolts securely fasten the knives.

Huthier Bros. Saw Manufacturing Co.

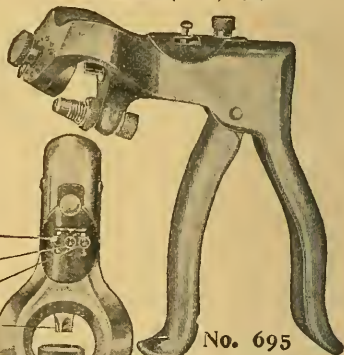
Makers of Better Saws
for More than 50 Years
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Write for catalog No. 46
showing a complete line of
Huthier Saws including cutter
heads and dado heads.

The Last Word in Saw Sets STEARNS "Pistol Grip" SAW SET with Oscillating Plunger

Patented April 8, 1924



A
B
C
A

No. 695

This is the only Saw Set on the market having an oscillating plunger which enables the user to set the plunger to the pitch of the tooth, so that when setting a saw the plunger comes in contact with the tooth at the proper angle and does not interfere with any other, either ahead or back of the one being set. It is, therefore, the only Saw Set which makes it possible to set the teeth on both sides alike, thereby clearing the saw equally on both sides and preventing it from cutting or running to one side, as the carpenter usually calls it.

Hardened Anvil and Plunger. Finely tempered Steel Springs. Nickelplated Finish. Packed one in a box with Direction Sheet. Learn how to keep your saws in perfect condition by sending now for circular and price of this new saw tool.

E. C. STEARNS & CO. SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

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CARPENTERS

IN YOUR SPARE TIME

INCREASE YOUR EARNINGS
BY INSTALLING

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP

This Fall you can make more real money than ever before by installing Allmetal Weatherstrip.

The work is simple and our book of instructions enables you to install a job perfectly.

You do not have to be our agent. We will sell you the material cut to size required for the job, and loan you the tools necessary to install it.

A trial order for one door or window will demonstrate the superior quality of Allmetal Weatherstrip and our unequalled shipping service.

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ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.,
227 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

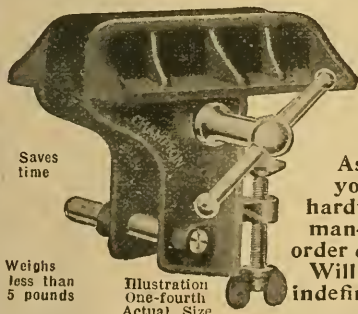
Gentlemen:—Without obligation, please send me samples and literature.

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City State.....

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Saves
time

Weights
less than
5 pounds

Illustration
One-fourth
Actual Size

Ask
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hardware
man—or
order direct.
Will last
indefinitely.

Get this practical Woodworkers Vise. Weighs less. 5 pounds, easily carried in carpenters kit, always handy on the job. Will fasten on anything from $\frac{1}{8}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Makes work easier; saves money. Fastened to a saw horse it's just the thing for holding sash or doors—grips

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CHAMPION HARDWARE COMPANY
GENEVA, OHIO



Fastens to a
saw horse.



Try a real hammer

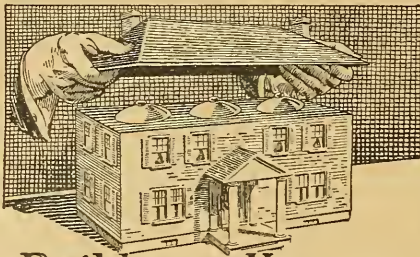
After you've tired the old right arm swinging some other hammer for hours on the job—pick up a Cheney and see what a different "hang" it has.

A Cheney's clear second-growth hickory handle with its "Never-Slip" grip never cramps your fingers—it's tailor-made to fit the hand. A Cheney's tool steel head, with its ends separately tempered, strikes the work exactly right with all its weight just where it belongs.

But just try a Cheney once. Your first swing will convince you it's a world-beater.

116





Build your House like a Fireless Cooker

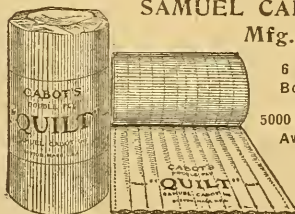
A fireless cooker keeps hot because it holds the heat. It cooks the food with only a fraction of the heat required in a stove, because the heat in the cooker cannot escape.

Cabot's Insulating "Quilt"

keeps the whole house warm in the same way. It insulates the house as the cooker is insulated and prevents the heat of the heater from escaping through the walls and roof. It saves coal enough to pay for itself in two hard winters, besides keeping the house warm and comfortable for all time, and reducing doctor's bills.

"Build Warm Houses
It is Cheaper Than Heating Cold Ones"

Sample of Quilt sent free



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5000 Bloomingdale Ave., Chicago.
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I have made Drafting so simple to learn, that any fellow with common schooling can now master it quickly and easily at home in spare time! I will send you 3 interesting lessons free to show you that you can become an Expert Draftsman. At the same time I will tell you all about the wonderful opportunities and big salaries open to Draftsmen. There's a big demand for men who know Drafting from beginning to end, at \$60 to \$125 a week.

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If you're earning less than \$40 a week, go into Drafting. You can learn by my new job-method in a few months. Free Job Service has provided thousands of Jobs for both Students and Graduates. Here is your opportunity to get into easy, pleasant work, where you are in line for promotion, and where salaries are BIG. Send Today! For 3 free lessons, catalog, money-back guarantee, Job Service Information, etc.

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Outfit
Given
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Full size,
high grade
instru-
ments.
Triangle,
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etc.—ev-
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you need—
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*The Oldest Houses
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Good wood construction—which means good lumber, plus good nails, plus a competent carpenter—is the most economical, durable and satisfactory type of home construction.

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Thousands of salesmen of substitute materials and hundreds of thousands of advertising dollars are talking against wood.

Send for literature and get the facts to offset argument.

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These free books get the orders. 40 pages of interesting flooring facts.

Oak Flooring Jobs Will Make More Money for You

Call on prospects in your neighborhood, and take a copy of "The Story of Oak Floors" with you. Hundreds of homes need to be "toned-up" by laying Oak right over old worn floors. You can easily show the housewife what a saving there will be in housework with clean, bright Oak floors, how sanitary they are, permanent, and beautiful. Everything in the house will look better, newer, more up-to-date.

Oak Flooring is Not Expensive

The cost will be less per room than many articles of furniture. Quote cost by the room, not by the 1000 feet, and the figure will surprise your prospects. Any local lumber dealer will be glad to give you samples and prices of different grades. Figure the cost of laying yourself, and go after this profitable business.

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Wm. J. Benko of New Brunswick, N. J., got 6 jobs by distributing 10 books. You can do it, too. Mail this coupon for copies of this illustrated 24 page book, showing flooring finishes in color; and for other free literature telling you about measurements, standard grades, how to handle, lay, nail, scrape, and finish Oak floors.

OAK FLOORING BUREAU

851 Hearst Bldg., Chicago

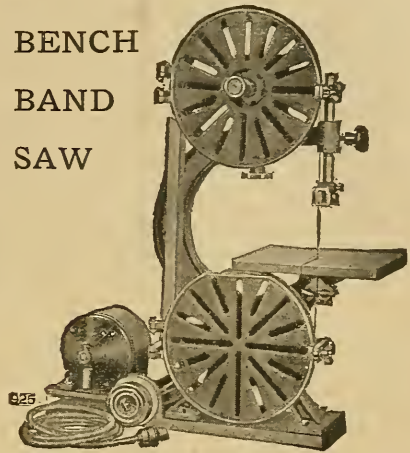
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BENCH BAND SAW



Fully equipped with motor, switch, cord and plug for lamp socket.

Height, 26". Length, 26". Wheels, 12". Weight complete, 240 lbs. Furnished also for belt drive and with or without wheel guards. This is one of the many machines for the carpenter shop made by

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.

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Get into the Floor Surfacing Business While the Field Is Fresh

\$40 to \$50 a day easily earned with an AUTOMATIC—



the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication — SKF Ball bearings — Whitney Silent Chain — Roller Pressure Regulator — ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today—Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial.

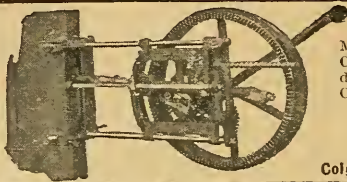
A YEAR TO PAY

The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.

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Big Money For Carpenters

MAKE \$50 TO \$100 A WEEK demonstrating and selling Champion Mortiser. Makes a mortise any size, any shape, any depth—quicker, easier and better. Mortise 8 to 10 doors an hour. Carpenters, contractors, and woodworking shops buy on sight.

Why work hard for wages. Let your carpenter experience help you earn real money. Write today for agents' proposition.

Colgan Machinery & Supply Co., 309 Hayden Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

Taintor Positive Saw Sets

have Set the Standard and Set the Saws for over a Quarter Century. Are they setting Your saws?

If not, talk it over with your Hardware Dealer.

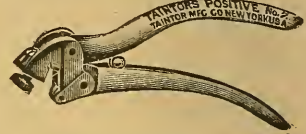
TWO STYLES, REGULAR No. 7, and No. 7 1/2 WITH DOUBLE PLUNGER

Send for Book: "Care of Saws." Free to members of the Brotherhood.

Taintor Mfg. Co.

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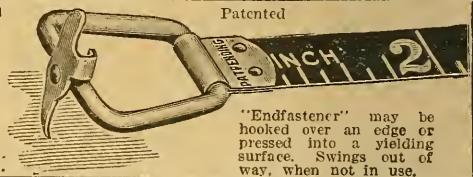
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"Home" and "Okeh" can now be supplied with the new "End-Fastener"

a great, patented improvement. Ask your dealer for a demonstration.

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"Endfastener" may be hooked over an edge or pressed into a yielding surface. Swings out of way, when not in use.

The "INTERLOX" Thinks

Don't use a stick or guess at a measurement. Quick, accurate, durable and rustproof. Use it once and you will never work without it. Write today for liberal selling inducements to mechanics.

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Invented by a Brotherhood Man

The famous

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gives both inside and outside measurements instantly.

BUY DIRECT SAVE HALF



GRADE A
QUALITY
GOODS
at WHOLESALE



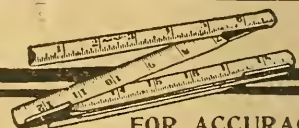
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Any handy man can install his own plumbing and heating by our new, easy method. Free installing plans show you how. You save waste and high labor cost with our cut-to-fit system. Fifty years of economy service to home owners, farmers, builders and mechanics. Million dollar plants behind our guarantee. FREE BOOK shows everything in plumbing and heating fixtures and supplies. Write today for copy.

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Carpenters' folding rules, Steel Tapes, Glaziers' Rules, Straight Edges, Special scales. Guaranteed quality and always moderate prices. "AMERICAN RULES measure the World".

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Free Instruction Book

How to select—test and care for

CONVERTIBLE
LEVELS

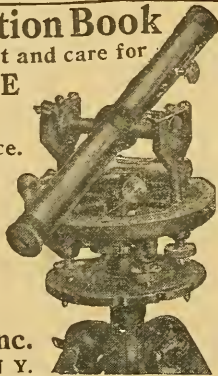
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In Ordering These Goods Send all Orders and Make all Remittances Payable to

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SAW It Is
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To Buy A
Good File To
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NICHOLSON Slim
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Special tempered steel
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Made in all required
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Every Purpose!



"I Didn't Know the Boss Was Watching Me"

"A LITTLE while ago I decided that I was going to make something of myself, so I enrolled with the International Correspondence Schools.

"The men in the shop knew I was taking the course because I used to study during the lunch hour when I had a little spare time.

"But I didn't dream the Boss had heard about it until one day he called me into his office.

"'You may not know it,' he said, 'but I've been watching your work ever since the I. C. S. wrote me that you were taking up a home-study course. It's made you a more valuable man to this business and I'm glad to tell you that I'm going to raise your salary \$15 a week. Keep it up and you'll get another increase soon. We need more trained men in this business!'"

What Does the Boss Think of You?

He's watching you more closely than you may imagine and he's constantly forming his impression of the kind of man you are, or want to be.

Show him that you are sincerely trying to get ahead by taking up a home-study course with the International Correspondence Schools. It is the one best way to deserve a better position and a larger salary.

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Explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject, before which I mark X.

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Occupation..... Business.....
& Employer..... Address.....
Street and No.....

City..... State.....
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PEERLESS CARPENTER'S LEVEL No. 440

6 Glasses



26 inch, \$5.10

30 inch, \$5.30

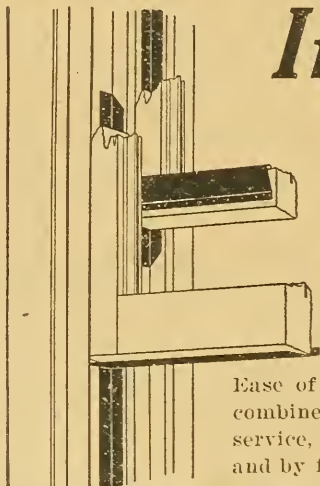
Postage Prepaid.

Made of White Pine, Fully Brass Bound.

All Carpenter's Levels furnished in 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch lengths.

THE PEERLESS LEVEL & TOOL CO.
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Does \$4⁰⁰ an Hour Interest You?



Then Become One of Our Representatives in the Sale and
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ABC Weatherstrips

Ease of installation (no grooving or removing of the sash) combined with the utmost in quality, workmanship, and service, have made ABC Weatherstrips the fastest selling and by far the most economical weatherstrips on the market.

LET \$1⁰⁰ EARN \$4⁰⁰ AN HOUR FOR YOU

Send us \$1⁰⁰ and we will forward you at once, complete material for

ONE DOUBLE HUNG WINDOW

including all directions needed for installation.

We make this special offer because we want you to convince yourself how easily ABC Weatherstrips are installed and how readily they appeal to all who see them. *ABC Weatherstrips sell themselves!*

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I enclose \$1.00 for which please send by parcel post prepaid, the ABC Weatherstrip material needed for one double hung window, with directions for installation.

Name

P. O. State.....

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PIPELESS FURNACE**

3 Tons Heats 8 Rooms

"My furnace has been in use for 3 years and our eight room house is always warm, including floors. I used 3 tons of hard coal last winter to heat our eight room house. You can use anything that

2 1/2 Tons Heats 5 Rooms

"No heater compares with the Bulldog. I burned 2 1/2 tons of coal last winter and heated 5 rooms, and bath." W. Geary, Gloucester, Mass.

Fuel Saved Pays for Furnace

"This is the second winter I have used the Bulldog and the savings in my coal bills have paid for my furnace!" Milton E. Spain, Casey, Ia.

will burn in the Bulldog. We often warm and remove the dampness during a stormy period in summer with waste paper."

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Cuts Coal Bills in Half

"I had a hot air furnace in our 7-room house before I got the Bulldog and our house was always cold. With the Bulldog it only takes half as much coal and we had weather below zero, and the house was nice and warm in the morning when we got up. We never have the draft on more than half an hour at a time, and it has the place red hot. It is easy to regulate and keeps the fire all day in mild weather." Jess T. Conrad, 1211 W. Arch St., Shamokin, Pa.

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The Bulldog is sent to you for *free inspection*. Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments at our remarkably low price. Write today. *Don't* miss this chance to cut down your fuel bills! *Install a Bulldog Furnace*. It comes to you completely erected—goes through any door—fits any height of basement—and you install it yourself in less than two hours. *Don't*

put up with the old fashioned stove heat or some outworn furnace—when you can so easily get the greatest advance in scientific heating at an astonishingly low price. The Bulldog burns almost *any* kind of fuel, from hard coal to cheap screenings. Keeps a wood fire over night. **We have factory connections in both east and west and ship from the nearest point.**

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Remember the Bulldog is *different—and better!* Complete combustion of gases save 25% of your fuel bill. Exclusive Gable-Top Radiator receives all the direct rays of the fire. Exclusive oblong fire-pot is not only ideal for coal, but enables you to keep a wood fire over night. Remember—the Bulldog is sent for *free inspection*—then small monthly payments at an amazingly low price! Send for Free Book **TODAY!**

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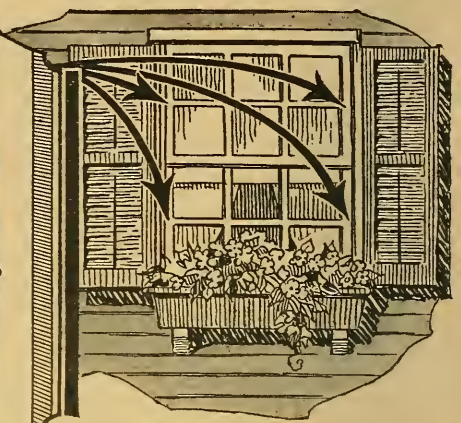
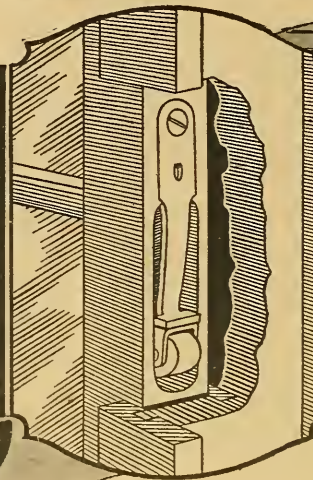
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Without obligating me in any way, please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Pipeless Furnace.

Have you a basement? Yes ☐ No ☐

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LESS COST
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 NO MORE WEIGHTS
 NO MORE PULLEYS
 NO MORE CORDS TO BREAK
 NO MORE SPRING BOLTS

*USED IN BUNGALOWS, CITY HOUSES AND
 RURAL HOUSES*

All carpenters and contractors should become familiar with this proposition.

Special discounts to the trade. We are for a limited time offering special discounts to members of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS.

Fill in this coupon NOW for a SAMPLE PAIR

The AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINER

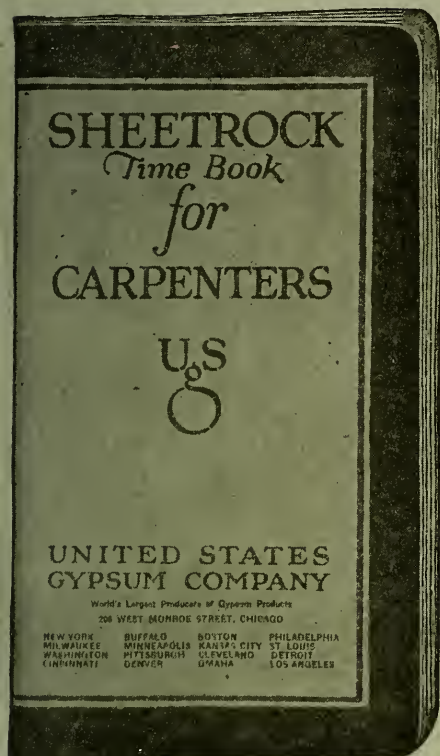
AUSTRAL WINDOW CO.,
 101 Park Ave.,
 New York.

Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I enclose 50c (this covers only actual production cost and postage.)

Name

Address

Get This New Edition!



Valuable book-o'-facts, free to any carpenter or contractor. Lots of space for time records. Contains wage tables, dimension tables and short methods of figuring.

Packed with useful information. New edition more complete than ever before.

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: 3/8-in. thick, 32 or 48 in. wide, and 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9, 10 ft. long

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES: Dept. 4, 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mail this coupon today

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SHEETROCK

The FIRE PROOF

WALLBOARD

MADE BY THE UNITED

STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

United States Gypsum Company

Dept. 4, 205 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Send my SHEETROCK Time Book to —

(Name)

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Sheetrock is inspected and approved as an effective barrier to fire by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

MR. HAPPY MAN SAYS:

"It's all in the grind. Life is a huge grindstone—some people are ground down—others are polished up—it all depends upon the kind of "stuff" that's in them. A Saw is a lot like a man—what it is when it comes from the grindstone depends upon the material it is made of.

No amount of grinding will make up for "poor stuff." And on the other hand,

much of the good service of Atkins Silver Steel Saws comes from *their exclusive two way taper grinding.*"

Send 35c for high grade nail apron, "Saw Sense", and useful souvenir.

USE
ATKINS
SILVER STEEL
SAWS
AND BE HAPPY

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster, N.Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

Atlanta
Memphis
Chicago
Minneapolis

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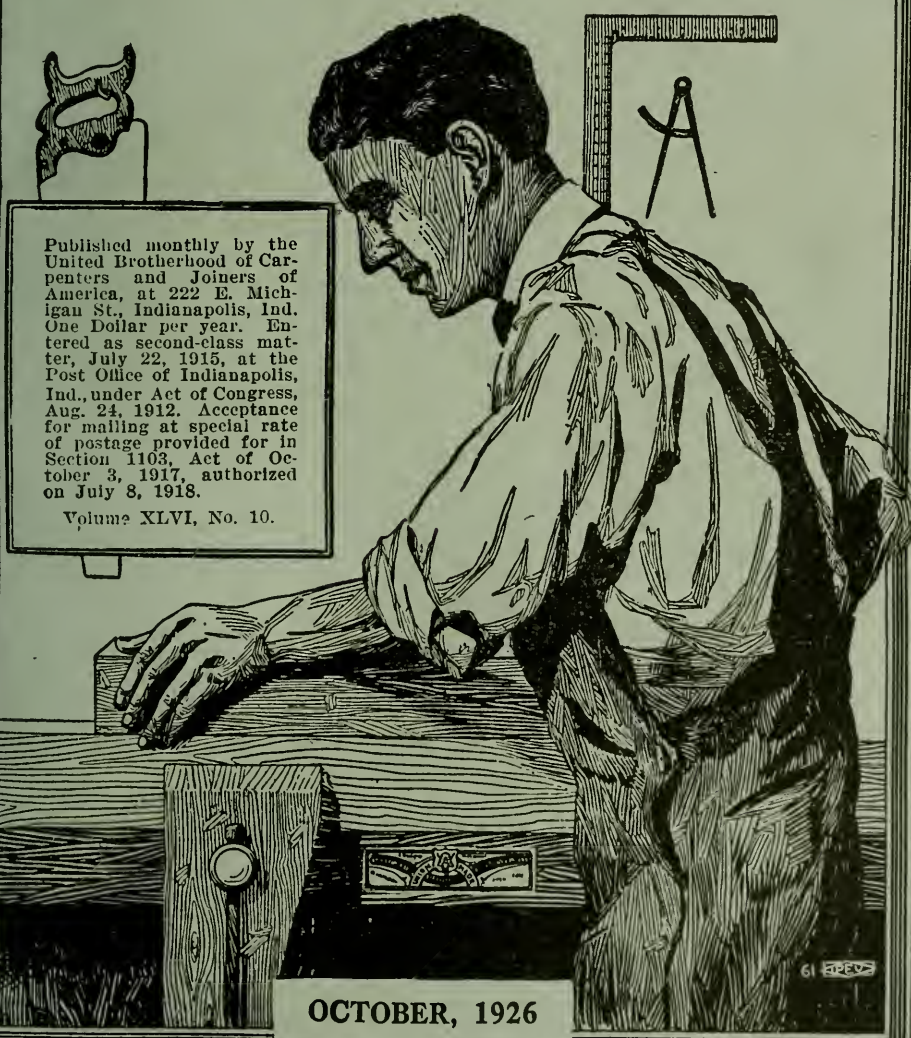
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Seattle
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ATKINS

SILVER STEEL SAWS



The CARPENTER

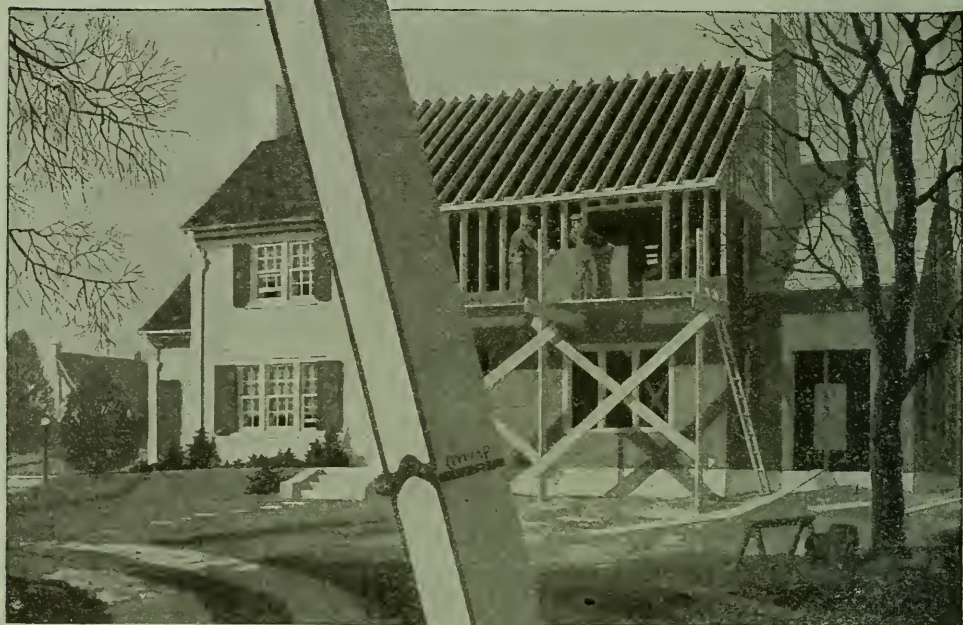


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Volume XLVI, No. 10.

OCTOBER, 1926

... for "Reputation Jobs"



Every home you sheathe with mineral lumber becomes a "reputation job"—one that goes on working for you, building you good-will and future business.

Because Gyp-Lap, the mineral lumber, makes a warm house—cuts down coal bills. It makes a sturdy house, many times more rigid than one sheathed with wood. *Those are the things folks like to tell their friends about.*

They might, possibly, forget about Gyp-Lap's firesafety, once this wind-tight sheathing,

with its tongue-and-groove joints, is on and covered up. But they never forget their coal bills—nor the man who showed them how to keep these expenses down!

Order Gyp-Lap from your regular USG dealer. Send the coupon below for complete details and sample.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM CO.
General Offices

Dept. 404, 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

G Y P - L A P

The FIREPROOF Sheathing

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this today!

United States Gypsum Company
Dept. 404, 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me sample and folder telling about Gyp-Lap.

Name.....

Address.....

Just What You've Wanted— A Real Chalk Line

Reel to rewind—handle folds out of way. Compartment is waterproof—contains 40 ft. of line, will hold 60 ft. Contains enough chalk for 6 mo. use.

Heavy metal case finished in dark bronze, sturdily built to last a lifetime.

To refill turn "machine" upright turn cap and pull off. Notice hook on cap to lock line at any length.

Hand turned plumb bob of excellent workmanship.

Eye on plumb bob makes it easy to detach line.

The Always Ready Chalk Line is self chalking, the line passes constantly thru powdered chalk that can't spill or get wet. Line is on a reel that prevents any knotting or entangling. It is efficient—can be carried in the pocket, size 3x4½. AND is cheaper than the old hand method, both in time and money.

Write for a folder.

CHALK LINE WITH PLUMB BOB SENT C. O. D.
ANYWHERE IN U. S. A.
CHALK LINE WITHOUT PLUMB BOB ANY-
WHERE

\$1.25
\$1.00

"Snaps you a line in half the time"

The ALWAYS-READY CHALK LINE CO.

525 West Willow St.

Williamsport, Pa.

SUCCESS!



CURVED CLAW HAMMER

12 oz. Head Bell Face.....	\$2.00
16 oz. Head Bell Face.....	2.00
20 oz. Head Bell Face.....	2.25



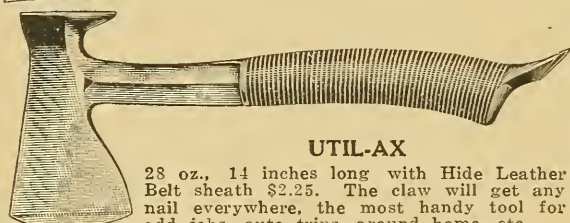
STRAIGHT CLAW HAMMER

12 oz. Head Bell Face.....	\$2.00
16 oz. Head Bell Face.....	2.00
20 oz. Head Bell Face.....	2.25



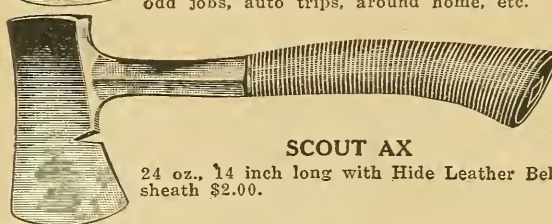
HALF HATCHET

Size No. 2 Bell Face	\$2.25
Size No. 2 Scored Face	2.25



UTIL-AX

28 oz., 14 inches long with Hide Leather Belt sheath \$2.25. The claw will get any nail everywhere, the most handy tool for odd jobs, auto trips, around home, etc.



SCOUT AX

24 oz., 14 inch long with Hide Leather Belt sheath \$2.00.

ESTWING "UNBREAKABLE" Tools

are tested and perfected in every detail through the cooperation of thousands of Union carpenters and,

Gives You

the highest standing in your trade by using them.

MR. L. O. RITCHEY, Ellsworth, Ohio, says: "I have put your hammer to every hard test I can think of and find it O. K. in every respect. The other carpenters want them. Please send 3 Half-Hatchet and 3 Curved Claw 16 oz. hammers."

MR. P. F. MULLER, Plainfield, N. J., says: "I received your last 3 Hammers O. K. Everybody likes them so well that I have given your address to a number of men."

MR. JAMES LARSEN, Los Angeles, Cal: "Received your last order and all tools are satisfactory. Your tools are gaining popularity right along. I am sending another order with this letter."

MR. J. B. TABB, Norfolk, Va: "I am sending for another 16 oz. Curved Claw Hammer. Will state that your tools are the most practical I ever used."

MR. J. F. MCCARTHY, Hartford, Conn.: "Will say I am using your Hammers. They are the very best ever. I have been asked by carpenters here to get a couple dozen more of them. Everyone here likes your tools."

MR. PHENIS, Elwood, Ind.: "Am more than pleased with your Hammer. The more I use it the better I like it. The carpenters named below want you to send them the tools marked."

UNION PRESS:

"The CITIZEN"—Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1926, says:

"A Hammer Worth Having."

"Estwing Mfg. Co. of Rockford, Ill., is placing a hammer on the market which should be in the home of every Union man using such a useful article. Estwing 'Unbreakable' Hammers soon pays for themselves. They meet the need of the practical carpenter who gives his hammers hard usage every day."

HOME OWNERS:

F. S. FLEISCHBIN, Belleville, Ill.: Send me a Straight Claw 16 oz. Hammer. A carpenter working on my house was using and praising your hammer."

CONTRACTORS:

R. C. POGUE, Jacksonville, Fla.: "All my men are using your Hammers and all say they are the best they ever used, so will you please send me two more 16 oz. Curved Claw?"

HARDWARE DEALERS:

W. T. GIVENS, St. Louis, Mo.: "Ship 6 more 16 oz. Straight Claw Hammers, 4 of these are sold. The carpenters like them fine. They have given them hard tests and they are O. K."

Show this page to your hardware dealer. He will be pleased to serve you, or mail to ESTWING MANUFACTURING CO.—ROCKFORD—ILLINOIS.

Please send me the tools checked, I enclose \$....., or will pay the postman when the tools are delivered. They are guaranteed satisfactory, or you will refund my money. I enclose 15 cents for each tool ordered which pays the postage. My dealer's name is

Name Street City State

20, 16 and 12 ounce

Our Lifetime Free Replacement Guarantee is the

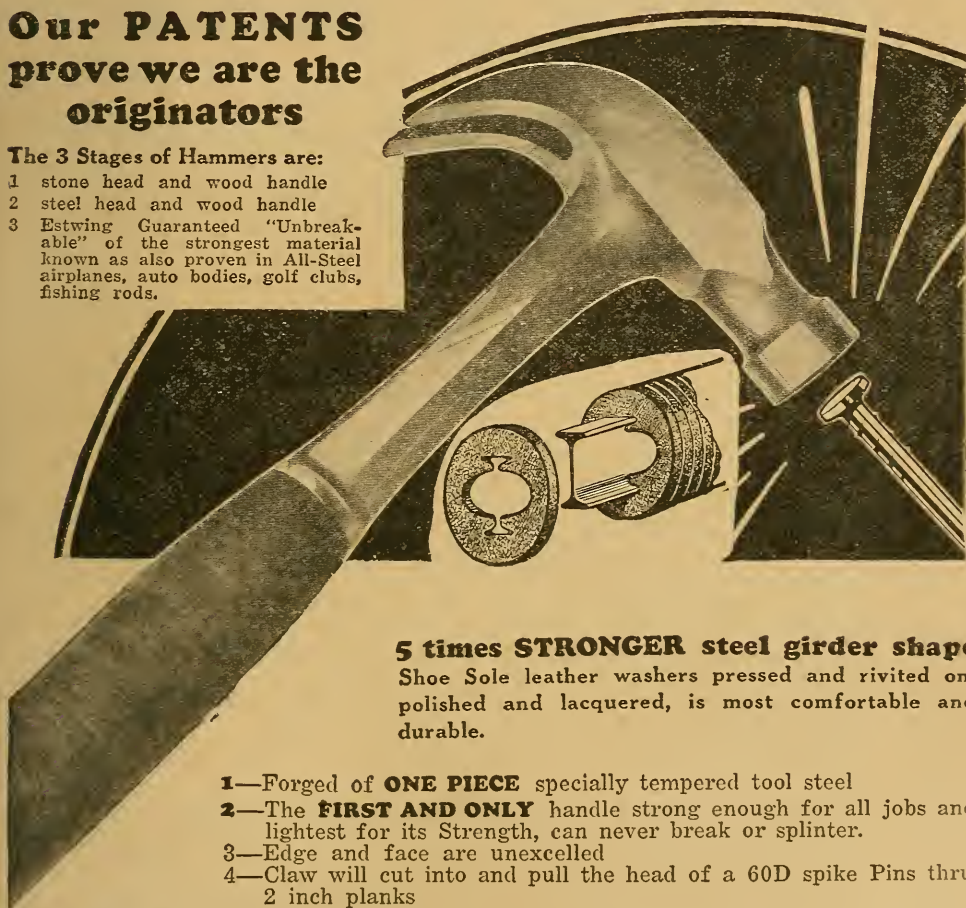
FIRST and ONLY

placed on tools of this kind and makes it impossible for you to loose while the Estwing Unbreakable Tools gives you many times more for your money.

Our PATENTS prove we are the originators

The 3 Stages of Hammers are:

- 1 stone head and wood handle
- 2 steel head and wood handle
- 3 Estwing Guaranteed "Unbreakable" of the strongest material known as also proven in All-Steel airplanes, auto bodies, golf clubs, fishing rods.



5 times STRONGER steel girder shape
Shoe Sole leather washers pressed and rivited on,
polished and lacquered, is most comfortable and
durable.

- 1—Forged of **ONE PIECE** specially tempered tool steel
- 2—The **FIRST AND ONLY** handle strong enough for all jobs and lightest for its Strength, can never break or splinter.
- 3—Edge and face are unexcelled
- 4—Claw will cut into and pull the head of a 60D spike Pins thru 2 inch planks

5—Drives surer and deeper.

6—EASIER on your hand and arm—Yes Sir.—that's what the Union carpenters all tell us.

Mr. Robert Currie, Rahway, N. J., says:

I am very pleased with your hammer and am getting a hatchet. I find the hammer perfectly balanced and it is the first one that does not give me wrist ache after a hard day at sheeting.

7—Save their cost in handles several times, counting your time and trouble.

8—Always **FEELS** the same. No new handles to get used to.

9—Thin blade cuts and grinds easily.

10—Proof against rain, sun and dry rot.

11—Side blows, pulling, splitting etc. won't hurt them.

12—HEAD CAN NEVER FLY OFF OR LOOSEN.

We ship in Christmas boxes—the **Best Gift** you can give to all your friends and brother Carpenters. Order early to save confusion, through your dealers or direct from
ESTWING MANUFACTURING CO.

See other page

BUILDERS LISTEN

This improved *plaster* wall board
offers very important advantages —
at no higher cost!



Beaver Bestwall is finished with a special *fibre* facing of *extreme toughness*. It is this improved, exclusive *fibre facing* which makes possible the amazing strength and flexibility of Beaver Bestwall—the kind of strength you find in a piece of hickory.

This plaster wall board, although it costs no more, enables you to do better work. You can unload it right on the job with less danger of breaking, it is so extra strong.

BEAVER

THE SUPERIOR



Bestwall is the cream-colored fibre surfaced board

Because Beaver Bestwall is easier to handle, your work progresses faster, too. And there is still another feature to it—a big feature—that aids in giving you a perfectly satisfied customer.

This special feature is the way that Beaver Bestwall's sized and calendered fibre surface takes decoration.

Just a little paint or calcimine is needed because the board is virtually non-absorbent. Even wall paper spreads smoothly and stays on tight and can be removed for redecorating without injury to the Bestwall surfacing.

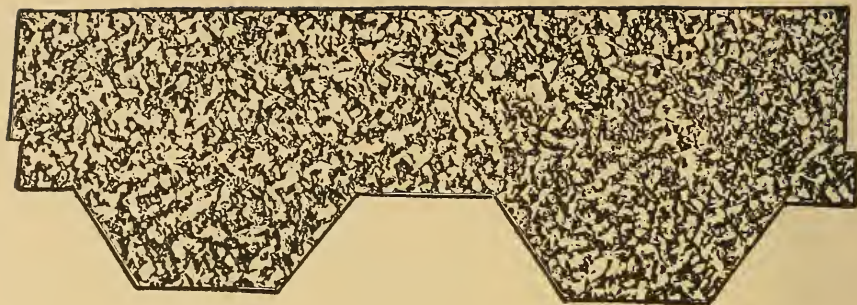
Let Bestwall prove its right to your confidence on your next important job. It is carried by all reliable yards. Identify the genuine Bestwall by its cream color and its famous Beaver trademark.

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., Inc.

Dept. 1710 • Buffalo, N. Y.

BESTWALL

PLASTER WALL BOARD



For leak-proof roofs use *Beaver Hexagon Slabs*

Don't be satisfied with the shingle that is merely hexagon shaped. Check its design for over-lap, seal and thickness coverage on the roof. Look at the thickness and quality of felt—for the felt is the base of any shingle. Look into the asphalt—make sure it is pure and that it thoroughly saturates and protects the felt.

The Beaver Hexagon Shingle is the original hexagon slab — it was designed as a quality shingle and is not made to meet a price.

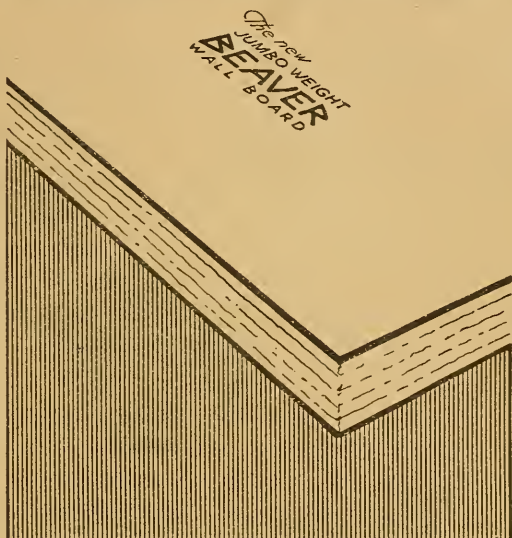
Get a sample. Twist it — bend it. Kick it — scuff it. Prove its toughness. Put it on ice — then pour boiling water on it. Notice how it withstands extreme changes. Put it on a hot radiator — prove that it will not “run” under a hot sun. Weigh it — then soak it in water — then weigh it again; it is non-absorbent. Put hot coals on it — it is fire-safe. Note its extra width which means a thicker roof. Get sample and literature from your supply yard or from us.

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
Dept. 1710 • Buffalo, N. Y.

BEAVER
VULCANITE
R O O F I N G

Something better —

Beaver “jumbo” Fibre Board



Carpenters, you know fibre wall board. You know what kind of jobs you can handle with good fibre wall board.

Now here is Beaver Fibre Board in “jumbo” size — 25 per cent thicker — which makes a still stronger and better wall than ever.

Take a paint brush and see for yourself how easily paint applies to Beaver “jumbo”

Board and how far just a little bit goes.

Compare it as an insulator against heat, cold and sound.

You want no fibre wall board that lacks the qualities of this famous Beaver Product.

Get the genuine. Look for the Red Beaver border on every panel.

Samples and literature are obtainable at your supply yard, or write us.

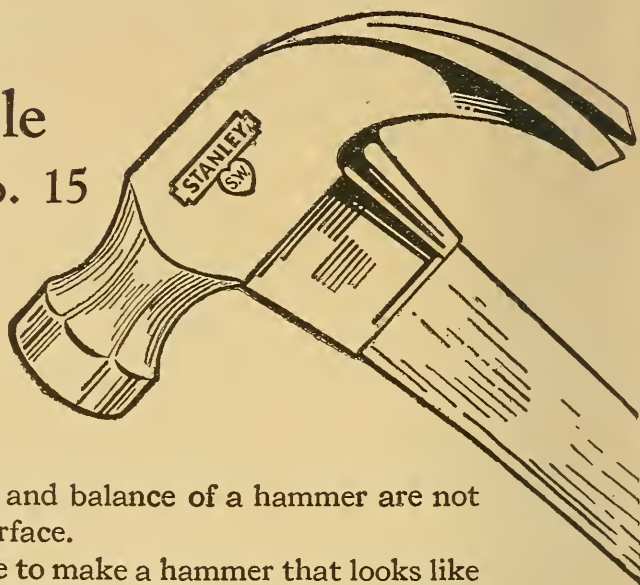
THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., Inc.

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BEAVER
P R O D U C T S
FOR WALLS • FOR ROOFS

What makes a

For example
STANLEY No. 15

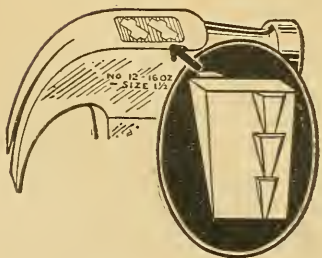


THE quality and balance of a hammer are not seen on the surface.

It is possible to make a hammer that looks like the Stanley No. 15 and which can be purchased for half the price. But the head might be soft; the handle might be of cheap wood that would crack and split; the balance might not be right; the head might loosen and come off easily; and the claw probably wouldn't pull a nail.

Stanley hammers are made by experts. They

are made for the carpenter and consequently are made to measure up to his standards. Check the following points of the Stanley No. 15 Hammer and see for yourself.



STANLEY

good hammer Good?

HEAD:—Made of a special analysis steel, drop forged, correctly hardened, and tempered; curved claw; bell face; round poll, red enamel on octagon neck.

HANDLE:—Made of selected straight-grained, young white hickory, and shaped to fit the hand.

WEDGE:—Two patented wedges hold the head securely to the handle and make it practically impossible to work loose or come off.

CLAW:—The claw is so formed that it will grip and hold fast at any point on the shank of all sizes and kinds of nails. It will pull a nail even when the head of the nail has been broken off.

BALANCE:—The balance of the Stanley No. 15 is ideal —as your own right hand will tell you!

WEIGHT:—Made in three weights of head: 13, 16, and 20 ounces. The weight of every Stanley Hammer is stamped on the check.

These hammers can be examined and tested at your local hardware store.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle

STANLEY makes a complete line of hammers suitable for every need in the woodworking trade. These are shown, with prices, along with the complete Stanley line of tools, in Catalogue No. 34. This Catalogue contains many tables of value to the carpenter. We will be glad to send a copy on request.



TOOLS



Sandy Says:-

Mr. FLOOR SURFACER—

*“Here’s what they say
about Durundum”*

A floor surfacer in Cleveland, Ohio:—“ I used about every other brand on the market and I can truthfully say that I can surface more floor, make better time, and do a better job with it than any other kind I have ever used. In fact I think it is the best on the market regardless of price.”

These quotations are taken from genuine letters now on file. Writers’ names will be sent on request.

Another in Spokane, Washington —“ I took 33½ pounds of sawdust from 900 sq. ft. of slash grain oak in five hours with one sheet of paper and with the best of the other kinds I cannot get more than 18 pounds.”

A third in Olcott, New York:—“Your paper is all that you say it is and then some. I have used all kinds but never seen any as good as this.”

And one in Fort Lauderdale, Florida: —“ I can truthfully say, by actual tests, Manning Speed-grits doubled the output of any other paper. I refer to the black (Durundum).”

**THE
PATH
TO
BIGGER
PROFITS**

—Send
us
the
coupon.

**MANNING ABRASIVE
COMPANY, INC.**

P. O. Drawer 74.

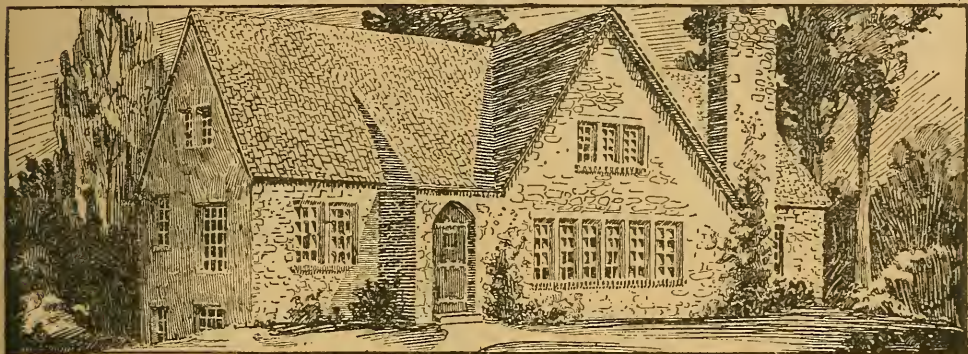
Troy, New York.

MANNING ABRASIVE COMPANY, INC.
Troy, New York.

Gentlemen: Send me information on
Speed-grits Garnet and Durundum Papers.

.....
.....
.....

For Artistic Roofs that Endure



Illustrating house with TAPERED Ambler Asbestos Shingle Roof—The very last word in Asbestos Shingles.

CARPENTERS ATTENTION!

You can increase your profits from roofing business and furnish your customers with—Fireproof, Rotproof, Weatherproof, Everlasting roofs by using

AMBLER ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Get our proposition on a car load with best trade price for your territory. We can furnish the diagonal, honeycomb or American styles in many permanent colors, including: Black, Grey, Tuscan, Red, Brown, Green, etc.

**ASBESTOS
SHINGLE, SLATE &
SHEATHING COMPANY**
Ambler, Penna.

OR BRANCHES

Boston, Mass.	Detroit, Mich.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Chicago, Ill.	New York, N. Y.
Cleveland, Ohio	Philadelphia, Penna.
	Pittsburgh, Penna.

Asbestos Shingle, Slate and Sheathing
Co., Ambler, Pa.

Please send me full particulars about your fireproof Ambler Asbestos Shingles and directions for applying same.

☐ Send your book "The Safe Roof for the Family."

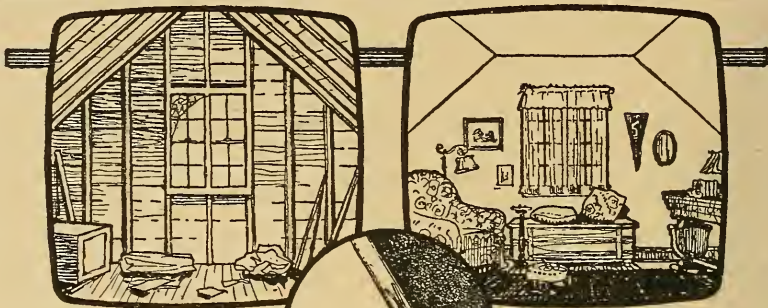
Name

Street or R. D.....

City State.....

☐ Check here if you want a sample.

BRANCHES IN ALL LARGE CITIES



*Why have a useless
attic when—*

*you can have an
inviting room*

Make the Room *Usable* with WHITE ROCK Wall Board

Line rafters and walls with this durable, fire-proof plaster wall board.

It comes in large boards—32 and 48 inches wide by 6 to 10 feet long—and is quickly and easily sawed and nailed in place. You'll like its smooth, clean-cut appearance.

***Send for Free
Time Book***

*Get this helpful 64
page Carpenter's
Time Book and
sample of White
Rock Wall Board.
We shall be glad to
send them to you
upon request with-
out charge.*

Both sides are alike—saves time in applying. Four-ply nailing edge is strong and permits driving nails close to edge without splitting.

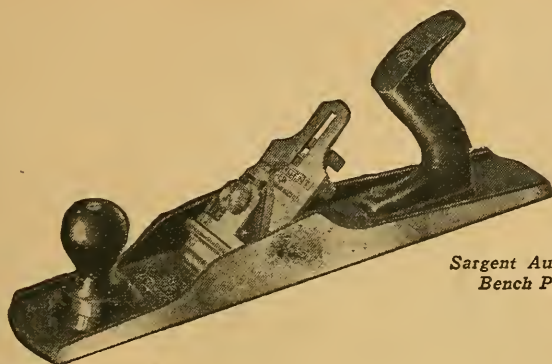
Tell your dealer you want WHITE ROCK.



The

**AMERICAN
Gypsum Company
PORT CLINTON, OHIO**





*Sargent Auto-Set
Bench Plane*

2 pounds lighter than old style planes of same size

IF YOU do much joinery work by hand you know that this means less effort, less fatigue, better work. You can use a Sargent Auto-Set, fore or jointer, all day without getting that ball and chain feeling in your wrists.

Why, many practical hammers don't weigh more than 2 pounds. Here's a table of comparative weights. The Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane against the older type Sargent and another well-known make.

Sargent Auto-Set No. 718 (18 inch).....	*5½ lbs.....	No. 722 (22 inch).....	6 lbs.
Sargent Older Type No. 418 (18 inch).....	7 lbs.....	No. 422 (22 inch).....	7½ lbs.
Other well-known make (18 inch).....	*7¾ lbs.....	(22 inch).....	8½ lbs.

**A difference here of 2¼ pounds.*

There are other reasons why you should use the Auto-Set. It can be adjusted for fine or coarse cut, both as to cutter and clamp, without removing any parts. It is self-setting when parts are replaced after

sharpening. The chromium steel cutter is easy to sharpen. It takes a remarkably keen edge and holds it. See Sargent Planes and Squares at your dealer's. Try them out. Mail coupon for descriptive booklets.

SARGENT & COMPANY, *Manufacturers* 55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.
Please send, without cost to me, the booklets on Sargent Planes and Squares.

Name.....

Address.....

SARGENT
Tools & Hardware

HELLER BROTHERS CO.



New in design
and better in
quality.

Price:
U. S. A. \$1.65
Canada \$2.00



Drop Forged from highest
grade Alloy Steel Scientific-
ally Tempered Hand fin-
ished and with best grade pure
white second growth hickory
handle—

The “Rubberi” compensates for
shrinkage of wooden handles un-
der all conditions, and absorbs all
shock.

Excellent balance so that hammer
just fits the hand.

Ask your dealer and if he can't sup-
ply you Clip out Coupon and mail to—

HELLER BROTHERS COMPANY
Newark, New Jersey, U. S. A.
Good Tools Since 1836

Rubber ex-
tends thru
eye.

Heller Hammers Set in Rubber

are fully guaranteed.
We will gladly re-
place any hammer
if the head ever
comes loose.

**Our Products
include:**

**FILES,
RASPS,
TOOL
and
STEEL**

I enclose Please send me a oz.

“Rubberi” Hammer.

Name

Address

Dealer's Name

Carpenters!

Here's How You Can Secure Some Very Important Advance INFORMATION

THE Ruberoid Co. has perfected a revolutionary new product. It is going to be the Giant-Seller of the roofing business!

This product sets an absolutely new standard of roofing value, of beauty and of satisfaction to both carpenters and home owners.

This product will be announced, named and described to the entire trade and to the public within a few weeks. When it is shown, it will create an instantaneous sensation.

It is going to be a Giant-Bringer of new business. Every carpenter employing it will have a distinct advantage over his competitors. This new Ruberoid product will bring him new customers, more jobs, more profit!

We are preparing a complete description of this most important addition to the Ruberoid line. You'll want to read it.

If you wish to be thoroughly posted, just sign and mail the coupon—and the full explanation will be promptly forwarded to you.

The RUBEROID Co.

Chicago

New York

Boston

Mail It
Now . . .

Carpenter

The RUBEROID Co.
95 Madison Ave., New York City
Gentlemen: Please mail me description
of the new Ru-ber-oid Giant-Seller
product.

Name _____
Address _____

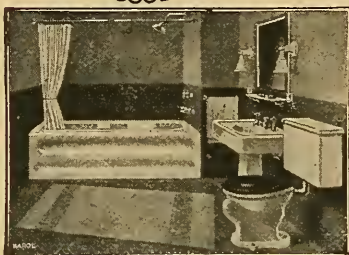
B. Karol & Sons Co.

**Where you save the most on
the best guaranteed goods**

Plumbing and Heating Supplies

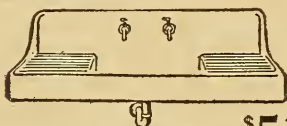
**Saves
YOU UP TO
40%**

You can always save money at Karol's and be assured of the best quality of goods. We carry a big stock on hand and can make immediate shipment. Try us on an order today. Estimates free.



Peerless Bath Room Outfit \$114

Beautiful — Complete, without shower. Built-in apron pattern tub 39 in. x 5 ft. Enam. inside and out. Deepseal syphon action closet, wash down type with jet. Solid porce. tank. Heavy fixtures. Square ped. type Lavatory. Porc. enam. 20 x 24 in. slab. Nickel plated flxt. and pipes. Pop-up waste fixture. China knobs. Shower equipment \$12 extra.

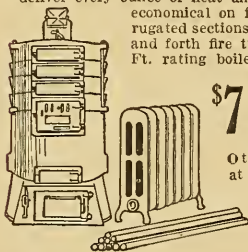


Apron Sink complete \$51

Porc. enam. 62 in. Double drain board. Nickel plated faucets and trap. Supported on wall hangers.

Karol Hot Water Boilers

—deliver every ounce of heat and are very economical on fuel. Corrugated sections with back and forth fire travel. 700 Ft. rating boilers



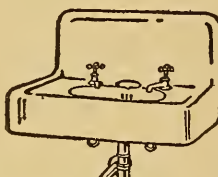
\$71.15

Other sizes at low prices.



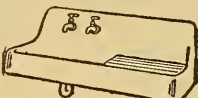
Lavatory \$11.70 Complete

Newest style, porc. enam. cast iron. 17 x 19 in. 6 in. back. Nickel plated cocks, trap and pipes 18 x 21 in. size, \$12.50.



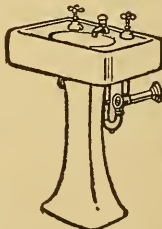
Square Lavatory Only \$11.90

Porc. enam. cast iron. 18 x 24 in. 10 in. back. Equipped with compr. cocks, nickel plated trap and supply pipes to floor or wall \$4.20 extra.



Apron Sink Complete \$30.70

Porc. enam. 42 in. R. or L. drain board. Nickel plated faucets and trap. Supported on wall hangers. Roll rim sink \$26.



Pedestal Lavatory complete \$34

Porc. enam. with brass nic. pla. fit. Size 20x24 in. 32 in. high. Has newest hot and cold water mixing valve.

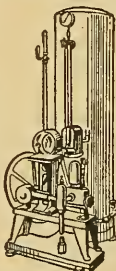


Sink with Reversible Drain Board complete \$18.25

Porc. enam. Nick. pla. faucets and trap. Size 18 x 24 in.

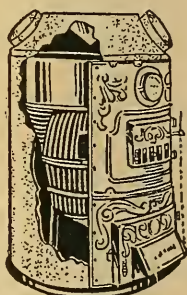
Electric Automatic Water System complete \$87.50

Furnishes abundance of running water in homes or institutions. Absolutely dependable and made of finest materials. Runs itself. Requires no attention. Everything furnished complete at this price including 42 gal. tank. Larger tanks at slight additional cost.



Granite Laundry tub Complete \$12.55

Two compartments. 48 in. Specially made tub that can be depended on. \$2.25 mixing faucet free with each tub.



*Karol Hot Air Furnace with double heating surface. Cannot leak, smoke or gas. Solid cast fire pot, radiator and base plate. Burns any fuel, gives intensive heat. Send for full description. 18 in. fire pot seven room size \$56.98. Other sizes at low cost. Karol pipeless furnace seven room size \$69.00.

Solid Vitriol China Closet complete \$19.80. Heavy cast brass parts. Syphon action, wash type.



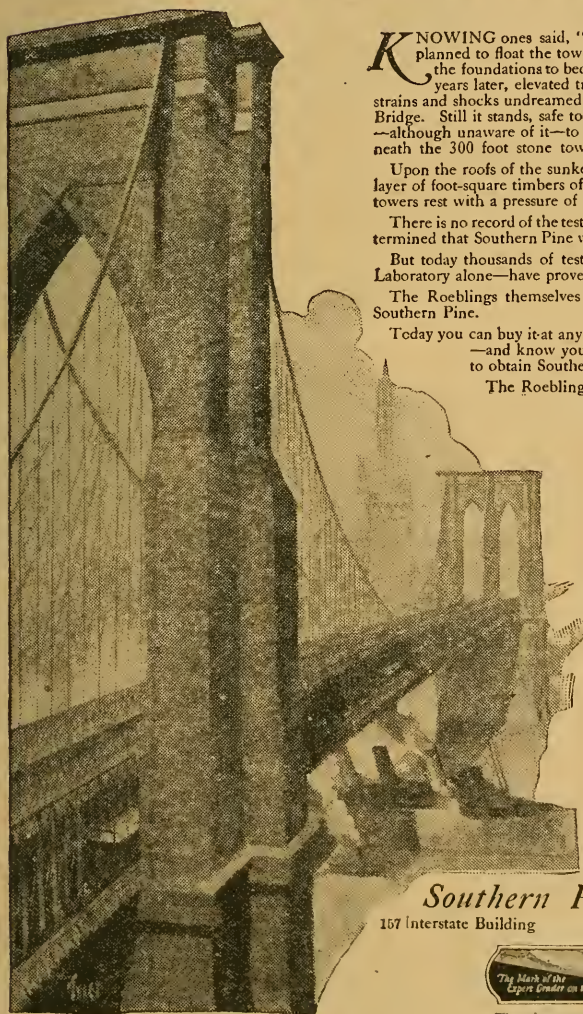
Combination Gas Boiler complete \$20.00. Economical. Keeps hot water in tank at all times.



Galvanized Range Boiler. 30 gal. size complete with stand, fittings and circulating tube \$8.50.

B. Karol & Sons Co., Dept. 13, 800-804 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago

These 35,000 Ton Towers *Rest not on solid rock but upon* SOUTHERN PINE



KNOWING ones said, "It can't be done," when the Roeblings planned to float the towers of Brooklyn Bridge instead of sinking the foundations to bed rock. That was in 1870. Today, fifty-six years later, elevated trains loaded to the guards throw weights, strains and shocks undreamed of by the Roeblings, upon old Brooklyn Bridge. Still it stands, safe to the thousands who daily trust their lives—although unaware of it—to the strength of the Southern Pine underneath the 300 foot stone towers, that alone weigh 35,000 tons each.

Upon the roofs of the sunken, floating caissons—built of layer upon layer of foot-square timbers of specially selected Southern Pine—these towers rest with a pressure of four and a half tons to the square foot.

There is no record of the tests made by the Roeblings by which they determined that Southern Pine was the strongest structural wood on earth.

But today thousands of tests—130,000 in the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory alone—have proven that, in strength, Southern Pine excels.

The Roeblings themselves had to supervise the selection of their Southern Pine.

Today you can buy it at any lumber yard east of the Rocky Mountains—and know you are buying it because it is now possible to obtain Southern Pine that is trade-marked.

The Roeblings had to pass upon each stick. Lives depended upon the flawless strength of their timbers.

Today you will find that Southern Pine from Southern Pine Association Mills, is Grade-Marked as well as Trade-Marked—its quality determined by expert graders and vouched for by the Southern Pine Association.

What the Roeblings did in their structure with infinite pains and with the decision of "wise acres" ringing in their ears, you can do easily in your structure with full confidence that Southern Pine will serve you as it served them, and will continue to serve through the centuries. Millions of trees of this incomparable wood grow larger and stronger every year. Southern Pine is and will continue to be the Supreme Structural Wood of the World.

Southern Pine

What It Is—What It Is Used For

a valuable book, discusses the stresses to which the wood in your structure may be subjected. It recommends correct uses of Southern Pine. A recent publication. Send for it. It is free. Build with confidence.

Southern Pine Association

167 Interstate Building


NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA



These letters at the right of "SPA" identify the grade. The designation here is one of 15 grade-marks appearing on lumber from Southern Pine Association mills.

Southern Pine—The Supreme Structural Wood of the World

SIMONDS



Perfect Hang and Balance

When a carpenter grasps the handle of a SIMONDS BLUE RIBBON SAW he at once "feels" the quality. Its perfect hang and balance please him, but when he tests out the finely finished blade of edge-holding steel he is convinced of its mechanical perfection and superior cutting power. If you haven't tried a Simonds Hand Saw tell your dealer you want to test one. Prove the quality yourself.

Simonds
Saw and Steel Co.
Established 1832, Fitchburg, Mass.

At last a STEEL TAPE *that*
is genuine STAINLESS STEEL

The measure of a
good mechanic—
wherever good tools
are used



HERE, at last, is a steel tape that won't rust. Carpenters, builders, contractors, surveyors, mechanics—everybody who has used steel tapes knows how often they have to be scoured and what scouring does to a tape.

But this tape *can't* rust—it's made from genuine Stainless Steel. Use it in mud and water as much as you like—and then wind it up and forget it. It won't rust or stain, it will never need scouring or cleaning and the graduations will be as sharp and distinct after years of use as when the tape was new.

Made in 50, 75 and 100 ft. lengths of genuine Stainless Steel; graduated in feet, inches and eighths of an inch or in feet, tenths and hundredths of a foot. Quick reading figures—the foot mark is shown in a different sized figure before each inch mark. Has leather case and push button handle. Ask your hardware dealer for Starrett Stainless Steel Tape No. 520.

If you're interested in fine tools, write for a free copy of the 352 page Starrett Catalog, No. 23 "E."

THE L. S. STARRETT CO., ATHOL, MASS.

World's Greatest Tool Makers
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy

Starrett STAINLESS STEEL Tapes and Rules

Genuine Stainless Steel is manufactured only under the patents of the
AMERICAN STAINLESS STEEL COMPANY

COMMONWEALTH BUILDING

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Starrett Dealers are displaying Starrett Stainless Steel Tapes and Rules the week of Oct. 9th—look for "the measure of a good mechanic" in your dealer's window.



CARPENTERS

AUDEL'S ANSWERS

Audels Guides answer questions—solve problems. Here Are Some Of The Hundreds Of Subjects Covered:—

How To Use Various Tools

How To Care For Tools

How To Use The Steel Square

How To File Saws

How To Make Joints—Joinery

How To Make Furniture

How To Figure—Builders Arithmetic

How To Read Plans and Blueprints

How To Draw Plans

How To Make Estimates

How To Figure Specifications

How To Frame Houses

How To Frame Roofs

How To Lay Out Work

How To Lay Out Foundations

How To Set Doors and Windows

How To Handle Interior Trim

How To Handle Mill-work

How To Paint

— With thousands of diagrams that make each subject easy to understand



A PRACTICAL AID TO GOOD WORKMANSHIP

The carpenter who likes his work and takes pride in his craft will find AUDEL'S CARPENTERS & BUILDERS GUIDES to be of lasting value. A complete, standard reference work for the journeyman. A step-by-step study course for the apprentice.

The practical carpenter who has learned what he knows by hard experience will find much in these handy guides that will add to his skill, efficiency and reputation. These guides are highly recommended and endorsed as being a helping-hand, short-cut method of gaining success in your profession.

Practical diagrams and easy explanations show you how to handle any carpentry job in the easiest, most economical, most approved and most modern manner. Highly recommended and endorsed by the trade.

READ FOR PROFIT—Testimonials

To earn more—learn more! Thousands of Carpenters have read over these Guides to their profit. A few of their letters:—

"I have only had my Guides a month and have received a raise in salary already."

W. B. Yarborough, Fondren, Mass.

"The Guides have paid for themselves and then some. They certainly have done wonders for me."

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"Nowadays when a foreman has to be up to the minute I find your books a wonderful guide on new stuff."

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"The Steel Square information in your Guides is worth the price of the whole set."

D. Wilkinson, Ashburton, N. Z.

"Information gained from your Guides puts me in line to earn top scale as a carpenter."

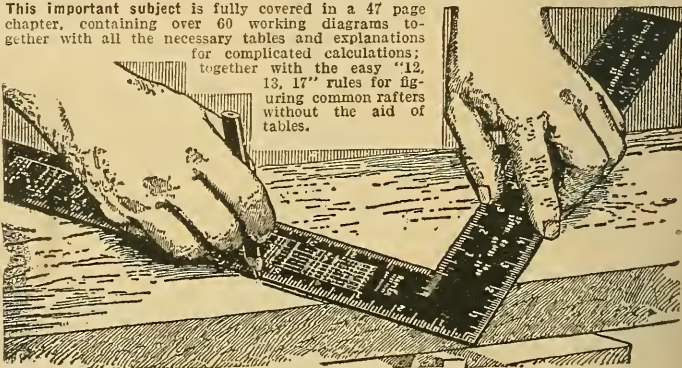
E. Kirkpatrick, Slave L., Alberta.

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W. Swinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOW TO USE THE STEEL SQUARE

This important subject is fully covered in a 47 page chapter, containing over 60 working diagrams together with all the necessary tables and explanations for complicated calculations; together with the easy "12, 13, 17" rules for figuring common rafters without the aid of tables.



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THE STANDARD LIBRARY OF THE TRADE

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FREE TRIAL

Try these Guides out for a week. Read them over in the evening. Look up the job you are working on in the ready reference index. Carry a Guide along with you in your tool box or coat pocket. If after 7 days, you decide they are well worth the price to you and will prove a big help to you in your work—then start making the easy payments.



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THEO. AUDEL & CO.,
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 Send me for free examination
 AUDELS CARPENTERS AND
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 If satisfactory I will send you \$1 within 7 days and
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Examine any book published by us without charge. If you like it, keep it. If not, send it back. Pay us only if you are satisfied. No charge if you are not.

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Name
 Address
 Occupation
 Employed by 10T58

Drilling holes in *tight places*

*Made easy with this
NEW Ratchet Drill*

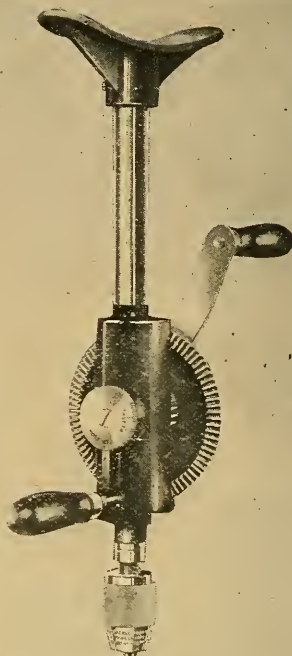
Where you haven't room for the sweep of a brace, or the complete turn of the crank handle of an ordinary drill—this new ratchet drill simplifies boring.

You know the sort of places—between beams; under the radiator; close up to the wall; way back, inside cabinets—

Where space is sparse and drilling is a tough job, No. 678 makes it easy. The slow speed gives you all kinds of power. The high speed makes fast work possible where the nature of the job permits.

Details of No. 678

FRAME and BREAST- PLATE—ebony en- ameled aluminum	SPEEDS—2, con- trolled by knurled dial
SHANK—polished steel	SPINDLE—runs on ball bearings that take up end thrust
GEAR WHEEL—Red enameled	HANDLES—of pol- ished hardwood, ma- hogany finished
CHUCK—all-steel; 3 hardened jaws, for round shank drills up to $\frac{3}{8}$ "	LENGTH— $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches
GEARS—have ma- chine-cut teeth	WEIGHT—only $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
	PRICE—with out drills, \$8.80



No. 678 RATCHET
BREAST DRILL

Price \$8.80

The aluminum frame and breastplate make No. 678 much lighter than you would expect, considering its size and capacity.

Polished and nickel-plated steel shank; ebony black frame and breastplate, bright red enamel wheel and mahogany finished handles, make this tool a delight to the eye as well as to the hands.

At most good hardware stores—or write us for name of distributor conveniently near you.

FREE to carpenters

Our pocket size, 400 page catalog, tells about the 1500 good tools made by Goodell-Pratt. Many of these tools are especially for carpenters. Write for your copy TODAY.

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY, GREENFIELD, MASS., U. S. A.

MAKERS OF *Toolsmiths* MR. PUNCH

GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS

V&B

"Lifetime"

Vanadium Steel Hammers

If you have never used a *Vaughan Vanadium Hammer* you have missed a real pleasure. It is a *beautiful* hammer—to the eye, and to the hand. Its vanadium steel head and selected hand-shaved second growth white hickory handle give it such endurance that it has well been called a "Lifetime" hammer.

Its quick-grip, non-slip claws are so shaped that they pull brads or spikes—or anything between; and, no matter how strong you are—you'll never break this claw!



Also, note that patented wedge that holds the head on. Its two arms spread, Y-shaped, into the wood. Once driven home, it's there, for-keeps.

How to Get One

Show this ad to your hardware dealer and buy a V&B Vanadium Hammer from him—be sure it has the V&B label. If he doesn't carry this famous hammer, send us \$2.25 and the name and address of the dealer you wish to favor—and we will mail you the hammer, parcel post, prepaid.

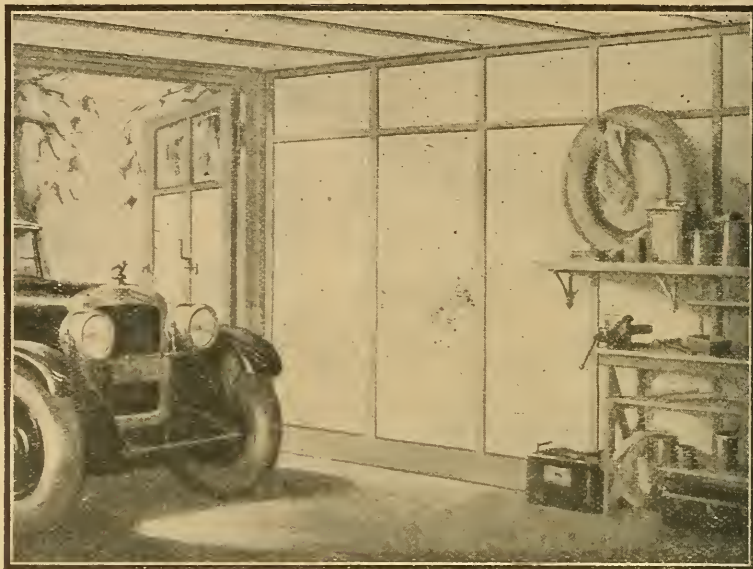
Ask Your Dealer.
If he has none in
stock order from
us.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Makers of Fine Tools
2114 Carroll Ave. ~ Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

*Quick-grip
claws that hang
on. You'll never
break them.*



Good Money for You Insulating



with **Cornell** **Wood Board**

Garages, summer kitchens, sleeping porches, attics, coal bins, basements, fruit cellars can all be effectively insulated with Cornell Wood Board.

The heat and money saved each year and the added living comfort quickly pay for the low cost of Cornell Wood Board insulation.

There are a hundred insulation jobs right in your neighborhood waiting for you—let us help you get them. There's real money in it for you. Address Department C.

Cornell Wood Products Company
190 North State Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Announcing— a new line of MILLERS FALLS LEVELS



TEN styles, in pine, mahogany, and aluminum, comprising a new complete line of carpenter's levels.

Accurate, well made, handsomely finished—true Millers Falls Tools. You can trust them just as you do Millers Falls Braces, Screw Drivers, Mitre Boxes.

Look for them at hardware stores where Millers Falls Tools are sold.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY
Millers Falls, Mass.

28 Warren Street
New York

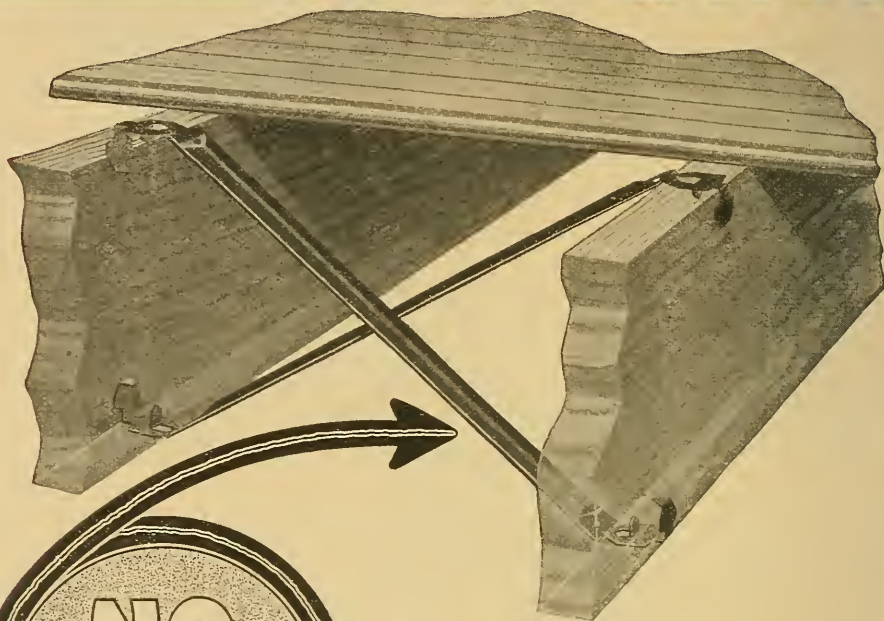
9 So. Clinton Street
Chicago

**MILLERS FALLS
TOOLS**

SINCE
1868

TRU-TYE

STEEL BRIDGING



**NO
NAILS**

TRU-TYE Steel Bridging grips around the joist—holding it in tension. The prongs hold tighter than nails ever could. A TRU-TYE really can't come loose.

Installation is a matter of seconds—ten times faster than wooden bridging. A carpenter can install a TRU-TYE while he is reaching for nails for wood bridging.

A few sharp blows with a hammer and TRU-TYE holds with a bulldog grip.

Users of TRU-TYE Steel Bridging are enthusiastic. Economy and speed of installation are indicated in many letters received from contractors.

Grimm Brothers, Canonsburg, Pa., say—"a great saving of labor in installation and a neater and stronger job."

Samples of Blaw-Knox TRU-TYE Steel Bridging will be sent to contractors, dealers, architects or carpenters, upon request. Inspection and trial of TRU-TYE Bridging will convince you of its merits.

BLAW-KNOX COMPANY

640 Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Penna.

New York, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Baltimore,
Birmingham, Philadelphia, Cleveland.



Blaw-Knox

Hammer heads do loosen

But—
you can
tighten
a Plumb



a turn of the screw makes it solid again

Wood shrinks. You know that from working with it.

Tool handles that are tightly wedged when new will not stay tight when the handle shrinks.

So Plumb invented a wedge that lets you re-tighten the handle when it loosens (as all handles do).

Send for it!

"How to Keep Handles Tight" — a booklet telling the story of a remarkable invention. Send a postal for it.

You just take a screw driver and turn the screw, and your Plumb Hammer is as secure again as the day you bought it.

When you can *keep* the handle tight, you always have a balanced tool . . . and you always have a safe tool.

This Take-Up Wedge is patented by Plumb—used only by Plumb in Plumb Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes.

Ask at your hardware store to see these Plumb Tools with the patented screw wedge.

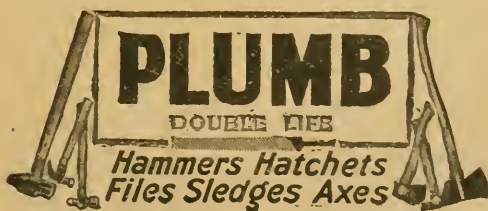
Look for

**Red Handle
Black Head**

EXCLUSIVELY
PLUMB

Color Combination
registered as trade mark
in U. S. Patent Office

Fayette R. Plumb, Inc., Phila., U. S. A.





"Most any new saw will cut for a time. But for year after year of fast, easy cutting . . . choose a Disston Saw.

Consider what a Saw must do

Service!

Forty and fifty years of cutting from a Disston are not unusual. Here are just a few "Old Timers".

"41 years of continual use"
H. J. KLEAVER, 201 Seventh St., Kulpmont, Pa.

"Have a Disston that is 55 years old"
E. J. DAVIS, 207 W. Spruce St., Tamaqua, Pa.

"Have a Disston that has been used by the family since before the Civil War"
W. M. ROCKAFELLOW, Box 256, Cochionton, Pa.

"Have used a Disston 62 years"
C. W. VAN NISS, 801 E. Academy St., Bienham, Tex.

"Have a Disston in use 52 years"
EDWARD JOYCE, Local 661, Ottawa, Ill.

"I am 92 years old. Still using a Disston I bought in 1864"
J. J. HENDERSON, R. F. D. 35, Hadley, Pa.

A STEEL BLADE . . . one edge cut to form teeth . . . and a handle. That is what a saw looks like. Saw making looks easy!

But — consider what your saw must do: Hard wood or soft — day after day — those teeth must do the work of planes and chisels.

Those teeth must hold their "set" so the blade will not stick. That thin blade must have spring—yet be stiff to take your thrust.

The handle must be balanced with the blade to work with the natural movement of your arm, to avoid cramped and tired muscles.

Few can make a saw like that. It depends upon steel, upon hardening and tempering, upon the eye and hand of the skilled saw maker.

Such a saw Henry Disston made several generations ago . . . from his own steel.

Such a saw (any size or style) you will find today in your hardware store, ready to cut fast and easy for thirty or forty years. Just look for the Disston name.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Phila., U. S. A.
Makers of "The Saw Most Carpenters Use"

DISSTON




THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of
October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and
Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. XLVI—No. 10.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1926

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.



ANNUAL REFERENCE NUMBER

This is the annual reference number of our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter." It contains valuable information of vast importance to our members. The General Secretary is required by law to publish this information in the October issue each year. It is therefore advisable for each member to file this month's copy carefully away and thereby have it as a ready reference for the coming year.



THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY



HE report of the General Secretary for the year ending June 30, 1926, has been sent to all Local Unions, State, District and Provincial Councils affiliated with the United Brotherhood.

The report shows that the organization consists of 2,130 Local Unions, 144 District Councils, 27 State Councils, 2 Provincial Councils, and 161 Ladies' Auxiliary Unions, with a total membership of 404,917.

The number of Local Unions and the membership in the various states is also given and it is interesting to note that the State of New York with 56,367 has the largest membership. Illinois is second with a membership of 39,944. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Ohio follow in the order named. It is also interesting to note that the 161 Ladies' Auxiliary Unions have a reported membership of 3,058.

With regard to membership in the various districts represented on the General Executive Board, we note that District No. 1 leads with 90,367 members; District No. 3 comes second with 81,796; District No. 2 is third with 67,295; District No. 6 has 32,464; District No. 5 has 29,465; District No. 4 has 28,114 and District No. 7 has 6,017.

Reviewing the work of the Financial Secretaries, the General Secretary again calls their attention to the laxity of some in sending in their reports to the General Office. Some Secretaries are still negligent in this matter. He says in part:

"Paragraph D, Section 36, of our General Laws specifies that:

"The Financial Secretary shall make a written report to the General Secretary on the official blanks furnished for that purpose. Said report must be sent to the General Secretary not later than the 10th of each month for the month preceding, under penalty of \$2.00 fine."

"Once a report is missing the membership record of the Local Union is incomplete and incorrect at the General Office, for the reason that we do not know who were initiated, admitted on Clearance Cards or squared up; nor do

we know who went in arrears or were granted Clearance Cards. Until we receive the missing report, the record of the Local Union will remain incorrect thereafter."

He also points out some errors and discrepancies that occur in the monthly reports. We sincerely hope that this appeal to the Financial Secretaries will be heeded and that in the future they will be more prompt and careful in making out and sending in their reports.

He also calls attention to the fact that Paragraph A, Section 44, of our General Laws specifies that "beneficial and semi-beneficial members shall pay not less than \$1.00 per month dues." This law went into effect April 1, 1925, and must be observed from that date. Local Unions charging less than \$1.00 per month are jeopardizing their charter rights wherein it specifies that:

"In the acceptance of this charter the union shall conform to the Constitution and Rules and regulations and in default thereof this charter may be revoked and the union be suspended from all rights and benefits according to the laws of the United Brotherhood."

"Although a notification to this effect has already been served upon all Local Unions and the matter was mentioned in our last annual report we still find there are some of them not complying with the law as far as monthly dues are concerned."

Those Local Unions not complying with this law should put it into effect at once, in order that the benefits of their members will be protected.

He again calls attention to another important matter in which he states that:

"When a member owes a sum equal to six months' dues, he suspends himself without a vote of the Local Union and must be dropped from membership and can only again become affiliated the same as a new member, as per Section 45, Paragraph B, of our General Laws.

"We have discovered that in a number of cases a Financial Secretary received dues after the member went in arrears for six months' dues, and reported him

squared up to the General Office. The tax paid on his account was accepted by us, as we were not advised that the brother had legally suspended himself, but when claim for death or disability donation was presented to the General Treasurer and the record of the members' financial standing was looked up we found that the Local Union violated the General Laws by accepting dues from a suspended member. In such cases the General Treasurer has no other alternative than to disapprove the claim. We have also found in several instances that the heirs have sued the Local Union and recovered judgment for the full amount of the claim, together with costs, etc., all on account of not enforcing the law.

"It must be distinctly understood that our General Laws are made by referendum vote of our entire membership and must be observed by both officers and members alike."

Under the head of "Trade Movements" the General Secretary says, "One hundred and ninety-eight trade movements were considered for the year ending June 30, 1926. Out of that number sixty-nine were granted official sanction, while one hundred and twenty-nine received official sanction and financial aid. In but one or two instances was sanction denied for the reason that the provisions of Section 58 of our General Laws had not been complied with."

The report further shows that of the \$200,710.67 received by Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor for financial aid and relief of the anthracite miners on strike, \$29,938.78 was donated by Carpenters' Local Unions, District Councils and Ladies' Auxilliary Unions.

In reference to our monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," he says:

"According to Paragraph B, Section 13, of our General Laws, the General Secretary is directed to send a copy of our official journal by mail to the home address of each member entitled to it every month. This has been done, but unless we have the correct address of each member the journal will be returned to us. When members move we should be immediately notified. The addresses of all newly initiated members, as well as those admitted on Clearance Cards,

should be sent us without delay, so that we may have a correct mailing list on hand at all times. Unless this is done we will have continuous complaints and fault-finding that the journal is not received.

"We again ask all Financial Secretaries to give particular attention to this matter. Official Address Blanks will be furnished by the General Office upon request."

Speaking of the dedication of the monument erected in memory of D. A. Post, former member of the General Executive Board, he states that the dedication took place September 26, 1925, in Oaklawn Cemetery, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. The account of this dedication was published in the December, 1925, issue of "The Carpenter."

He further reports that in a letter to the General Executive Board dated June 4, 1926, he reviewed the circumstances which led up to his appointment as historian of the United Brotherhood, with instructions to write a detailed history of our organization as well as a history of the Carpenters' Unions that preceeded us. He now reports that this work has been practically completed and is almost ready to be turned over to the printer. He states that he spent ten years on this work. The gathering of data and statistics was a tremendous job, but the research work in going through our files, records and journals was a greater one. After careful consideration the General Executive Board authorized the General President to appoint a sub-committee of the Board to review the History with the General Secretary before printing is authorized. For this work the General President appointed First General Vice-President Cosgrove and Board Member Williams. The General Secretary has earned and deserves a great deal of credit in completing this History.

The report is an unusually good one and shows the healthy, sound condition of our Brotherhood. While it is mostly statistical, it furnishes in comprehensible form, a large amount of information that should prove of great interest to every member of our Brotherhood.

Besides the twenty thousand people who were killed in automobile accidents in 1924, several thousands more had the thrill of almost being killed.

LIVING COSTS NO BASIS FOR WAGES

JUDGE Frank Murphy of the Recorder's Court in Detroit, Mich., acting as an arbitrator in a wage adjustment controversy in that city recently, rejected the theory of the employers that the cost of living is the sole basis for wages. In awarding an increase in wages to the employees, he insisted that workers are entitled to a share in the increased productivity of a business.

He said:

"A study of general conditions throughout the country discloses general prosperity and high production.

"The present industrial organization of society is built upon the wage system, and as long as it survives it must justify itself by providing the wage earner with sufficient to live in a manner becoming to his dignity as a man. This is not accomplished by furnishing him with a mere subsistence.

"The gulf between a mere subsistence wage and a decent and comfortable living wage should broaden, and especially when the industry concerned is not imperiled, or in any way embarrassed.

"A wage is not a living wage unless through frugality a wage earner may earn sufficient to develop within reasonable limits his physical, spiritual, moral and intellectual facilities and in addition be able to set aside a reserve to provide for accident, old age, illness and misfortune.

"A living wage is not a mathematical certitude but in each instance is a practical judgment depending upon the soundness and fairness and vision of whoever declares it."

Organized Labor has always held that the workers are entitled to more than a living wage. The statement of Judge Murphy is along the line of right thinking. Labor's wage theory that the workers are entitled to a fair share in the profits of industry, is rapidly gaining many friends. Another example of this is the statement of Arthur Brisbane, the noted writer, whose editorials are read daily by millions of people. Speaking of the stock market, and especially of rail-

road stocks, he quotes a market report that, "the market fears that agitation for better wages among railroad employes may be successful." It might even "add \$100,000,000 a year to the railroad pay roll. The present prosperity of the railroads will probably force the granting of something."

Commenting upon this statement of the stock exchange, Mr. Brisbane says:

"Wouldn't that be too bad? Men that own railroad stocks, and never do, never did, never will do any hard work, think it sad that the men working on the railroads should get \$100,000,000 more a year. That would be a great deal less than 30 cents a day average for each man, while the railroads get the hundreds of millions more and have the government and its interstate commerce commission always ready to force the public to pay higher rates if railroads need them.

"The government compelling the public to pay more for railroad service without giving the public anything to say about it, should also compel railroads to pay more to working people without giving railroads anything to say about it. But government and its workings are arranged by those that own the railroads, not by those that work on the railroads."

Handshaking

The custom of handshaking is as old as the human race. It is a sign of friendship and good will. Like other customs it has its reason for existing. In the olden days when our forefathers were half savage or semi-civilized, every one was his own defender or avenger and carried in his good right hand a club for self-defense. When approached he was ready for fight. Those were the days when "might" meant "right" — when everyone was the law unto himself. However, it came to pass that when unarmed he offered his empty right hand to his approaching visitor. This was taken as a sign of peace and friendship, although it was in reality a means of warding off an attack.

What was at first a safeguard against invasion later became a habit and is now an indication of friendship and good fellowship the world over.

FEW EMPLOYEES OWN CORPORATION STOCK

N. C. W. C. (Department of Social Action.)



HE latest report of the Federal Trade Commission shows that very few employees own stock in the corporations by which they are employed. The report gives 1922 figures and there has been very little change since that time.

The report shows that only seventy-five out of a thousand of the holders of common stock are employees and they own a still smaller proportion of the stock. Out of every thousand shares the seventy-five employees own but fifteen shares. In preferred stock there is little difference. Thirty-five out of a thousand stock holders are employees and they own nineteen out of every thousand shares.

These are average figures over all industry. In the leather products industries, the highest record is made. Of a thousand common and preferred stockholders three hundred and sixteen common stockholders and two hundred and twenty-one preferred stockholders are employees. But again they own a smaller share of the stock. They own thirty-three shares of common stock and forty-six preferred shares out of a thousand.

In some industries employee ownership is practically nil. In the gas industry less than one-tenth of one percent of the common stockholders are employees of the industry and they own four-tenths of one percent of the stock. Three-tenths of one percent of the preferred stockholders are employees and they own less than one-tenth of one percent of the stock.

The report gives another indication when it lists the value of the stock held by employees. It appears that not the rank and file of the employees but the better paid own most of the stock.

The average holdings of the employees owning common stock is nearly \$1,400 and in preferred stock is \$2,800. In trade the common stock holding is \$5,100 and preferred \$2,300. In manufacturing the average common stock holding is nearly \$1,500 and preferred stock holding is \$4,500. The wages paid in trade and factories will not usually let the average employee save and invest so much money. The Federal Trade Commission makes no such deduction and did not collect its figures in such a way as to show what were the wages

or salaries of the employees who owned stock. Income tax figures in the same report however, confirm this conclusion.

All this goes to show how steep a road American labor must travel to reach the goal when the working people will share proportionately in the ownership of industry. It punctures the myth that has been carefully blown up in the United States. American industry is not on the high road towards democratization through diffusion of stock ownership.

Pennsylvania Fatalities

According to the annual report of the Bureau of Workman's Compensation, 24,699 workers were killed during the first ten years of the Pennsylvania workman's compensation law, while earning their living in industries covered by the act. During the same period, 1,811,982 workers suffered non-fatal accidents.

Of the fatal accidents 2,022 occurred in 1925, while the non-fatal accidents numbered 174,370.

The Bureau made awards in 692,863 of these cases, amounting to \$108,690,486, or an average compensation of \$156.90.

The Pennsylvania law does not protect domestic servants, agricultural workers and casual workers. If statistics of fatal and non-fatal accidents in these occupations were added to the number of casualties reported by the Bureau, the bleeding mass of maimed, mutilated and killed on which the prosperity of Pennsylvania employers rests would make an appalling exhibit of the needless sacrifice of life and limb imposed upon the wealth producers by the autocrats who own and operate industry—appalling at least to those who have any regard for the sanctity of the life of those human beings known as workers.

Our Monument

Let us think we build forever;

The humble work we do today.

We all know that it will never

Do to skimp, for it don't pay.

As we toil be not forgetful;

Permanence is our aim.

"Getting by" is not successful;

It signifies a losing game.

Let's put forth our best endeavor;

Let our work be faithfully done.

Let us think we build forever;

Let OUR EPITAPH be—"They Won."

L. U. No. 71.

Wallace Reavis.

Official Information



GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

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Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

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810 United Bank & Trust Co. Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every Local get the correct street address of every member of his Local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office.

Careful attention to the foregoing will assist this Office materially in getting our Journal out promptly and to the parties interested.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their Local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Ask for the Union Label

Notice To Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office, for the months of October, November and December, the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also are six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Notice

Business Agent George Windle of L. U. No. 561, Pittsburg, Kans., asks us to inform all carpenters that there is very little work at that place. Many men are idle, so steer clear of Pittsburg, Kans.

* * *

Recording Secretary Jerry Robertson of L. U. No. 1278, Gainesville, Fla., asks us to inform all carpenters that they have more men there now than jobs. Give Gainesville, Fla., a wide berth.

* * *

President John Pratt of L. U. No. 325, Paterson, N. J., asks us to inform our travelling members that at present work is very slack at that place. Steer clear of Paterson, N. J.

* * *

Secretary B. G. Horne, of L. U. No. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., asks us to inform all travelling members to stay away from Westchester County, N. Y. They are swamped with carpenters, and many men are idle. Give Westchester County, N. Y., a wide berth.

* * *

Recording Secretary I. V. McClain, of L. U. No. 1165, Carrollton, O., asks us to inform our members that they have more men there now than is needed. Steer clear of Carrollton, Ohio.

* * *

Brother Ben S. Canon, Recording Secretary of McKeesport, Pa., and Vicinity District Council, asks us to advise all carpenters that work at that place is

very scarce. Many men there have not worked for three months. Give McKeesport, Pa., and vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Business Agent Robert D. Cooper, of L. U. No. 1685, Melbourne, Fla., asks us to inform all travelling members that the Phoenix Utilities Co., have declared their work at that place "open shop." There is a surplus of men there now. Stay away from Melbourne, Fla.

* * *

Secretary Eugene Kelsey of L. U. No. 1765, Orlando, Fla., advises all members to pay no attention to rumors or newspaper notices that carpenters are needed at that place. There are more carpenters there now than jobs. Steer clear of Orlando, Fla., and vicinity.

L. U. No. 58, Chicago, Ill., Loses Two Prominent Members

L. U. No. 58, Chicago, Ill., suffered a great loss when Brothers William C. White, General Representative and George T. Walker, President of the Local, died within one week of the other.

General Representative William C. White died on August 25th. He was born at Malone, N. Y., on August 6, 1868, and was initiated in L. U. No. 58, Chicago, on October 29, 1895. He served as President of that Local for 22 years, and retired from that office in 1921. He also served as Business Agent of the Chicago District Council for 20 years. In 1920, he was appointed General Representative and occupied that office at his death.

President George T. Walker, of L. U. No. 58, died on August 31st. Less than a week before he had acted as pallbearer at the funeral of Brother White. He was born at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1868, and was initiated in L. U. No. 26, in that city on October 23, 1906. On February 26, 1907, he transferred to L. U. No. 58 and retained his membership in that Local until his death. Brother Walker assumed the presidency of the Local upon the retirement of Brother White.

The passing of these two members is a great loss not only to L. U. No. 58, but the Brotherhood as well. "The Carpenter" takes this opportunity to offer the sympathy of the Brotherhood to L. U. No. 58 and the families of our late brothers.

DEATH ROLL

G. W. HIRSCHLER, L. U. No. 373, Ft. Madison, Iowa.
 CHARLES A. GRIFFY, L. U. No. 912, Richmond, Ind.
 T. R. CRAY, L. U. No. 1228, Bluefield, W. Va.
 JOSEPH A. MILLETTE, L. U. No. 408, Worcester, Mass.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of J. B. Bowser, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness. He is 5 ft. 6 in. tall, has brown



hair and weighs 160 pounds. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his wife, Mrs. Ruth Bowser, General Delivery, Indiana, Pa., or E. E. Luzier, L. U. No. 1298, Indiana, Pa.

High Tribute

J. L. Garvin, editor of the London Observer, paid a remarkable tribute to the United States, in connection with the 150th Anniversary of American Independence. He said:

"In the supreme business of bringing labor and capital into practical partnership, America is acting while Europe is theorizing. Nothing but a United States of Europe could insure to the peoples forming it a general wealth and well-being fully equal to the prosperity of the United States of America.

"Let no man imagine this is a spectacle merely of triumphant materialism. Those who take that view understand nothing. In an increasing amount the wealth is going just where it should. America spends as much on education as all the rest of the world put together. In architecture she leads grandly. That kind of excellence has always been akin to progress in other arts."

How Observing Are You?

Very few utilize the power of close observation is proven by an interesting puzzle by Judge Charles Almy in a recent issue of "Outlook."

"Scrutinize carefully the following sentence and state how many F's (either large or small) it contains:

"The Federal national fuses are the result of scientific study combined with the experience of years.

"Out of 20 people of intelligence not more than two will get it right the first time, and a large proportion will not find more than three after being told there are more. Professor Walker of M. I. T. submitted it to 17 trained scientists used to looking for small things, and 16 failed. My secretary, immediately after typing it, found only three. Stanley Cobb, professor of neurology, Harvard Medical School, who fell, was much interested in it and its bearing on mental matters and intelligence tests. I showed it to a man trained in reading proof, who could find only four. It's not a fool stunt, but very interesting as showing how little we see of what we look at."

Wind Pressure On Buildings

The pressure of wind on high buildings has been determined by the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

The wind pressure on a tall building when the wind is blowing seventy-six miles an hour (100 miles per hour, as shown by a weather bureau Robinson type anemometer) is about twenty-two pounds per square foot, according to results obtained by the bureau.

The value which is commonly used is thirty pounds per square foot. This would correspond to a true wind speed of 88.5 miles per hour (118 miles per hour indicated speed). Gusts of this speed have been observed in only a few cities, including New York and St. Paul.

REFERENCE DATA

In building construction the carpenter is looked to and called upon to perform, lay out and superintend all kinds of work. His experience, therefore, must be of a wide scope. For his benefit and guidance we submit the following information gathered from all sources, which we feel will be of incalculable and invaluable service to him in the performance of his many duties.

Table of Weights of Pine Joists, Studs and Rafters Based on a Weight Per Board Foot of 2.8 Pounds

Spacing	Size	Weight per Sq. Foot	Size	Weight per Sq. Foot	Size	Weight per Sq. Foot
12"	2"x4"	1.87	2"x6"	2.8	2"x8"	3.74
14"	"	1.60	"	2.4	"	3.20
16"	"	1.40	"	2.1	"	2.80
18"	"	1.25	"	1.87	"	2.50
20"	"	1.12	"	1.68	"	2.24
22"	"	1.02	"	1.53	"	2.04
12"	2"x10"	4.68	2"x12"	5.61	2"x14"	6.55
14"	"	4.00	"	4.80	"	5.60
16"	"	3.50	"	4.20	"	4.90
18"	"	3.13	"	3.75	"	4.38
20"	"	2.80	"	3.36	"	3.92
22"	"	2.55	"	3.06	"	3.57

Weights of Sheathing, Flooring, Etc.

	Lbs. Per Sq. Ft.
Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Poplar, Redwood, per inch thick.....	3
Chestnut, Maple, Birch, Oak.....	4

Weights of Partitions

	Lbs. Per Sq. Ft.
Gypsum partition blocks 3" thick.....	10
" " " 4" "	12
" " " 5" "	14
" " " 6" "	16
Plaster on brick, tile or concrete.....	5
Partition Tile 3" thick.....	17
" " 4" "	18
" " 6" "	25
" " 8" "	31
" " 10" "	35

Weights of Ceiling

	Lbs. Per Sq. Ft.
Lath and plaster, 2 coats.....	9
Lath and plaster, 3 coats.....	10
Suspended ceiling (metal lath and steel ties).....	10

Weights of Building Materials, Stacked

	Lbs. Per Cu. Ft.		Lbs. Per Cu. Ft.
Brick—Pressed	150	Glass—Window	157
Brick—Common	125	Granite	170
Brick—Soft	100	Lime—Quick	53
Cement—Portland	100	Plaster of Paris	70
Cement—Roseale	56	Sand	90-106
Cinders—Dry	72	Sandstone	151
Cinders—Packed	90	Shale	162
Earth—Dry, Shaken.....	82- 92	Slate	175
Earth—Rammed	92-100	Trap Rock	187

Weights of Building Materials—Dry Woods

	Pounds Bd. Ft.	Pounds Cu. Ft.		Pounds Bd. Ft.	Pounds Cu. Ft.
Ash, American White.....	3.9	47	Larch, Western	3	36
Birch	3.9	47	Mahogany, Honduras	2.9	35
Beech	3.7	44	Mahogany, Spanish	4.4	53
Boxwood	5	60	Maple	4.1	49
Cedar, American	2.9	35	Maple, soft	3.5	42
Cedar, Pt. Orford.....	2.6	31	Oak, Live	4.9	59
Cedar, Incense	2	24	Oak, Red	3.9	47
Cedar, Western Red.....	2	24	Oak, White	4.3	52
Cherry	3.5	42	Pine, Southern	3.7	44
Chestnut	3.4	41	Pine, Sugar	2.2	26
Cork	1.3	16	Pine, Western White.....	3.3	40
Elm	2.9	35	Pine, White	2.1	25
Fir, Douglas	2.8	34	Pine, Yellow	2.8	34
Hemlock	2.1	25	Pine, Western Yellow.....	2.4	29
Hemlock, Pacific	2.6	31	Spruce	2.1	25
Hickory	4.4	53	Spruce, Sitka	2.2	26
Larch	3	36	Sycamore	3.1	37
			Walnut	3.2	38

Weights of Building Materials in Construction Floors

	Lbs. Per Sq. Ft.		Lbs. Per Sq. Ft.
Flat Arches—Tile, 3" thick.....	17	Flat Arches—Tile, 12" thick.....	39
Flat Arches—Tile, 4" thick.....	18	Flat Arches—Tile, 14" thick.....	43
Flat Arches—Tile, 6" thick.....	25	Flat Arches—Tile, 16" thick.....	49
Flat Arches—Tile, 8" thick.....	31	Book Tile, 2" thick.....	15
Flat Arches—Tile, 10" thick.....	35	Book Tile, 3" thick.....	17
Brick Arches, 4" thick, and Concrete.....	70	Beam Tile.....	15

Weights of Building Materials in Construction Roofing

	Lbs. Per Sq. Ft.		Lbs. Per Sq. Ft.
Copper—Sheet.....	0.75 to 1.25	Shingles—Wood 16".....	2
Felt and Gravel.....	2 to 10.0	Slate—Average.....	10
Iron—Corrugated.....	1 to 3.75	Tile—Fancy, Laid in Mortar.....	25 to 30
Iron—Galvanized.....	1 to 3	Tile—Plain, Average.....	12
Iron Sheet, black ptd.....	1.5	Tin and Paint.....	1
Ready Composition Roofing.....	1 to 1.5	Zinc.....	1 to 2
Sheet Lead.....	4 to 8		

Weights of Building Materials in Construction Masonry

	Lbs. Per Cu. Ft.		Lbs. Per Cu. Ft.
Brick—Pressed or Paving.....	150	Granite.....	170
Brick—Hard, Common.....	125	Mortar and Plaster.....	120
Brick—Soft.....	100	Rubble—Limestone, Common.....	140
Brick—Hollow.....	90	Rubble—Limestone, Cut Face.....	150
Concrete—Stone.....	150	Rubble—Sandstone, Common.....	140
Concrete—Cinder.....	96	Rubble—Sandstone, Cut Face.....	150

Number of Pieces of Lumber Required for a Full Thousand Feet

Length in Feet	2x4 Pieces and Exact Amount	2x6 Pieces and Exact Amount	2x8 Pieces and Exact Amount	2x10 Pieces and Exact Amount	2x12 Pieces and Exact Amount
12.....	125 1000	84 1008	63 1008	50 1000	42 1008
14.....	108 1008	72 1008	54 1008	43 1003½	36 1008
16.....	94 1002½	63 1008	47 1002½	38 1013½	32 1024
18.....	84 1008	56 1008	42 1008	34 1020	28 1008
20.....	75 1000	50 1000	38 1013½	30 1000	25 1000
22.....	69 1012	46 1012	35 1026½	28 1026½	23 1012
24.....	63 1008	42 1008	32 1024	25 1000	21 1008

Working Strength of Various Building Materials*

Compression (Direct)

Steel and Iron

The safe carrying capacities of various building materials (except in case of columns) are as follows: The strength given being the working strength in pounds per square inch of section.

Rolled steel.....	16,000
Cast steel.....	16,000
Wrought iron.....	12,000
Cast iron (in short blocks).....	16,000
Steel ribs and rivets (bearing).....	20,000
Wrought iron pins and rivets (bearing).....	15,000

Timber

	With Grain	Across Grain
Oak.....	900	800
Yellow pine.....	1,000	600
White pine.....	800	400
Spruce.....	800	400
Locust.....	1,200	1,000
Chestnut.....	500	1,000
Hemlock.....	500	500

Concrete

Concrete (Portland) cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 4.....	230
Concrete (Portland) cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5.....	208
Concrete (Rosedale), or equal, cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 4.....	125
Concrete (Rosedale), or equal, cement, 1; sand, 2; stone, 5.....	111

Stonework

Rubble stonework in Portland cement-mortar	140
Rubble stonework in Rosedale cement-mortar	111
Rubble stonework in lime and cement-mortar	97
Rubble stonework in lime-mortar	70

Brickwork

Brickwork in Portland cement-mortar: cement, 1; sand, 3	250
Brickwork in Rosedale, or equal, cement-mortar, cement, 1; sand, 3	208
Brickwork in lime and cement-mortar, cement, 1; lime, 1; sand, 6	160
Brickwork in lime-mortar: lime, 1; sand, 4	111

*The stresses given in these tables are those recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Covering Capacity of Shingles

Exposure to Weather Inches	Number of Square Feet of Roof Covered by 1,000 Shingles		Number of Shingles Required for 100 Square Feet of Roof	
	4" wide	6" wide	4" wide	6" wide
4	111	167	900	600
4½	118	177	847	565
4¾	125	188	800	534
5	139	208	720	480
5½	153	230	650	437
6	167	250	600	400
7	194	291	514	343
8	222	333	450	300

Some allowance must be made for waste but as no two jobs are identical in this respect, the builder must add his own allowance for waste.

Number of Lath in Plaster Work

14 lath are required per square yard.

Weights and Measures of Concrete Materials

Sand weighs from 80 to 100 pounds per cubic foot, dry and loose, and from 90 to 115 pounds dry and well shaken.

Gravel weighs from 100 to 120 pounds per cubic foot loose, and about 20 pounds more when well rammed.

Crushed limestone weighs about 90 pounds per cubic foot, varying somewhat either way with the size and the proportion of fine dust.

Copper slag, which has been used successfully where weight is wanted in concrete, weighs 120 to 125 pounds per cubic foot.

Quicklime weighs 64 pounds per cubic foot.

Portland cement, loose, weighs 70 to 90 pounds per cubic foot; packed, about 110 pounds per cubic foot.

How to Make Watertight Concrete

Concrete made from properly selected aggregates, combined with portland cement in suitable proportions, when thoroughly mixed to the right consistency carefully placed and adequately protected during early hardening, will be watertight under all ordinary conditions.

Watertight concrete means good concrete. A few fundamental principles of good construction should be carefully observed. These can be summarized as follows:

1. All portions of the structure should be strong enough to resist the head of water, either internal or external, to which the concrete may be subjected.
2. Use clean, well graded aggregates.
3. Use a relatively rich mixture, a 1 :2 :3, or better 1 :1½ :3.
4. Use the minimum amount of mixing water that will give a workable, plastic consistency; not over 6 gallons per sack of cement.
5. Mix the concrete thoroughly, at least 1½ minutes per batch mixer.
6. Place the concrete carefully in layers 6 to 12 inches deep, spading or rodding it thoroughly to prevent the formation of stone pockets or voids.
7. If possible place the concrete in one continuous operation to avoid construction joints. If placing is interrupted, be sure to get a good bond between the fresh concrete and that placed previously.
8. Keep the concrete warm and damp for the first ten days.

In tests conducted by the United States Bureau of Standards, thin slabs of a lean (1:6) portland cement mortar and 1:1½:2 concrete were subjected to a water pressure of 60 pounds per square inch. This pressure is equivalent to a 138-foot head of water. Although water penetrated through 1⅝-inch limestone slabs in periods ranging from 20 seconds to 20 minutes, it took 3½ hours for water to penetrate through a 2-inch slab of 1:6 mortar, while at the end of 24 hours, when the test was terminated, the 2-inch slab of 1:1½:2 concrete was still dry.

Hundreds of concrete tanks are being used for the storage of fuel oil, which is lighter than water, and these tanks are oil-tight, and of course watertight. Concrete basements, pits, bridges, and tanks will also be watertight if proper care is taken in their construction. Experience and tests have shown that proper practice will make watertight concrete.

Thickness of Brick Walls for Buildings

Note: In some cities, building ordinance exceptions will vary these sizes.
(Thickness given in inches.)

Height of Building	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Stories				
Two Stories:				
Boston	16	12	..	..
New York	12	12	..	..
Chicago	12	12	..	..
Minneapolis	12	12	..	..
St. Louis	18	13	..	..
Denver	13	13	..	..
San Francisco	17	13	..	..
New Orleans	13	13	..	..
Three Stories:				
Boston	20	16	16	..
New York	16	16	12	..
Chicago	16	12	12	..
Minneapolis	16	12	12	..
St. Louis	18	18	13	..
Denver	17	17	13	..
San Francisco	17	17	13	..
New Orleans	13	13	13	..
Four Stories:				
Boston	20	16	16	16
New York	16	16	16	12
Chicago	20	16	16	12
Minneapolis	16	16	12	12
St. Louis	22	18	18	13
Denver	21	17	17	13
San Francisco	17	17	17	13
New Orleans	18	18	13	13

Approximate Sizes of Chimney Flues for Steam and Hot Water Heating in Residences and Other Buildings

Direct Radiation*		Size of Flue	
Steam (Sq. Ft.)	Water (Sq. Ft.)	Round Diam. In.	Square
250	400	8	8 x 8
300	500	8	8 x 8
400	700	8	8 x 8
500	850	10	8 x 12
600	1,000	10	8 x 12
700	1,200	10	8 x 12
800	1,350	12	12 x 12
900	1,500	12	12 x 12
1,000	1,700	12	12 x 12
1,200	2,100	12	12 x 12
1,400	2,400	14	12 x 16
1,600	2,700	14	12 x 16
1,800	3,000	14	12 x 16
2,000	3,400	14	12 x 16
2,200	3,700	16	16 x 16
3,000	5,100	16	16 x 16
3,500	5,900	18	16 x 20
5,000	8,500	18	16 x 20

*Note—When a considerable amount of "indirect" radiation is to be used, increased boiler capacity is necessary; and in many cases such demands require a larger chimney flue for the same number of square feet of radiation used.

Safe Bearing Loads on Masonry

Material	Lbs. per sq. in. of area
Granite—	
Cap Stone	700
Squared Stonework	350

Sandstone—	
Cap Stone	350
Squared Stonework	175
Rubble Stonework, lime mortar.....	80
Rubble Stonework, cement mortar.....	150
Limestone—	
Cap Stone	500
Squared Stonework	250
Rubble Stonework, lime mortar.....	80
Rubble Stonework, cement mortar.....	150

Rules Relative to the Circle

To Find Circumference:

Multiply diameter by	3.1416.
or divide diameter by	0.3183.

To Find Diameter:

Multiply circumference by	0.3183,
or divide circumference by	3.1416.

To Find Radius:

Multiply circumference by	0.15915,
or divide circumference by	6.28318.

To Find Side of an Inscribed Square:

Multiply diameter by	0.7071.
or multiply circumference by	0.2251,
or divide circumference by	4.4428.

To Find Side of an Equal Square:

Multiply diameter by	0.8862,
or divide diameter by	1.284,
or multiply circumference by	0.2821,
or divide circumference by	3.545.

Square.

- A side multiplied by 1.442 equals diameter of its circumscribing circle.
- A side multiplied by 4.443 equals circumference of its circumscribing circle.
- A side multiplied by 1.128 equals diameter of an equal circle.
- A side multiplied by 3.547 equals circumference of an equal circle.
- Square inches multiplied by 1.273 equal circle inches of an equal circle.

To Find the Area of a Circle:

- Multiply circumference by one-quarter of the diameter.
- or multiply the square of diameter by 0.7854,
- or multiply the square of circumference by 0.07958,
- or multiply the square of $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter by 3.1416.

To Find the Surface of a Sphere or Globe:

- Multiply the diameter by the circumference.
- or multiply the square of diameter by 3.1416,
- or multiply four times the square of radius by 3.1416.

To Find the Weight of Brass and Copper Sheets, Rods, and Bars:

- Ascertain the number of cubic inches in piece and multiply same by weight per cubic inch—
- Copper, 0.3212.
- Brass, 0.2972.
- Or multiply the length by the breadth (in feet) and product by weight in pounds per square foot.

Table of Square Roots

No.	Sq. Root	No.	Sq. Root	No.	Sq. Root	No.	Sq. Root
25	5.	650	25.46	1400	37.42	2600	50.99
50	7.071	700	26.46	1450	38.08	2700	51.96
75	8.66	750	27.39	1500	38.73	2800	52.91
100	10.00	800	28.28	1550	39.37	2900	53.85
125	11.18	850	29.15	1600	40.00	3000	54.77
150	12.25	900	30.00	1650	40.62	3200	56.57
175	13.23	950	30.82	1700	41.23	3400	58.30
200	14.14	1000	31.62	1800	42.43	3600	60.00
250	15.81	1050	32.40	1900	43.59	3800	61.64
300	17.32	1100	33.16	2000	44.72	4000	63.24
350	18.70	1150	33.91	2100	45.82	4200	64.80
400	20.00	1200	34.64	2200	46.90	4400	66.32
450	21.21	1250	35.36	2300	47.95	4600	67.82
500	22.36	1300	36.06	2400	48.99	4800	69.28
550	23.45	1350	36.74	2500	50.00	5000	70.72
600	24.49						

Mensuration Tables, Etc.

Linear Measure

1 hair's breadth	equals	1-48 inch.
3 barleycorns (lengthwise)	"	1 inch.
7.92 inches	"	1 link.
12 inches	"	1 foot equals 0.3048 metre.
3 feet	"	1 yard equals 0.91438 metre.
5½ yards	"	1 rod, perch, or pole.
4 poles or 100 links	"	1 chain.
10 chains	"	1 furlong.
8 furlongs	"	1 mile equals 1.6093 kilometres equals 5280 feet.
3 miles (nautical)	"	1 league.
1 line	"	1-12 inch.
1 nail (cloth measure)	"	2½ inches.
1 palm	"	3 inches.
1 band (used for height of horses)	"	4 inches.
1 span	"	9 inches.

1 cubit	equals 18 inches.
1 pace (military)	" 2½ feet.
1 pace (common)	" 3 feet.
1 Scotch ell	" 37.06 inches.
1 vara (Spanish)	" 33.3 inches.
1 English ell	" 45 inches.
1 fathom	" 6 feet
1 cable's length	" 120 fathoms.
1 "knot"	" 6082.66 feet.
1 degree of equator	" 69.1613 statute miles.
1 degree of equator	" 60 geographical miles.
1 degree of meridian	" 69.046 statute miles.
1 degree of meridian	" 59.899 geographical miles.
1.1527 statute miles	" 1 geographical mile.
6086.07 feet	" 1 minute of longitude equals 1 nautical mile.
5280 feet	" 1 statute mile.

Circular Measure

60 seconds	1 minute
60 minutes	1 degree
30 degrees	1 sign
12 signs	1 circle or circumference

Cubic Measure

1.728 cubic inches	1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	1 cubic yard

Square Measure

144 square inches	1 square foot
9 square feet	1 square yard
30¼ square yards	1 square rod
40 square rods	1 rood
4 roods	1 acre
640 acres	1 square mile
36 square miles	1 township

Information Worth Having

One thousand shingles, laid four inch to the weather, will cover one hundred square feet of surface, and five pounds of shingle nails will fasten them on.

One-fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface to be covered because of the lap in siding and flooring.

One thousand laths will cover seventy yards of surface and eleven pounds of lath nails will nail them on.

Eight bushels of good lime, sixteen bushels of sand and one bushel of hair will make enough good mortar to plaster 100 square yards.

One cord of stone, three bushels of lime and a cubic yard of sand will lay one hundred cubic feet of wall.

Cement one bushel, and sand two bushels, will cover 3½ square yards, one inch thick; 4½ square yards, ¾ inch thick, and 6¾ square yards ½ inch thick.

One bushel of cement and one bushel of sand will cover 2¼ square yards, one inch thick; 3 square yards ¾ inch thick, and 4½ square yards ½ inch thick.

Roof Elevations

By the "pitch" of a roof is meant the relation which the height of the ridge above the level of the roof-plates bears to the span, or the distance between the studs on which the roof rests.

The length of rafters for the most common pitches can be found as follows from any given span:

If ¼ pitch, multiply span by .559 or 7-12 nearly.

If 1-3 pitch, multiply span by .6 or 3-5 nearly.

If ⅔ pitch, multiply span by .625 or 5-8 nearly.

If ½ pitch, multiply span by .71 or 7-10 nearly.

If ⅓ pitch, multiply span by .8 or 4-5 nearly.

In full pitch, multiply span by 1-12 or 1.1-8 nearly.

To length thus obtained must be added amount of projection of rafters at the eaves.

As rafters must be purchased of even lengths, a few inches more or less on their lengths will make a difference to the pitch so slight that it cannot be detected by the eye.

Example—To determine the length of rafters for a roof constructed one-half pitch, with a span of 24 ft.—24 x .71 equals 17.04; or, practically, just 17 feet. A protection of one foot for eaves makes the length to be purchased 18 feet.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, Gen'l Sec'y

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph E, Section 13 of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., the information required is herewith furnished. Some of our Local Unions have not filled out the blanks sent them and in such cases we cannot give the data required.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hol.	Agmt
1	Chicago, Ill.	175 W. Wash. St.	Wed.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
2	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Tuesday	8	10.50	Yes	Yes
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	1506 Market St.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
4	Davenport, Ia.	Turner Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
5	St. Louis, Mo.	Helds' Hall	Thursday	8	12.00		
6	Amsterdam, N. Y.	9 Church St.	Monday	8	8.00		
7	Minneapolis, Minn.	601 4th Ave. S.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Part
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
9	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	Thursday	8	9.00		
10	Chicago, Ill.	12 W. Garfield Blvd.	Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Part
11	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
13	Chicago, Ill.	113 S. Ashland Blvd.	Thursday	8			
14	San Antonio, Tex.	Labor Temple	Tuesday				
15	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
16	Springfield, Ill.	631½ E. Adams St.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
17	Bellaire, O.	33rd & Belmont St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3-5 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
19	Detroit, Mich.	3410 Grand River Ave.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
20	New York, N. Y.	Stapleton Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	No
21	Chicago, Ill.	4000 W. Harrison St.	Tuesday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
22	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
23	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.80		
24	Batavia, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
26	Syracuse, N. Y.	124 E. Genesee St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
27	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
28	Missoula, Mont.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
29	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Wed.	8	10.50	Yes	Yes
30	New London, Conn.	461 Bank St.	Tuesday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
31	Trenton, N. J.	47 N. Clinton Ave.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
33	Boston, Mass.	987 Washington St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
34	San Francisco, Cal.	457 Bryant St.	Friday	8	8.50		
35	San Rafael, Cal.	633 4th St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
36	Oakland, Cal.	763 12th St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
37	Shamokin, Pa.	46 N. Market St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
38	St. Catherine, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
39	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
40	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
41	Nashville, Tenn.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.20		
42	San Francisco, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8			
43	Hartford, Conn.	59 Market St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
44	Champaign, Urbana, Ill.	Gebrig Hall	Friday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
47	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Friday	8	12.00		
49	Lowell, Mass.	7 Kearney Sq.	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
50	Knoxville, Tenn.	319½ N. Gay St.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
51	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Friday	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
52	Charleston, S. C.	542 King St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	No
53	White Plains, N. Y.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	12.00		
54	Chicago, Ill.	3901 W. 26th St.	1-3 Sun.	8	11.00	Yes	Part
55	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
56	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Monday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
57	Irvington, N. J.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00		
58	Chicago, Ill.	Lincoln Turner Hall	Tuesday	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
59	Lancaster, Penn.	22 S. Queen St.	Monday	8	6.40		
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	South Side Turner Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
61	Kansas City, Mo.	3114 Paseo St.	Monday	8	9.50	Yes	Yes
62	Chicago, Ill.	6414 S. Halsted St.	Thursday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
63	Bloomington, Ill.	Co-operative Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
64	Louisville, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	193 Smith St.	2-4 Mon.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	8 W. 3rd St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
67	Boston, Mass.	184 Dudley St. Roxbury.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
68	Menominee, Wis.	Red Cedar Lodge	2-4 Wed.	8	5.85	No	No
69	Columbia, S. C.	1300 Assembly St.	2-4 Fri.	8	4.50		
70	Chicago, Ill.	12705 W. 38th St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
71	Ft. Smith, Ark.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No

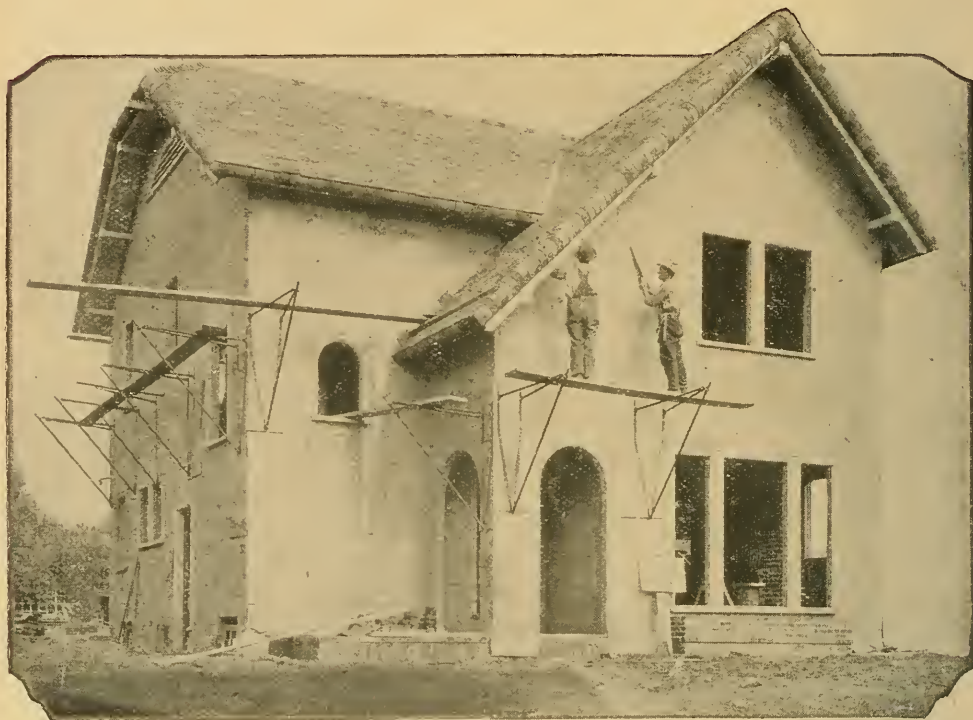
L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. Hoi.	Agmt
72	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	Monday	8	9.20	Yes	No
73	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	No
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Central Labor Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	No	Yes
75	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	Thursday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
77	Port Chester, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
78	Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2-L. Mon.	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
79	New Haven, Conn.	215 Meadow St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
80	Chicago, Ill.	4039 Madison St.	Monday	8	11.00	Yes	Part
81	Erie, Pa.	1921 Peach St.	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	No
82	Haverhill, Mass.	8 Main St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.	147 Granville St.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.56		
85	Red Wing, Minn.	Union Hall	4th Mon.		6.75 7.00		
86	St. Louis, Mo.	3631 Selena St.	1-3 Fri.	8	to 8.00	Yes	No
87	St. Paul, Minn.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00 5.50		
88	Anaconda, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	8	to 8.00	Yes	No
89	Mobile, Ala.	R. 19 Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
90	Evansville, Ind.	100 E. Franklin St.	Tuesday	8	9.20	Yes	No
91	Racine, Wis.	428 Wisconsin St.	Thursday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
92	Mobile, Ala.	Masonic Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	223 Gloucester St.	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
94	Providence, R. I.	106 N. Main St.	2-L. Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
96	Springfield, Mass.	21 Sanford St.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
97	New Britain, Conn.	371 Main St.	Thursday	8	8.50	Yes	No
98	Spokane, Wash.	17 N. Madison St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
99	Cohoes, N. Y.	62 Remsen St.	2-4 Mon.				
100	Muskegon, Mich.	85 E. Western Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
101	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	Monday	8	8.80	Yes	Part
102	Franklin, Mass.	694 Wash. St. Boston, Mass.	2nd Sun.	8	4.96	No	No
103	Birmingham, Ala.	708 N. 17th St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
104	Dayton, O.	S. W. cor 4th & Jefferson	Thursday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
105	Cleveland, O.	1924 E. 79th St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
106	Des Moines, Ia.	908 W. 8th St.	Tuesday	8	9.00 6.00	Yes	Yes
107	Pensacola, Fla.	1110 N. Hoyne St.		8	to 6.80	Yes	Yes
108	St. Hyacinthe, Que., Can.	71 Mondor	1st Thurs.				
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00	Opt.	No
111	Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	Tuesday	8	8.80 5.50	Yes	No
112	Butte, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	to 9.00	Yes	No
113	Chesterton, Ind.	Chesterton Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
114	Sulphur Springs, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	6.00		
115	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	Tuesday	8	10.00		
116	Bay City, Mich.	516 Wash. Ave.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
117	Albany, N. Y.	85-87 Beaver St.	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
118	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	1-3 Thurs.				
119	Newark, N. J.	30 E. Park St.	Monday	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
120	Newark, N. J.	28-30 E. Park St.	Monday	8	11.20	Yes	No
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	451 N. Laurel St.	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	Germ. Av & Cumberland	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
124	Bradford, Pa.	21 Barber St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
125	Utica, N. Y.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
127	Derby, Conn.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
129	Hazleton, Pa.	Union Hall	Friday	8	9.00		
130	Teague, Tex.	Labor Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
131	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
132	Washington, D. C.	423-425 G St., N. W.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
134	Montreal, Que., Can.	417 Ontario St., E.	Monday	9	6.75	Yes	Yes
135	New York, N. Y.	98 Forsyth St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	
136	Newark, O.	Fed. of Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
137	Norwich, Conn.	131 Water St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
139	Jersey City, N. J.	Lepping Hall	Thursday	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
140	O'Fallon, Ill.	Asbury's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
141	Chicago, Ill.	7429 S. Chicago Ave.	Tuesday	8	11.00		
142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	628 Penn. Ave.	Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
143	Canton, O.	Lion's Hall	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
144	Macon, Ga.	566½ 2nd St.	Thursday	9	5.40		
145	Sayre, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.80	No	No
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	269 State St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
148	Newark, N. J.	704 S. 14th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
149	Irrvington, N. Y.	Pastime Club Rooms	2-4 Wed.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
150	Plymouth, Pa.	Zabalya Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
151	Long Branch, N. J.	L. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00		
153	Helena, Mont.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
154	Kewanee, Ill.	Taylor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
155	Plainfield, N. J.	104 E. Front St.	2-4 Wed.	8	11.20	Yes	No
156	Staunton, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.80	Yes	No
157	Boston, Mass.	50 Hanover St.	Saturday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
158	Los Angeles, Cal.	538 Maple Ave.	Tuesday	8		Yes	No
159	Charleston, S. C.	12 Vanderbort St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	614 N. 40th St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
161	Kenosha, Wis.	Woodmen Hall	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. Hol.	Agmt
162	San Mateo, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	9.00	All day	No
163	Peekskill, N. Y.	Matoka Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	12.00	All day	No
164	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Carpenters' Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Geyer's Hall	Monday	8	12.00		
166	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
167	Elizabeth, N. J.	215 Broad St.	2-4 Tues.	8	11.20		
168	Kansas City, Kan.	619 Ann Ave.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	418 Collinsville Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	No
					9.00		
170	Bridgeport, O.	Heinleins Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00		
171	Youngstown, O.	259 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8	10.50	Yes	Yes
172	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	2nd Fri.	8	6.00		
173	Munising, Mich.	Labor Hall		8	8.00	No	
174	Joliet, Ill.	127 E. Jefferson St.	Tuesday	8	12.00	Yes	No
175	Dillon, Mont.	561 Kentucky Ave.	4th Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
176	Newport, R. I.	235 Thames St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
177	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
178	Montreal, Que., Can.	417 Ontario St., E.	Friday	9	5.49	Yes	Yes
179	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.20	Yes	No
180	Vallejo, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	9.00		
181	Chicago, Ill.	2040 W. North Ave.	Monday	8	11.00	Yes	Part
182	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
183	Peoria, Ill.	400 N. Jefferson Ave.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
184	Salt Lake City, Utah.	151 2nd East St.	Wed.	8	8.50	Yes	No
185	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	No
186	Steubenville, O.	Macabees' Hall	Wed.	8	11.00		
187	Geneva, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
189	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00		
190	Klamath Falls, Ore.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
191	York, Pa.	130 S. Beaver St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
192	Syracuse, N. Y.	124 E. Genesee St.	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00		
193	N. Adams, Mass.	72½ Main St.	Wed.	8	8.50	Yes	Yes
					8.00		
194	Alameda, Cal.	Y. M. L. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	to 9.00	Yes	No
195	Peru, Ill.	Krultz's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
196	Greenwich, Conn.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
197	Sherman, Tex.	Cor. Crocker & Lamar St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
198	Dallas, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
199	Chicago, Ill.	9139 Commercial Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
200	Columbus, O.	68½ Long St.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
201	Wichita, Kan.	211 S. Main St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
202	Pittsburgh, Pa.	6309 Broad St.	Friday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	21 Academy St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
204	Coften, Ill.	Town Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.80		
205	Boyer City, Mich.	310½ E. Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.75	No	No
206	New Castle, Pa.	226½ E. Wash. St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
207	Chester, Pa.	15th & Esery St.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
208	Fort Worth, Tex.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00		
210	Stamford, Conn.	Gay St.	Thursday	8	11.00	Yes	No
211	Allegheny City, Pa.	105 Federal St.	Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
212	Akron, O.	139 E. Market St.	Monday	8	9.20	Yes	No
213	Houston, Tex.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
214	Galion, O.	Moose Hall	3rd Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
215	Lafayette, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
216	Torrington, Conn.	Redmen's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.95		
217	Westerly, R. I.	Stillman's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
218	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
219	Petersboro, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.60		
220	Wallace, Ida.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
222	Westfield, Mass.	112 Elm St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00		
223	Fall River, Mass.	391 S. Main St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
224	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Monday	8	10.50	Yes	Yes
225	Atlanta, Ga.	14½ N. Forsyth St.	Monday	8	6.40		
226	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
227	Rock Island, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
228	Pottsville, Pa.	A. O. H. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	148 Glen St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl
230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	22nd and Clarkson St., S. S.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
231	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	2-4 Tues.	8	7.60	Yes	Yes
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	120 W. Berry St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
233	W. Chicago, Ill.	Woodman's Hall	2nd Tues.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
234	Thompsonville, Conn.	Emmetts Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
235	Riverside, Cal.	594 W. 8th St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
237	Allegheny City, Pa.	Walter's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
239	Easton, Pa.	5th & Ferry St.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
240	E. Rochester, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
241	Moline, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
242	Chicago, Ill.	5443 S. Ashland	Wed.	8	11.00		
243	Tiffin, O.	Central Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	Opt.	No
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
245	Cambridge, O.	Union Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
246	New York, N. Y.	67-69 Lexington Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
248	St. Clairsville, O.	Court House	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00		
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
250	Lake Forest, Ill.	Anderson Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	11.00		
251	Kingston, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No

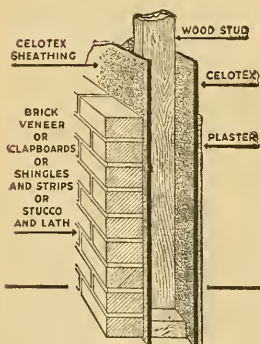
L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ³ Hol.	Agmt
252	Oshkosh, Wis.	Trades & Labor Council.	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
253	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
255	McKees Rock, Pa.	Noble Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
256	Savannah, Ga.	214 Broughton St., E.	Tuesday	8	6.00		
257	New York, N. Y.	101 W. 127th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00		
258	Internat'l Falls, Minn.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	5.76	No	Yes
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Moose Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.20	No	Vbl.
260	Waterbury, Conn.	127 E. Main	Tuesday	8	8.00		
261	Scranton, Pa.	227 Wyoming Ave.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
262	San Jose, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
263	Berwick, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20		
264	Milwaukee, Wis.	808 Walnut St.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
265	Hackensack, N. J.	36 Bergen St.	Tuesday	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
266	Stockton, Cal.	216 E. Market St.	Tuesday	8	8.35	Yes	No
268	Sharon, Pa.	State & Railroad St.	Tuesday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
269	Danville, Ill.	129½ E. Main St.	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
					4.00		
270	Rock Island, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	9	to 6.40	Yes	Part
271	Chicago, Ill.	7429 S. Chicago Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.60		
272	Chicago Heights, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	Tuesday	8	11.00		
273	Yonkers, N. Y.	72 N. Broadway	Wed.	8	12.00		
274	Vincennes, Ind.	2nd & Perry St.	Friday	8	8.00		
275	Newton, Mass.	251 Wash. St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	All day	No
276	Oklahoma City, Okla.	218 Culbertson Bldg.	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
278	Watertown, N. Y.	Herald Bldg.	Thursday	8	8.40	Yes	No
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	4th Fri.	8	8.80		
281	Binghampton, N. Y.	53 State St.	Thursday	8	9.00		
282	Jersey City, N. J.	Beacon Ave. & Oakland Av	2-4 Thurs.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
283	Augusta, Ga.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	6.40		
284	New York, N. Y.	168 91st Ave., Jamaica.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
286	Great Falls, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	25 S. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
288	Homestead, Pa.	911 Amity St.	Saturday	8	12.00		
289	Lockport, N. Y.	52 Main St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
292	Shawnee, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00		
293	Canton, Ill.	Ellis Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
294	E. Palestine, O.	Meek Hall	1st Wed.	8	8.00		
295	Collinsville, Ill.	Miners' Institute	2-L Fri.	8	12.00	Yes	No
296	Ensley, Ala.	1719½ Ave. I.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	326 N. Rose St.	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	No
298	New York, N. Y.	268 Prospect St. L. I. City	Monday	8	10.50		
299	Union City, N. J.	Bergenline Av. & 21st St.	Tuesday	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
300	Austin, Tex.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	125 Liberty St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
302	Huntington, W. Va.	534 8th St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
303	Portsmouth, Va.	703 Court St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
					8.00		
304	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	1-3 Mon.	8	to 9.00	Yes	No
305	Millville, N. J.	Trust Co. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
306	Newark, N. J.	30 E. Park St.	Wed.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
307	Winona, Minn.	Eureka Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
308	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Don C. Cook Bldg.	Monday	8	8.40	Yes	Yes
309	Hardin, Mont.	Union Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00		
310	Norwich, N. Y.	Loan Assn. Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
311	Joplin, Mo.	Mack's Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
312	New Milford, N. J.	116 W. 6th St.	Tuesday	8	10.00		
313	Pullman, Wash.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
314	Madison, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
315	Boone, Ia.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20		
316	San Jose, Cal.	72 N. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
317	Aberdeen, Wash.	409 E. Wishkah St.	Wed.	8	8.50	Yes	No
318	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	Friday	8	7.20		
319	Roanoke, Va.	412 S. Jefferson St.	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
320	Westfield, N. J.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
321	Connellsville, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	Yes
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	4th & Niagara St.	Tuesday	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
323	Beacon, N. Y.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
324	Cottonwood, Ariz.	Creed's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00		
325	Paterson, N. J.	54-56 Van Houten St.	Wed.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
326	Prescott, Ariz.	Town Hall	Friday	8	7.00		
327	Attleboro, Mass.	9 Bank St.	Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
328	E. Liverpool, Ohio	523 Wash. St.	Thursday	8	10.24	Yes	Yes
330	Roselle, N. J.	1st Ave. & Chestnut St.	1-3 Mon.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
331	Norfolk, Va.	Eagles' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
332	Waxahachie, Tex.	M. W. A. Hall	Monday	8	7.50	No	No
333	New Kensington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8			
334	Saginaw, Mich.	121½ S. Franklin	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	112 Michigan St., N. W.	Thursday	8	8.00		
336	LaSalle, Ill.	9th & Ponti St.	1-3 Fri.	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
338	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
339	Clarks Summit, Pa.	Malta Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
340	Hagerstown, Md.	5 W. Wash. St.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
341	Chicago, Ill.	1440 Emma St.	Thursday	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
342	Pawtucket, R. I.	21 N. Main St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.80		
343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	Alt. Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ² / _{Hol.}	Ag't
344	Waukesha, Wis.	320 Broadway	1st Thurs.	9	6.30	Yes	No
345	Memphis, Tenn.	212 N. 2nd St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
346	Dayton, Ohio	Xenia Ave. & Henry St.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
347	Mattoon, Ill.	1816 1/2 Broadway Ave.	Thursday	8	7.20	No	Vbl.
348	Waterville, Me.	Burleigh Block	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
349	Orange, N. J.	249 Main St.	Wed.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
350	New Rochelle, N. Y.	18 Lawton St.	Monday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
351	Northampton, Mass.	K. of P. Hall.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
352	Anderson, Ind.	738 N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
353	New York, N. Y.	Packinger Hall, Rock'w'y B.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
354	Gilroy, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Fri.				
355	Buffalo, N. Y.	1237 Genesee St.	Tuesday	8	9.00		
356	Marietta, Ohio	Labor Hall, Front St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
357	Islip, L. I., N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	1-3 Sat.	8	9.00	Yes	No
358	Tipton, Ind.	K. of P. Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
360	Galesburg, Ill.	52 N. Prairie St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
361	Duluth, Minn.	Labor Temple Hall.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
362	Pueblo, Colo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
363	Elgin, Ill.	Union Nat. Bk. Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
364	Council Bluffs, Iowa	Blachly Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
365	Marion, Ind.	Central Trades Com. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	No
366	New York, N. Y.	4215 3rd Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
367	Centralia, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
368	Allentown, Pa.	942 Hamilton St.	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
369	N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	Star Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
370	Lenox, Mass.	Town Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00		
371	Denison, Tex.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
372	Lima, Ohio	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	8.10	Yes	No
373	Fort Madison, Iowa	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
374	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
375	Pensacola, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	to 6.80	Yes	
377	Alton, Ill.	Taphorn Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
378	Edwardsville, Ill.	National Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
379	Texarkana, Tex.	3rd & Main.	Monday	8	8.00		
380	Herkimer, N. Y.	O. U. A. M. Hall.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
381	Washburn, Wis.	Sheridan Hall	L. Thurs.				
383	Bayonne, N. J.	72 W. 25th St.	Monday	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
384	Asheville, N. C.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
385	New York, N. Y.	67-69 Lexington Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
388	Richmond, Va.	11th & Marshall St.	Tuesday	8	7.20		
389	Tuxedo, N. Y.	Henry Cl. Hall, Sloatsburg	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00		
390	Holyoke, Mass.	Hotel Hamilton Hall.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
391	Hoboken, N. J.	421 Wash. St.	2-4 Mon.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
392	Orange, Tex.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
393	Camden, N. J.	Van Russ Bldg.	Monday	8	9.00		
394	Boston, Mass.	Hibernian Bld., Roxburg.	4th Thurs.	8		Yes	Yes
395	Adams, Mass.	Menard Block	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
396	Newport News, Va.	C. L. U. Hall.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
397	Hillsboro, Texas	K. of P. Hall.	Wed.	8	7.00		
398	Lewiston, Idaho	Odd Fellows' Hall.	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
399	Phillipsburg, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.				
400	Hudson, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	1st Mon.	8	8.00		
401	Pittston, Pa.	61 S. Main St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
402	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Alsace Lorain Hall.	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00		
403	Alexandria, La.	Painters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8		No	No
404	Painesville, Ohio	Gage Block	2-L. Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	No
405	Wellsville, Ohio	713 Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	10.24	Yes	Yes
406	Bethlehem, Pa.	Brighton Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
407	Lewiston, Me.	31 Lisbon St.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
408	Worcester, Mass.	62 Madison St.	1-3 Tues.				
409	New Canaan, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	No
410	Selma, Ala.	Griffin & Green St.	1-4 Fri.	8	4.50	No	No
411	San Angelo, Tex.	C. L. U. Hall.	Monday	8	8.00		
412	Sayville, N. Y.	German Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00		
413	South Bend, Ind.	315 S. Mich. St.	Tuesday	8	8.40	Yes	Yes
414	Nanticoke, Pa.	Lupeho's Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
415	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	2-4 Wed.	9	to 7.20	Yes	No
416	Chicago, Ill.	1438 W. 18th St.	Monday	8	11.00	Yes	Part
417	St. Louis, Mo.	6404 Easton Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	
418	Greeley, Colo.	Painters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
419	Chicago, Ill.	1475 Clybourn Ave.	Monday	8	11.00		
420	Detroit, Mich.	2646 St. Aubin St.	Friday	8	9.20	Yes	No
421	Elwood City, Pa.	Wampaun Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00		
422	Rochester, Pa.	Painters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00		
424	Hingham, Mass.	Ford Bldg.	2-L. Tues.	8	10.00		
425	El Paso, Tex.	2800 Zandell Blvd.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
426	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00		
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
429	Montclair, N. J.	Metropolitan Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	11.20		
430	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	Duquesne Hall	Monday	8	12.00		
431	Brazil, Ind.	Redmen's Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	30 S. N. Y. Ave.	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	No
433	Belleville, Ill.	3rd & Wash. St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	12.00	Yes	No
434	Chicago, Ill.	11037 Michigan Ave.	Thursday	8	11.00	Yes	Par

Is it ever to build *heat-l*



How Celotex is used



[1] As sheathing, Celotex supplies the insulation needed back of stucco, brick or wood exteriors. Here it replaces the rough boards formerly used, giving greater strength to the house walls. Building paper is unnecessary.

[2] On inside walls plaster is applied directly to the surface of Celotex. This eliminates the use of lath, and forms stronger, insulated walls, free from lath marks.

[3] Celotex is used for better interior and exterior finish. It may be left in its attractive natural tan color or stained, stenciled or painted in any way.

[4] Celotex eliminates the necessity for deadening felt. Sound does not pass through it readily.

[5] Celotex does away with any extra insulation. It gives heat-stopping value, equal to the best.

r wise aking houses?

*"NEVER—no excuse left," say leading
carpenters, "now that insulation
has been made practical and inexpensive."*

Five years ago, there was some excuse for building a heat-leaking house. Insulation was an added expense—out of the question when costs must be figured closely.

Today, however, it is practical to prevent heat-leaking. "Heat-leaking" simply means that the usual building materials do not hold furnace heat inside the house in winter and do not keep the sun's heat out in summer. Building men agree that the practice of building heat-leaking houses is fast coming to an end. They say that in five years from now, perhaps less, heat-leaking houses will be hard to sell—hard to rent—hard to borrow money on.

How to prevent heat-leaking at little or no extra cost

Celotex Insulating Lumber, made from tough cane fibre, stops heat three times as effectively as wood, eight times plaster, twelve times brick and twenty-five times concrete. It shuts out wind and moisture. It deadens sound.

Unlike ordinary insulation, Celotex replaces other materials. As sheathing, it adds nothing to the cost of a house. Under plas-

ter it costs a trifle more, but gives great advantages.

Celotex is exceptionally easy to apply. It is sawed and nailed like wood lumber—only with less bother. There are no short pieces or odd sizes—Celotex boards are 4' wide, 8' to 12' long, 7/16" thick and weigh about 60 pounds per 100 sq. ft. Every board is usable—free from cracks, knot-holes and stain. That saves material.

Look ahead!

Progressive carpenters are using Celotex to get more business and to help establish their reputations for building modern, comfortable, economical houses. Celotex construction is especially valuable if you are building to sell.

All lumber dealers can supply Celotex. Mail the coupon below for full information about Celotex and handy working drawings.

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Branch Sales offices in many principal cities
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CELOTEX

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Please send the Celotex Building Book and Specification Book.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

The Carpenter, 10-26

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. 1 Hol.	Agmt
435	Chester, W. Va.		1-3 Mon.	8	10.24		
436	New Albany, Ind.	Briggs Block	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
437	Portsmouth, N. Y.	Gallia & Gay St.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
440	Buffalo, N. Y.	1224 Jefferson Ave.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday				
444	Pittsfield, Mass.	311 North St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
445	Palmer, Mass.	Hellyars Block	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
446	Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Can.	Hussey Hall	2nd Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
447	Ossining, N. Y.	150 Main St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
448	Waukegan, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
449	San Francisco, Cal.	102 Stewart St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	No
450	Ogden, Utah	2336 Washington Ave.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
452	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	16 Hastings St., E.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.50	Yes	No
453	Auburn, N. Y.	Saperstein Hall	Alt Mon.	8	8.00		
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Thursday	8	9.00		
455	Somerville, N. J.	Forresters' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	No
456	Media, Pa.	Borough Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
458	Lawrence, Kans.	926 1/2 Mass. St.	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
460	Wausau, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80		
461	Highland Park, Ill.	133 Laurel Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
462	Greensburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00		
463	Hinsdale, Ill.	Boynton Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	11.00		
465	Ardmore, Pa.	Merwin Title & Trust Hall	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
466	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Heyl Block	1-3 Tues.	9	8.10	No	No
467	Hoboken, N. J.	125 Washington St.	1st Tues.	8	11.20		
468	Smithville, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	8	7.00		
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Eagles' Block	Monday	8	8.00		
470	Tacoma, Wash.	1012 1/2 Tacoma Ave.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
472	Ashland, Ky.	Opera House	Monday	8	8.00		
473	Sand Point, Ida.	Travis-Button Shop	1-3 Mon.	8			
474	Nyack, N. Y.	Pythian Hall, Broadway	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl
475	Walsenburg, Colo.	Polish Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
476	Raymond, Wash.	Eagles' Hall		8	8.00	No	No
477	Wilmington, N. C.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8			
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	Yes
480	Freesburg, Ill.	City Hall	2nd Sat.	8	9.60	No	No
481	Barre, Vt.	Worthen Bldg.	Monday	8	7.20		
482	Jersey City, N. J.	Orpheum Bldg.	Monday	8	11.20		
483	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Monday	8	8.00 to 9.00	Yes	No
484	Dinuba, Cal.	Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
486	Bayonne, N. J.	Broadway & 31st St.	Thursday	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
487	Linton, Ind.	K. of P. Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
488	New York, N. Y.	495-97 E. 166th St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
489	Glassboro, N. J.		4th Mon.				
490	Passaic, N. J.	167 Jefferson St.	Friday	8	11.20	Yes	No
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
492	Reading, Pa.	26 N. 6th St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	27 Mt. Vernon Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	1084 Wyandotte St., E.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
495	Streator, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.80		
496	Kankakee, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8			
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
500	Butler, Pa.	Younkins Hall	Friday	8			
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Miller's Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	8.10		
502	Canandigua, N. Y.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday				
503	Lancaster, N. Y.	Wendel Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	7.20	No	No
504	Chicago, Ill.	3202 Ogden Ave.	Thursday	8	11.60		
505	Litchfield, Ill.	Merchants Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
506	Gainesville, Tex.	Firemen's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
508	Marion, Ill.	K. of P. & I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
511	Roswell, N. M.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	7.60	Yes	No
513	Winfield, Kans.	Band Room	Friday				
514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	41 E. Market St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	7 N. Cascade Ave.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
516	Lindenbush, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	No
517	Portland, Me.	453 Congress St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
518	Charleston, Ill.	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
519	E. Rutherford, N. J.	Concor. Hall, Carlestadt.	1-3 Thurs.	8	11.20	Yes	No
522	Durham, N. C.	117 1/2 W. Main St.	Tuesday	9	6.75		
523	Keokuk, Ia.	K. C. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
525	Coshocton, O.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
526	Galveston, Tex.	421 1/2 21st St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
528	Washington, D. C.	3rd & Penn. Ave. S. E.	1-3 Fri.	8	Var.	3 Mo.	Yes
529	Scottdale, Pa.	Elcher & Graft Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
530	Georgetown, Wash.	Maes Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	12th and 2nd St., North	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
532	Elmira, N. Y.	112-114 Lake St.	Thursday	8	8.50	Yes	Yes
533	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Spring & Chestnut St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
534	Burlington, Ia.	5th & Jefferson St.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
535	Cadillac, Mich.	Hector Hall	Friday				
536	Baker, Ore.	Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
537	Rahway, N. J.	Veterans' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	11.20		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. & Hol.	Agmt
538	Concord, N. H.	89 N. Main St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
540	Waltham, Mass.	Moody & Chescent St.	Wed.	8	10.00		
541	Washington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	9.00		
542	Salem, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.40	No	No
543	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	Boyd's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
545	Kane, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
546	Olean, N. Y.	Coast Bldg.	Thursday	8	8.80	Yes	No
548	Minneapolis, Minn.	1954 Univ. Ave., St. Paul	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Redmen's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
550	Oakland, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8			
551	Lawrence, Mass.	96 Concord St.	Friday	8	8.80	Yes	No
554	San Francisco, Cal.	113 Stewart St.	1-3 Sat.	8	7.00	Yes	No
555	Temple, Texas	Nunnellys Bldg.	Friday	9	8.00		
556	Meadville, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
557	Bozeman, Mont.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
558	Elmhurst, Ill.	Glos Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
559	Paducah, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	7.60		
561	Pittsburg, Kans.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00		
562	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	9.00		
563	Glendale, Cal.	134 1/2 N. Maryland	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
564	Jersey City, N. J.	Hacks Hall	Tuesday	8	11.20		
565	Elkhart, Ind.	Federation Hall	Thursday	8	7.60		
566	Charleston, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.00	No	No
568	Lincoln, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.64	Yes	Yes
569	New York, N. Y.	151 Clinton St.	Monday	8	10.00		
570	Gardner, Mass.	1 Oak St.	1st Tues.	8	7.20		
571	Carnegie, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
572	Georgetown, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	No	No
574	Middletown, N. Y.	Mechanics' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.	Building Trades Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
577	Charleston, S. C.	148 Smith St.	3rd Tues.	8	5.60		
578	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	2-L Thurs.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
580	Du Bois, Pa.	Long & Brady St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.80	Yes	No
581	Herrin, Ill.	Painters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
582	Anniston, Ala.	11th & Noble St.	Monday	8	6.75	Yes	No
583	Portland, Ore.	Lombard & Pensacola St.	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
584	Emporium, Pa.	Moose Hall	1-3 Sat.	8			
585	New York, N. Y.	127 Columbus Ave.	2-4.5 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
586	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
587	Coatsville, Pa.	Thompson Bldg.	Tuesday	8	7.20		
588	Cartersville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
590	Rutland, Vt.	Appollo Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
591	Little Falls, N. Y.	Trade Assembly Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
592	Muncie, Ind.	Goddard Bldg.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
593	Chester, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	9.00		
594	Dover, N. J.	7 E. Blackwell	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
595	Lynn, Mass.	520 Washington St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
596	Taylor, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
597	Centerville, Ia.	Miners' Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	No	No
598	Wabash, Ind.	Masonic Temple	Thursday	8			
599	Hammond, Ind.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	Town Hall	2-L Sat.	8			
602	St. Louis, Mo.	C. D. C. Hall	Friday	8			
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	Andrews Block	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
607	Hannibal, Mo.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
608	New York, N. Y.	315 W. 42nd St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
609	Idaho Falls, Ida.	390 Water St.	Thursday	8			
610	Port Arthur, Tex.	308 6th St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
612	Union Hill, N. J.	561 16th St. W. N. Y. N. J.	1-3 Thurs.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
614	Baldwinsville, N. Y.	O'Brien's Hall	Thursday	8			
615	West Brownsville, Pa.	Co-Operative Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8			
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	Redmen's Hall	Monday	9	6.00	Yes	No
617	New London, Conn.	Masonic Hall	L. Sun.	8	4.76		
618	Hurst, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
619	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	Trades Hall	9	7.20	Yes	No	
620	Vineland, N. J.	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
621	Bangor, Me.	279 Main St.	1-3 Thurs.	8			
622	Waco, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
623	Danielson, Conn.	St. Jean, Baptiste Hall	1st Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
624	Brockton, Mass.	28 Main St.	Monday	8	8.80		
626	Wilmington, Del.	815 Market St.	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
627	Jacksonville, Fla.	136 E. Bay St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
630	Neenah & Menasha, Wis.	Eagles' Hall, Neenah, Wis.	1-3 Thurs.	8	to 7.20	Yes	Part
631	Spring Valley, Ill.	Rofter's Shop	1-3 Fri.	8	9.20	Yes	No
632	Providence, R. I.	106 N. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.80		
633	Madison, Ill.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	No
634	McCook, Neb.	206 E. 3rd St.	2-4 Mon.	8			
635	Boise, Ida.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
637	Hamilton, O.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
638	Morristown, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	No
640	Netcong and Stanhope, N. J.	Palace Theatre Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
641	Ft. Dodge, Ia.	7th & Central Ave.	Tuesday	8	7.40	No	Yes
642	Richmond, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00		
643	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	1-3 Wed.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
644	Pekin, Ill.	Woodman Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ² / ₃ Hol.	Agri
645	Las Vegas, New Mex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	8	7.20	No	No
647	Fairfield, Conn.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
648	Pana, Ill.	304 S. Locust St.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
650	Pomeroy, O.	Skinners Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
651	Jackson, Mich.	230 E. Mich. Ave.	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
652	Elwood, Ind.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
653	Chickasha, Okla.	205½ S. 5th St.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
654	Rhineland, Wis.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8			
655	Key West, Fla.	Caroline & Elizabeth St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
656	Holyoke, Mass.	189 High St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.60		
658	Millinocket, Me.	Amer. Legion Bldg.	3rd Thurs.	8	5.84		
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	Labor Temple	1-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
660	Springfield, O.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
661	Ottawa, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	10.00		
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.	Bingham Block	3rd Thurs.	8			
665	Amarillo, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
666	Mimico, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall, New Toronto	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.50 to 7.20	Yes	No
668	Palo Alto, Cal.	Ostrander Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00	No	Yes
671	Clovis, N. M.	416 Davis St.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
673	Ft. Edward, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	Van Ladagehem Hall	2nd Mon.	8	8.10		
675	Alhambra, Cal.	44 E. Main St.	Thursday	8	8.00 5.40		
677	Lebanon, Pa.	P. O. S. Hall	Wed.	8-9	to 6.80		
678	Dubuque, Ia.	Carpenter Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.70	Yes	Vbl.
679	Montpelier, Vt.	Capital Hall	Monday	8	7.20	No	No
680	Newton Centre, Mass.	Women's Club Bldg.	Tuesday	8			
681	Loveland, Colo.	1546 N. Cleveland	1st Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	No
682	Franklin, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
683	Burlington, Vt.	Weller Block	Thursday	8	9.00		
684	Larrobe, Pa.	1109 Ridge Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00		
685	Chicopee, Mass.	Union Canadienne Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
686	Blackwell, Okla.	Gurley Bldg.	Friday	8	7.00		
687	Elizabeth, N. J.	454 1st Ave.	1-3 Sat.	8	11.20		
688	Santa Ana, Cal.	410½ N. Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
690	Little Rock, Ark.	519 Scott St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
691	Williamsport, Pa.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
693	Needham, Mass.	Chronicle Hall	Tuesday	8	10.00		
694	Boonville, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Alt. Fri.	8	6.00	No	Yes
695	Sterling, Ill.	Palmer's Office	1-3 Mon.	8	8.10	Yes	No
696	Tampa, Fla.	2310 Highland Ave.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
698	Newport, Ky.	321 Washington Ave.	2-4 Thurs.	8	10.50	Yes	Yes
699	Sewickley, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
700	Corning, N. Y.	42 E. Market St.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
701	Fresno, Cal.	1139 Broadway	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
702	Grafton, W. Va.	Court House	1-3 Mon.	8			
703	Lockland, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	No	No
704	Quanah, Tex.	Wed.	Friday	8	9.40	Yes	
705	Lorain, O.	112 W. 18th St.	Friday	8	7.20	No	No
706	Sullivan, Ind.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	No	No
707	Silver City, N. M.	N. W. Cor. 13th & Hudson	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
708	West Newton, Mass.	A. O. U. F. Hall	Friday	8	10.00	All day	No
709	Shenandoah, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
710	Long Beach, Cal.	1144 Olive Ave.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
711	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
712	Covington, Ky.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	10.50	Yes	Yes
713	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.	Bamfield Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
716	Zanesville, O.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
718	Havre, Mont.	5th Ave. & 3rd St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
719	Freeport, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
720	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	6.12	Yes	No
721	Raleigh, N. C.	Union Hall	Tuesday	8	5.40	Yes	Yes
722	Manchester, N. H.	895 Elm St.	1st Mon.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
723	Newark, N. J.	240 Springfield Ave.	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
724	Houston, Tex.	617 Caroline St.	1-3 Mon.	8			
725	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	Yes
728	Pontiac, Ill.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
729	Thurber, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	4.75 to 5.00		
730	Quebec, Que., Can.	272 Des Fosses	Wed.	9	8.00	No	No
731	Corsicana, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	6.40	No	No
732	Oakland City, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
733	Percy, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
734	Kokomo, Ind.	210½ N. Main St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
735	Mansfield, O.	213 N. Park St.	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
736	Philadelphia, Pa.	4828 Woodland Ave.	Wed.	8	7.20 to 8.40	No	No
737	Carlinville, Ill.	Hoch's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
738	Los Angeles, Cal.	730 S. Grand Ave.	Tuesday	8	10.50	Yes	Yes
739	College Hill, O.	Town Hall	1st Mon.	8			

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ¹ / ₂ Hol.	Agmt
740	New York, N. Y.	252 Atlantic Ave.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
741	Beardstown, Ill.	K. of P. Hall.	Wed.	8	8.00		
742	Decatur, Ill.	Masonic Temple	Monday	8	8.80		
743	Bakersfield, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	Wed.				
745	Honolulu, H. I.	Phoenix Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.50	Yes	No
746	Norwalk, Conn.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
747	Oswego, N. Y.	Richardson Theatre Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
748	Taylorville, Ill.	West Side Square	2-4 Mon.	8	8.80	No	Yes
749	Mt. Vernon, O.	Saylor's Office	1st Wed.	8	7.20		
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	812 Cookman Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	636 3rd St.	Friday	8	8.00		
753	Beaumont, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
754	Fulton, N. Y.	19 S. 1st St.	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	
755	Superior, Wis.	1710 Broadway	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
756	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
757	S. Manchester, Conn.	791 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
759	San Francisco, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00		
760	Melrose, Mass.	Porter Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
761	Sorel, Que., Can.	Veterans Hall	1st Thurs.				
762	Quincy, Mass.	Bradford Bldg.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
763	Enid, Okla.	Old Masonic Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
764	Shreveport, La.	1660 Texas Ave.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
765	Mascoutah, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Club	L. Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
766	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	No
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
768	Dorrenecetown, Pa.	Stroh's Hall	Wed.	8	9.00		
769	Pasadena, Cal.	6 W. Walnut St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
770	Yakima, Wash.	172 N. 1st St.	Thursday	8	8.00		
771	Watsonville, Cal.	1. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
772	Clinton, Ia.	613 S. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
773	Braddock, Pa.	522 Braddock Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8			
775	Hoguin, Wash.	Old Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	8.50	Yes	No
776	Marshall, Tex.	1. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
778	Fitchburg, Mass.	22 Cushing St.	1-3 Thurs.				
779	Waycross, Ga.	K. K. K. Hall	Saturday	8	7.00		
780	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00		
781	Princeton, N. J.	124 Nassau St.	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	No
782	Fond Du Lac, Wis.	Trades & Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	6.40	No	No
784	North Easton, Mass.	Lake Hall	2nd Wed.	8	8.00		
785	Covington, Ky.	9th & Pike St.	1-3 Wed.	8	11.00		
786	Skowhegan, Me.	City Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
787	New York, N. Y.	Parkway Assembly Hall	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	
789	Marissa, Ill.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
790	Dixon, Ill.	Richard's Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
791	New York, N. Y.	144 Schermerborn St., Brooklyn	Monday	8	12.00		
792	Rockford, Ill.	114 S. Wyman St.	Monday	8	8.80		
794	Leominster, Mass.	F. O. E. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
795	St. Louis, Mo.	Grand Ave. & Cozens St.	2-4 Fri.	9	4.95	Yes	Yes
797	Charlevoix, Mich.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
798	Salem, Ill.	1. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
799	Brookville, Ont., Can.	King & John St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00		
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	5 S. Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
803	Metropolis, Ill.	1. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00		
804	Naugatuck, Conn.	Hibernian Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
805	Zeigler, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8			
806	Pacific Grove, Cal.	Work Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
807	Toluca, Ill.	Carpenter Shop	1st Mon.	9	5.40	No	No
808	New York, N. Y.	949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
809	Charleston, S. C.	Painters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
810	Wakefield, R. I.	Modern Workmen of World	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
811	Atlantic Highl'ds, N. J.	1. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00		
812	Cairo, Ill.	1200 Washington Ave.					
813	Carbondale, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Saturday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
814	Westhampton, N. Y.	Firemen's Hall	2nd Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
816	Pittsfield, Ill.	Hack Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	No	No
817	Bessemer, Ala.	Maccabee Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	8.10		
818	Putnam, Conn.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
819	West Palm Beach, Fla.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
820	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Union Hall, Grand Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	No	Yes
821	Effingham, Ill.	Union Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	7.65	Yes	No
822	Findlay, O.	Maccabee Hall	1st Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	No
823	Tarpon Springs, Fla.	1. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
824	Muskegon, Mich.	Arbeiter Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	4.50	Yes	Yes
825	Williamantic, Conn.	792 Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
826	Sycamore, Ill.	Lee's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
827	Closter, N. J.	Hammond Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
828	Menlo Park, Cal.	Duffy & Doyle Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	All day	No
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	1. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
830	Oil City, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.80	Yes	Vbl.
831	Arlington, Mass.	Crescent Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00		
833	Berwyn, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	Chamber of Commerce	1st Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Parrels Hall, Fall St.	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	No
836	Janesville, Wis.	13 S. Main St.	Friday	8	7.20	No	Vbl.
837	Seattle, Wash.	1915 1st Ave.	1-2 Tues.	8	10.00	All day	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. Hol.	Agmt
838	Sunbury, Pa.	258 Market St.	Wed.	9	7.65	Yes	No
839	Des Plaines, Ill.	Hoffman Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
840	Olney, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
841	Carbondale, Ill.	Redmen's Hall	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	No
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	10.00		
843	Kickapoo, Pa.	W. O. W. Hall	1st Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
844	Los Gatos, Cal.	Shee Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
845	Clifton Heights, Pa.	Labor Hall	1st Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
846	Lethbridge, Alta., Can.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	All day	Vbl.
847	Natick, Mass.	U. D. Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
848	San Bruno, Cal.	Savings Bank Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	411 W. 8th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
850	Leadville, Colo.	Engine House	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
851	Verona, Pa.	Fire House, 2nd & John.	2-4 Wed.	8	10.50	No	No
852	Bound Brook, N. J.	Odd Fellows Temple	1-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
853	Madisonville, O.	Army Hall	Thursdays	8	7.06	Yes	No
854	Coalinga, Cal.	S. W. Cor. Square	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
855	Greenville, Tex.	40 W. Congress	Thursdays	8	8.80	Yes	No
856	Tucson, Ariz.	36 High St.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	No
857	Clinton, Mass.	1929 Westminster St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	10.50	Yes	No
858	Providence, R. I.	Tribune Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
859	Framingham, Mass.	Hartwell Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
860	Southbridge, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.20	Yes	No
861	Wakefield, Mass.	Child's Block	Thursdays	8	8.00	Yes	No
862	Conneaut, O.	Over A. & P. Tea Store,	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
863	St. Augustine, Fla.	St. George St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
864	Brunswick, Ga.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
865	Norwood, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	10.50	Yes	No
866	Milford, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1st Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
867	Cincinnati, O.	Chevoit Town Hall	Thursdays	8	7.00	Yes	No
868	St. Johnsville, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	2nd Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
869	Granville, Ill.	G. A. R. Hall	Thursdays	8	7.00	Yes	No
870	Battle Creek, Mich.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
871	Finleyville, Pa.	763 12th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
872	Oakland, Cal.	Over C. H. Knowles Drug	1-3 Mon.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
873	Hamilton and Wenham, Mass.	Store	1-3 Fri.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
874	Worcester, Mass.	62 Madison St.	Saturday	8	8.80	Yes	Vbl.
875	Beverly, Mass.	222 Cabot St.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	No	Yes
876	Elmira, N. Y.	112 Lake St.	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
877	Bernardsville, N. J.	Boehne Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	9.20	Yes	No
878	Massillon, O.	Trade & Labor Rooms	1-3 Tues.	8	7.50	Yes	No
879	Carrier Mills, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
880	Los Angeles, Cal.	538 Maple Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	No
881	Woburn, Mass.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
882	Dalhart, Tex.	Co-Operative Hall	Thursdays	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
883	Hampton, Va.	Redmen's Hall	Friday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
884	Salem, Mass.	243 Essex St.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
885	Hopkins, Minn.	Olson's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
886	Hazelwood, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
887	Hot Springs, Ark.	307 1/2 Pleasant St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
888	Oakland, Cal.	480 20th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	No
889	Wellsburg, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
890	Cobalt, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
891	Tarrytown, N. Y.	Masonic Hall	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
892	Crystal Lake, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
893	Norristown, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
894	St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich.	Moose Hall, Benton Harb.	2-4 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
895	Parkersburg, W. Va.	424 Market St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
896	Altoona, Pa.	1321 11th Ave.	1st Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	No
897	Savanna, Ill.	Carmen's Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
898	Auburn, R. I.	Eden Park Fire Sta.	1-3 Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
899	Clay Center, Kan.	Band Room	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
900	Jacksonville, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
901	Freeland, Pa.	Fairchild's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
902	Brookville, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
903	Great Neck, N. Y.	Vigilant Fire Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	11.00	Yes	No
904	Ramsey, N. J.	Fire House	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
905	Inglewood, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
906	Gloucester, Mass.	158 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.96	No	Yes
907	Kalispell, Mont.	O'Connell Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
908	Richmond, Ind.	Colonial Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
909	Balboa, C. Z.	Balboa Lodge Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
910	Augusta, Me.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
911	Horton, Kan.	Francis Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
912	Aurora, Ill.	22 River St.	2nd Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
913	Manhattan, Kan.	5th & Poyntz St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
914	St. Johns, N. B., Can.	10 King St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
915	Meriden, Conn.	B. T. C. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
916	Portsmouth, N. H.	Carpenters' Hall 43 High	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
917	Maysville, Ky.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
918	Cleburne, Tex.	Parvia Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
919	Manchester, Mass.	Town Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
920	Salinas, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
921	Beloit, Wis.	215 1/2 W. Grand Ave.	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. & Hol.	Agmt
927	Danbury, Conn.	T. & L. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
928	Danville, Pa.	Knights Golden Eagle Hall	1st Fri.	9	8.10	Yes	No
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
931	Manchester, N. H.	21 Hanover St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
932	Peru, Ind.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
933	L'Ang Gardien, Que., Can.	Fortier Hall	2nd Sat.				
934	Marshall, Mo.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00		
935	Princeton, Ind.		Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
936	Wilmerding, Pa.	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
937	Falmouth, Mass.	Town Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
938	De Soto, Ill.		2-4 Tues.				
939	Weston, W. Va.	M. W. A. Hall	2-4 Tues.				
940	Sandusky, O.	Kingsbury Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
941	East Orange, N. J.	923 Main St.	Monday	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
942	Fort Scott, Kan.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	No	Vbl.
943	Tulsa, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	10.00		
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	126½ A. E. High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
946	Oshkosh, Wis.	Trades & Labor Hall	4th Fri.				
947	Ridgway, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	Vbl.
948	Sioux City, Ia.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
949	Wauchula, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	8.10		
950	New York, N. Y.	4 Atlantic St., Lynbrook	1-3 Tues.	8	12.00		
951	Brainard, Minn.	Webb Block	2nd Thurs.	8	6.40	No	Yes
952	Bristol, Conn.	Missall's Hall, N. Main St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.50	Yes	No
953	Lake Charles, La.	921½ Ryan St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
954	Brunswick, Me.	Redmen's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	No	No
955	Appleton, Wis.	Trades & Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
956	Normal, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
957	Stillwater, Minn.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	No
958	Marquette, Mich.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
959	Hoopeston, Ill.	Maccabee Hall	Thursday	9	7.20	Yes	Yes
960	Nebraska City, Neb.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	No	No
961	Summit, N. J.	Hillary Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
962	Marblehead, Mass.	43 Pleasant St.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.80		
963	St. Elmo, Ill.	Amer. Legion Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	4.50	No	No
964	McPherson, Kan.	Haight & Blackman's Tire Shop	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00		
965	Dekalb, Ill.	Viking Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
966	Sharon, Mass.	Workman Bldg.	1st Fri.				
967	Huntingdon, Pa.	7th & Wash. St.	2-4 Mon.	10			
968	Hawley, Pa.	Manachore Hall	1st Tues.	9	8.10		
969	Welland, Ont., Can.	Willson's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
970	Riverside, N. J.	Joseph's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
971	Reno, Nev.	Union Headquarters	Monday	8	8.60	Yes	Yes
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
973	Texas City, Tex.	I. L. A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
974	Portland, Me.	453 Congress St.	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
975	Benton, Ill.	Foulk Hall	2-L Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
976	Marion, O.	Fahey Hall	Wed.				
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.50	Yes	Part
978	Springfield, Mo.	315½ Boonville Ave.	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
979	Williamstown, Mass.	Board of Trade Rooms	1st Mon.	8	7.60	Yes	No
					7.20		
980	Rochester, Minn.	Union Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	to 8.10		
981	Petaluma, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.50	Yes	No
982	Kissimmee, Fla.	Moose Hall	1-3 Wed.	8			
983	Freeport, N. Y.	Bedell Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00		
984	Altamont, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Mon.	10	5.00		
985	Gary, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
986	McAlester, Okla.	Over Grand Leader	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
987	Gilmer, Tex.	Crosby Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
988	Marlboro, Mass.	Brown Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
989	Newburyport, Mass.	3 State St.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
990	Greenville, Ill.	Flies Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.60		
991	Winchester, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
992	San Marcos, Tex.	Earnest Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
993	Miami, Fla.	47 N. W. 3rd St.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	
994	Bennington, Vt.	South St., Opposite P. O.	2-4 Thurs.	8			
995	Branford, Conn.	Redmen's Hall	1st Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	Arcade Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	9	7.20	No	No
997	Pottstown, Pa.	Weitzenkorn Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00		
998	Royal Oak, Mich.		1-3 Fri.				
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	121½ N. 9th St.	1-2 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
1000	Greenville, Pa.	Benninghoff Block	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1001	Gardner, Mass.	Barthell's Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
1002	Arlington, N. J.	Fraternity Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
					8.00		
1003	West Newton, Pa.	Jos. Sterner's Res.	2-4 Mon.	8-9	to 9.00	No	No
1004	Selma, Calif.	Union Hall	Friday				
1005	New Milford, Conn.	Evitt's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40		
1006	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.				
1007	Sheffield, Ala.	Woodman Hall	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1009	Aguilar, Colo.	J. T. Davis Office	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	Victoria Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1011	Provo, Utah	K. of P. Hall	Friday				
1012	Masontown, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	8	8.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. & Hol.	Agmt
1013	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	2nd Fri.				
1014	Warren, Pa.	Maccabee Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Fraternal Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1016	Rome, N. Y.	161 W. Dominick St.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1017	Jacksonville, Fla.	North & Cedar Sts.	Monday	8			
1018	Whitman, Mass.	R. 7, Jenkins Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	13 Central Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1020	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1021	New Bedford, Mass.	100 High St.	Monday	8	8.80	Yes	No
1022	Parsons, Kan.	Engineers' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
1023	Alliance, O.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.20	Yes	Vbl.
1024	Cumberland, Md.	17 Bedford St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1025	Baxter Springs, Kan.	Cooper Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
1026	Cooperstown, N. Y.	S. O. V. Hall	2nd Mon.	9	7.65	Yes	No
1027	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00		
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1029	Johnston City, Ill.	Henson Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00		
1030	Globe, Ariz.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday				
1031	Dover, N. H.	Morrell Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1032	Pontiac, Mich.	406 Auburn Ave.	Monday				
1033	Niles, Mich.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1034	Oskaloosa, Ia.	123 High Ave., W.	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
1035	Taunton, Mass.	19 Broadway	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1036	California, Pa.	McCains Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	Lark & Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00		
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.00		
1039	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Hammill Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00		
1040	Eureka, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
1041	Otisville, N. Y.	Base, Snelder's Bakery	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1043	Hanford, Cal.	Union Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.50	Yes	No
1044	Charleroi, Pa.	140 McKean Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1045	Great Barrington, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1046	Bridgewater, Mass.	Washburn Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1047	Shelby, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1048	McKeesport, Pa.	223 6th St.	1-3 Wed.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Begley Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	1802 S. Broad St.	1-2 Sun.	8	10.00		
1051	Philadelphia, Pa.	Labor Lyceum	1-3 Wed.				
1053	Milwaukee, Wis.	528 Chestnut St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1054	Olney, Texas	W. O. W. Hall	1-1 Tues.	8	8.00		
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
1057	New York, N. Y.	151 Clinton St.	Wed.				
1058	Madison, N. J.	55 Main St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1059	Athol, Mass.	Foresters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1060	Norman, Okla.	224½ E. Main St.	Friday	8	8.00	No	Yes
1061	Jerome, Ariz.	Amer. Legion Hall	2nd Wed.	8	8.00		
1062	Santa Barbara, Cal.	Beach Pavillion	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1063	Stoughton, Mass.	Nickoll's Block	Wed.				
1064	New Smyrna, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1065	Salem, Ore.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1066	Rockland, Me.	K. of P. Hall	Tuesday				
1067	Belleville, N. J.	Moose Home	1-3 Tues.	8	11.20	Yes	No
1068	Vallejo and Benecia, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	7.60	3 Mo.	Yes
1069	Muscataine, Ia.	Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1070	Natchitoches, La.						
1071	Cobourg, Ont., Can.	City Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	6.30	Yes	Yes
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	111½ N. Main St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1073	Philadelphia, Pa.	1426 S. 6th St.	Saturday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.60		
1075	Hudson, N. Y.	206 Union St.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1076	Washington, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	6.40	No	No
1077	Owosso, Mich.	117 N. Washington St.	Monday	9	7.20		
1078	Fredericksburg, Va.	Pythian Hall	Friday	8	5.20	Yes	No
1079	Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Junior Order Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	11.20	No	Yes
1080	South Haven, Mich.	Williams Block	1-3 Tues.	9	7.20	No	No
1081	Plainview, Tex.	121 W. 6th St.	Monday	8	8.00		
1082	San Diego, Cal.	E. San Diego Library	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1083	St. Charles, Ill.	Pierson Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	
1084	Bloombsbury, Pa.	Hose House	Friday				
1085	Livingston, Mont.	New Murray Hotel Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1086	N. Little Rock, Ark.	Eagles' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1087	Lewistown, Ill.	Over McDowell's Pool Rm.	1st Wed.	8	6.00		
1088	Puuxsutawney, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	238½ E. Wash. St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1090	Geneva, O.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00		
1091	Ridgewood, N. J.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	11.20		
1092	Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	1-3 Tues.	8:40	7.00	Yes	No
1093	Glen Cove, N. Y.	Pembroke Hall	Monday	8	11.00	Yes	No
1094	Mahanoy City, Pa.	Parmley's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1095	Salina, Kan.	Holmquest Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1096	Homer, La.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
1097	Long View, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20		
1098	N. Bend-Marshfield, Ore.	K. of P. Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1099	Downington, Pa.	Imp. Co. Bldg.	3rd Mon.				
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.	23 N. Beaver	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1101	El Dorado, Ark.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
1102	Detroit, Mich.	413 E. Congress St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	9.20	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. & Hol.	Agmt
1103	Paragould, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.00		
1104	Tyler, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8			
1105	Springfield, Mass.	17 Sanford St.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1106	Portland, Ore.	56th & Foster Road	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1107	Gloverville, N. Y.	North Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1108	Cleveland, O.	Harmony Hall	Monday				
1109	Longmont, Colo.	City Library	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	
1110	East Chicago, Ind.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	12.00		
1111	Ironton, O.	4th & Center St.	Friday				
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	102 W. Main St.	Friday	8	7.20	No	No
1113	Springfield, N. J.	Britton Hall, Madison	2-4 Wed.				
1114	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	1-3 Wed.	8	9.20	Yes	Yes
1115	Pleasantville, N. Y.	Mechanics Hall Bedford R.	2-4 Fri.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1116	Twin Falls, Ida.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
1117	Northbridge, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1118	Malone, N. Y.	Foresters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	8.10		
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Masonic Hall	2nd Thurs.	8	10.00	All day	No
1120	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	4th Mon.				
1121	Richwood, W. Va.	Murray Hall	2-4 Mon.				
1122	Bloomfield, N. J.	J. O. U. A. M. Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	11.20		
1123	Biddeford, Me.	Maccabee Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
1124	Newton, N. J.	Moose Hall	3rd Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1125	Central Falls, R. I.	406 Broad St.	Monday				
1126	Annapolis, Md.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	No
					3.50		
1127	Montreal, Que., Can.	217 Ste Catherine, E.	Monday	8-9-10	to 6.50	Yes	No
1128	La Grange, Ill.	20 W. Burlington Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	11.00		
1129	Kittaning, Pa.	K. of M. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1130	Titusville, Pa.	Owls' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20		
1131	Waycross, Ga.	722 Johnson St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00		
1132	Alpena, Mich.	Bartrand Hall	2-L Thurs.	9	7.20	No	No
1133	Newton, Ia.	Assembly Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	No	Vbl.
1134	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1135	Port Jefferson, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1136	Donora, Pa.	Goodwin Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Part
1137	Pratt, Kan.	Over Schack's Store	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1138	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1139	Hollister, Cal.	South & San Benito St.	Monday	8	8.00		
1140	San Pedro, Cal.	351 W. 9th St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1141	Warwick, N. Y.	11 Main St.	Tuesday				
1142	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1143	La Crosse, Wis.	Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1144	Danvers, Mass.	Foresters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.80		
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	Masons' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1146	Green Bay, Wis.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20		
1147	Roseville, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1148	Olympia, Wash.	315 1/2 Capitol Way	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1149	Coconut Grove, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1150	Cottage Grove, Ore.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	Labor Temple		8	7.20	Yes	No
1152	Port Washington, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	11.00	Yes	No
1153	Crooksville, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.				
1154	West Chester, Pa.	K. G. E. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1155	Columbus, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00		
1156	San Francisco, Cal.	2940 16th St.	1-3 Tues.				
1157	Passaic, N. J.	50 Howe Ave.	Thursday	8	11.20		
1158	Berkley, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1159	Ipswich, Mass.	Damon Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.80		
1160	Kendallville, Ind.	Woodmen's Hall	Friday				
1161	Morris, Ill.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.80	Yes	Vbl.
1162	Suffern, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	
1163	Virdeen, Ill.	Masonic Temple	4th Thurs.	8	7.20	No	No
1164	New York, N. Y.	949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn	Tuesday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1165	Carrollton, O.	1st Nat. Bank Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
1166	Freemont, O.	South Front St.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	
1167	Smithtown, N. Y.	Assembly Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1168	Port Colborne, Ont., Can.	Carp. Hall, Humberstone	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1169	Hull, Que., Can.	Ladefcke Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1170	Pine Knot, Cal.		Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
1171	Marion, Ia.	Memorial Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.40	Yes	No
1172	Billings, Mont.	2923 Montana Ave.	1. Mon.	8	7.00	No	
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	Commercial & Plum St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1174	Willoughby, O.	Old Town Hall	2-L Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1175	Reedley, Cal.	1426 E. St.	1st Tues.	8	8.50	Yes	No
1176	Fargo, N. D.	Labor Temple	1st Wed.	8-9	6.75	No	No
1177	Marcelline, Mo.	Miners' Hall	2-4 Sat.				
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00		
1179	Cliffside, N. J.	Stetka's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
1180	Cleveland, O.	4309 Lorain Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1181	Piedmont, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	9	6.00	No	No
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.	154 Main St.	2-4 Thurs.				
1184	Seattle, Wash.	222 Grand Trunk Dock	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1185	Moorestown, N. J.	Mechanics' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1186	Pittsburgh, Pa.	7216 Kelly St.	2-4 Fri.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1187	Oakland, Cal.	480 20th St.	1st Tues.	8	5.00		
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	Dennert Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1189	Green River, Wyo.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hol.	Agmt
1190	Pawling-Dover, N. Y.	Community Hall, Wingdale	1st Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1191	Safety Harbor, Fla.	M. W. A. Hall.	Tuesday	8			
1192	Oglesby, Ill.	Corvini Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
1194	Providence, Ky.	Over Valine's Barber Shop	1-3 Tues.	9	5.85	No	No
1195	Ponce, P. R.	Federation Libre	Monday	8	2.50	No	No
1196	Arlington Heights, Ill.	Kellings' Hall	2-L Mon.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1197	Connersville, Ind.	Mount Bldg.	Friday				
1198	Independence, Kan.	113 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Penn Ave.	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
1199	Omaha, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1st Thurs.				
1200	North Platte, Neb.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1201	Kaukauna, Wis.	Forester Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
1202	Merced, Cal.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1203	Mart, Tex.	Watson Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1204	Jasonville, Ind.	New Union Lum. Co.	Friday				
1205	Cuyahoga Falls, O.	Creque Hall	Monday	8	9.20		
1206	Norwood, O.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	11.00		
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	18 Alderson St.	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Part
1208	Milwaukee, Wis.	Harmony Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1209	Newark, N. J.	604 High St.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20		
1210	Salem, Mass.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Front St.	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
1211	Syracuse, N. Y.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	Woodman Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1213	Borger, Texas	Cooks & Waiters Hall.	Tuesday	8	9.00		
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
1215	Methuen, Mass.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st Fri.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1216	Redsport, Ore.	Camels' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00		
1217	Elm Grove, W. Va.	Modern Woodman Hall.	1-3 Wed.				
1218	Bay Head, N. J.	Redmen's Hall, Pt. Pleasant Beach	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1219	Christopher, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1220	Port Huron, Mich.	519 Water St.	2-4 Mon.	9	7.20	Yes	No
1221	Carmichaels, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall.	1st Wed.				
1223	Marysville, Tenn.	Carp. Brick Masons' Hall	Saturday	9	5.40	Yes	No
1224	Emporia, Kan.	Jay Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00	No	Yes
1225	Sanford, Me.	Moose Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	7.20	Yes	No
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Salt City Hall.	1-3 Wed.	9	5.85	Yes	No
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	No	No
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.	103 S. Mercer St.	1-3-5 Wed.	9	7.20	No	No
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.	Labor Hall	1st Wed.				
1230	Franklin, Mass.	Redmen's Hall	1st Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1231	Canon City, Colo.	K. of P. Hall.	1-3 Mon.				
1232	Palatka, Fla.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8-9	6.00 to 8.00 8.00	Yes	No
1233	Cocoa, Fla.	Moose Hall	Friday		10.00	Yes	Yes
1234	Girard, Ill.	M. W. A. Hall.	1st Mon.	8	6.40	No	No
1235	Modesto, Cal.	606 10th St.	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1236	Michigan City, Ind.	St. John's Hall.	Monday	8	9.20		
1237	Aberdeen, Wash.	409 E. Wishkah St.	1-3 Fri.	8	\$7.88.99	No	No
1238	Wewoka, Okla.	County Court Rooms.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1240	Oroville, Cal.	Ostroski Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.	W. A. Cooley's Shop.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1242	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00		
1243	Oneida, N. Y.	Owls' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1244	Montreal, Que., Can.	217 Catherine St., E.	Tuesday	9	6.75	Yes	Yes
1245	Waynesburg, Pa.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	9.00		
1246	Marinette, Wis.	Flurant Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1247	Laconia, N. H.	G. A. R. Hall.	2nd Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1248	Batavia, Ill.	Guy's Hall	4th Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1249	Corbin, Ky.	Jr. O. U. W. A. M. Hall.	Saturday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1250	Homestead, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	
1251	New Westminster, B. C., Can.	Labor Temple	1st Thurs.	8	7.50	Yes	Yes
1252	Pittsburgh, Pa.	G. B. U. Hall.	2-4 Fri.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1253	Gladstone, N. J.	Allen's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.				
1255	Chillicothe, O.	Majestic Theatre Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	No	Yes
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	White Star Candy Co.	Monday				
1257	Silverton, Colo.	Union Hall	2nd Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1258	Pocatello, Ida.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1259	Renovo, Pa.	Hose House	2nd Sun.				
1260	Iowa City, Ia.	2103 E. College St.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.40	No	Yes
1261	Ilon, N. Y.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Wed.				
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.	Keaver's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1264	Tallahassee, Fla.	K. of P. Hall.	Tuesday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1265	Monmouth, Ill.	GS Public Square.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1266	Staton City, Tex.	K. of P. Hall.	Wed.				
1267	Worden, Ill.	Honerkamp Hall	1st Fri.	8	6.80	No	No
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.	Foresters' Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1269	Warren, R. I.	J. Cartier Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.80	Yes	
1270	Montreal, Que., Can.	839 St. Lawrence Blvd.	Saturday				
1271	Middleboro, Mass.	Robinson Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.50		
1272	Seattle, Wash.	222 Grand Trunk Dock.	1st Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1273	Coraopolis, Pa.	McBreer's Hall	3rd Sat.				
1274	Plainfield, Ill.	Village Hall	L. Mon.	9	9.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ¹ / ₂ Hol.	Agmt
1275	Clearwater, Fla.	W. Cleveland St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1277	Bend, Ore.	Lone Pine Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1278	Gainesville, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
1279	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	1-3 Fri.	8	9.20		
1280	Mountain View, Cal.	Macabee Hall	1st Mon.				
1281	Abilene, Tex.	133½ Sycamore St.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1282	Salem, O.	Macabee Hall	Alt. Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1283	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday				
1284	Duluth, Minn.	117 W. 2nd St.	1-3 Fri.	9	4.50 to 6.75	Yes	No
1285	Allentown, Pa.	729 Hann St.	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1286	Chicago, Ill.	Viking Temple	3rd Sat.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1287	New Bedford, Mass.	100 High St.	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	No
1288	Lisbon, O.	K. of P. Hall	4th Mon.	8	7.60	Yes	Yes
1289	Seattle, Wash.	4441 California Ave.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.		1-3 Tues.	8	9.60	Yes	No
1291	Poteau, Okla.	C. of C. Hall	2-4 Tues.				
1292	Huntington, N. Y.	Union Hall Green St.	Monday	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1293	Michigan City, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	2nd Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1294	Toledo, Ore.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Sat.				
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	Main & Church St.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40 to 8.00	Yes	Yes
1296	San Diego, Cal.	621 6th St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1297	New Brunswick, N. J.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Vbl.
1298	Indiana, Pa.	Longwill's Garage	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1299	Orange, Tex.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00		
1300	Lehigh, Mont.	School House	Monday	8	8.00		
1301	American Falls, Idaho.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1302	Rockwell Springs, N. Y.	Base, Church of Christ	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00		
1303	Port Angeles, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00		
1305	Fall River, Mass.	42 2nd St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1306	Turlock, Cal.	Broadway & Oline St.	2-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1307	Evanson, Ill.	1569 Maple Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1308	Lake Worth, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1309	French Lick, Ind.	Over Postoffice	Monday	8	7.20 5.85 to 6.70	Yes	Vbl.
1310	Fort Atchinson, Wis.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9		Part	Part
1311	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	2-4 Fri.				
1312	New Orleans, La.	134 S. Rampart St.	1-3 Tues.	9	4.50		
1313	Mason City, Ia.	Labor Temple	Tuesday				
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	Arcanum Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1315	Anadarko, Okla.	M. W. of A. Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	Yes
1316	Toledo, Ohio	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1317	East Chicago, Ind.	3811 Main St.	Monday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1318	Rantoul, Ill.	Cantner Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	314½ S. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1320	St. Johns, N. F.	L. S. P. U. Hall	1st Tues.	10	4.25	No	No
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1322	Stuart, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1323	Midland, Mich.	Community Center	L. Sat.				
1324	Lamesa, Tex.	Palace Theatre Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1326	Ely, Nev.	Riepe Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1327	Belmar, N. J.	Vol. Hook and Lad. Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1328	De Land, Fla.	Cor. Rich. & N. Blvd.	Saturday	8	10.50	Yes	Yes
1329	Galatia, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	112 Mich. St.	Thursday	8	5.40	Yes	No
1331	Brattleboro, Vt.	Grand Army Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	6.75	No	No
1332	Minerva, O.	Town Hall	1st Fri.	8	7.20	No	No
1333	State College, Pa.	Fireman's Hall	1-3 Fri.	9		Yes	Part
1334	Pauls Valley, Okla.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1335	Seattle, Wash.	Union Record Bldg.	Monday	8	9.00		
1336	Webster, Mass.	Clark St. Hall	Thursday	8	7.00		
1337	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	2212½ 7th St.	1-3 Thurs.	9		Yes	No
1338	Jouquieres, Que., Can.	Gagnon Block	Saturday				
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.	2nd Nat. Bank Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1340	Fort Collins, Colo.	Miller Block	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1341	York Village, Me.	Union Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1342	Whittier, Cal.	112½ S. Greenleaf Ave.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1343	Redlands, Cal.	Helman Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1344	Portage, Wis.	M. W. A. Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1345	Buffalo, N. Y.	South Pk. & Sheffield Ave.	Tuesday	8	9.00		
1346	Bastrop, La.	Village Club	Monday	9	6.75		
1347	Port Arthur, Tex.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1348	Cincinnati, O.	1407 Walnut St.	1-3 Tues.				
1349	Manchester, N. H.						
1350	Holyoke, Mass.	Calidonian Hall	Friday	8	6.90		
1351	Delavan, Wis.	Am. Legion Hall, Elkhorn	1-3 Tues.	10	7.50	No	No
1352	Pevely, Mo.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.		1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Prager Block	Tuesday	8	6.40	No	No
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	103½ N. Wash. St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1356	Decatur, Ind.	Yeoman's Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1357	Tuscumbia, Ala.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1358	La Jolla, Cal.	Amer. Legion Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. & Hol.	Agmt
1359	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	9	6.75	Yes	No
1360	Montreal, Que., Can.	1882 Notre Dame St.	1-3 Mon.	9	6.75 5.85 to 7.20	Yes	Yes
1361	Newton, Kans.	Base, Kansas State Bank.	1-3 Wed.	9		Yes	No
1362	Lewistown, Pa.	G. A. R. Hall.	1-3 Wed.				
1363	Brownwood, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	No	No
1365	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.		8	8.60 8.60	Yes	No
1366	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8:42	5.00 to 9.60	Yes	No
1367	Chicago, Ill.	2040 W. North Ave.	Monday	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
1368	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Columbia Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40		
1369	Weleetaka, Okla.	L. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	No	Yes
1370	Bingham Canyon, Utah	Fire Hall No. 1.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
1371	Palardo, P. R.						
1372	East Hampton, Mass.	German Hall	2-4 Fri.				
1373	Flint, Mich.	808 1/2 S. Saginaw.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1374	Keyport, N. J.	Keough's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1375	Lachine, Que., Can.	159 1st Ave.	1-3 Mon.	9	6.75	Yes	No
1376	Sturgis, Mich.	Eagles' Club Room	1-4 Thurs.	9	7.20	Yes	No
1377	Buffalo, N. Y.	North Buffalo Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
1378	Manahawkin, N. J.	Stafford Hall	2-4 Mon.	8			
1379	New Orleans, La.	815 St. Charles St.	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Part
1380	Bedford, Ind.	Ramage Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1381	Woodland, Cal.	L. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1382	Sharpsburg, Pa.	Farmers & Mech. Bk. Bld.	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1383	Sarasota, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	4 Mo.	No
1386	Grand Island, Neb.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	6.30	No	No
1387	Girardville, Pa.	Ranger's Hose House	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1388	Oregon City, Ore.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	9.00		
1389	Quincy, Mass.	Johnson Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
1390	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1391	Reading, Mass.	Lyceum Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	11.20	Yes	Vbl.
1392	Sayreville, N. J.	Readies Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1393	Lake George, N. Y.	Village Hall	Alt. Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1394	Port Lauderdale, Fla.	Eryan Bldg.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1395	Fremont, Neb.	Fremont Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
1396	Golden, Colo.	Linder Block	2nd Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1397	Mincola, L. I. N. Y.	Jerico Fire Hall.	2-4 Thurs.	8	11.00	Yes	No
1398	Washington, Ia.	Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8			
1399	Oklmulgee, Okla.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	9.00	No	No
1400	Santa Monica, Cal.	1418 1/2 2nd St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1401	Buffalo, N. Y.	246 Sycamore St.	Monday	8-9	7-7.87	Yes	Part
1402	Merrittton, Ont., Can.	Public Library	1st Fri.	8			
1403	Watertown, Wis.	Davey's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1404	Flora, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8			
1405	Red Bank, N. J.	Clayton & Magee Bldg.	2-L. Sat.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1406	Louisville, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1407	Miami, Fla.	8 N. E. 38th St.	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1408	Redwood City, Cal.	L. O. O. F. Hall.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1409	Forsyth, Mont.						
1410	Cisco, Tex.	Labor Hall	Wed.				
1411	Miami, Fla.	Epis Church	Tuesday				
1412	Drumright, Okla.	107 E. Fulkerson	Monday				
1414	Bergenfield, N. J.	Mutual Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
1415	Ada, Okla.	L. O. O. F. Hall.	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1416	Montrose, Pa.	K. of P. Hall.	1st Mon.	8			
1417	Tonapah, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1418	Maynard, Mass.	Masonic Hall	1st Fri.	8	8.00		
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	485 Bedford St.	Monday	8			
1420	Hastings, N. Y.	Protection Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	12.00	All day	Yes
1421	Denver, Colo.	1511 Federal Blvd.	Alt. Sat.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1422	St. Marys, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.	Mexican W. O. W. Hall.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1424	Grand Tower, Ill.	K. of P. Hall.	2-4 Mon.	8			
1425	Wilmington, Del.	608 French St.	L. Tues.	8			
1426	Elyria, O.	K. of P. Hall.	Wed.	8	9.40	Yes	Yes
1427	Lee, Mass.	Foresters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
1428	Titusville, Fla.	Masonic Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Part
1429	Little Falls, Minn.	City Hall		8	6.30	No	No
1430	Tarentum, Pa.	K. O. T. M. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	12.00		
1431	El Reno, Okla.	L. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20		
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1433	Fairbury, Neb.	Whysong Shop	1-3 Wed.	8			
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Mullen Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.	Macabee Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40		
1436	Bangor, Pa.	Steinmetz Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
1437	Compton, Cal.	327 N. Compton Ave.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1438	Warren, O.	31 1/2 N. Park.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1439	McAdoo, Pa.	Keston Fire Co.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1440	Lead, S. D.						
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
1442	Augusta, Ga.	L. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Thurs.	8			
1443	Englewood, N. J.	Woman's Work Ex. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
1444	Phoenixville, Pa.	Gay & Walnut St.	1st Thurs.	8			
1445	Topeka, Kan.	623 Jackson	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1446	Albany, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1st Thurs.	8	7.60		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. 1/2 Hol.	Agrt
1447	Vero Beach, Fla.	J. H. Bixby Residence.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1448	Corning, Ia.	Trades and Labor Hall.	1-3 Thurs.	10	6.50		
1449	Lansing, Mich.	Federation Libre	15th of m.	9	7.65		
1450	San Juan, P. R.	LaPorte Hall	1-3-5 Thurs.	8-9	3.20	Yes	No
1451	Monterey, Cal.	Williams Lake Wales Rd.	Tuesday		8.00	Yes	Yes
1452	Bartow, Fla.	340 Newark Ave.	2nd Sat.		8.00		
1453	Jersey City, N. J.	124 S. 4th St.	Monday		5.12	No	No
1454	Charlottesville, Va.	Free Federation Bldg.			6.02		
1455	Cabo Rojo, P. R.	67 Lexington Ave.	2-4 Mon.		1.50		
1456	New York, N. Y.	17 O. O. F. Hall.	1st Fri.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1457	Sidney, Neb.	2418 Louisiana Ave.	2-4 Thurs.				
1458	New Orleans, La.	A. O. H. Hall	2nd Fri.				
1459	Westboro, Mass.	Nat. Bank Bld. 3rd Floor	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1460	Greensboro, N. C.	L. O. O. F. Hall.	1st Sat.	9	6.00	No	No
1461	Orion, Ill.	Trades Hall	1-3 Thurs.		10.00	Yes	No
1462	Bristol, Pa.	U. S. W. V. Hall.	1-3 Fri.		10.00		
1463	Stoneham, Mass.	Cason's Hotel	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00		
1464	Sebring, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday				
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	Social Clb. Hall Allentown	2-4 Wed.	8	5.20	Opt.	Yes
1466	North Kingston, R. I.	City Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
1467	Pittsburg, Ill.	7 Kearney Sq.	2-4 Fri.	8-10	7.00	Yes	Yes
1468	Lowell, Mass.						
1469	Barclaneta, P. R.	Monitor Block	4th Thurs.				
1470	Eveleth, Minn.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	1-3 Friday	9	7.65		
1471	Jackson, Miss.	Fitch Block	1-3 Mon.		8.00		
1472	Rockville, Conn.	E. 12th & Fruitvale Ave.	Thursday		8.00		
1473	Fruitvale, Cal.	Fireman Hall	1st Wed.		8.00	No	No
1474	Brewster, N. Y.	Shades Hall	1-3 Thurs.		8.00	Yes	Yes
1475	Trenton, Pa.	Walker's Hall	Thursday		9.00	Yes	No
1476	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	N. E. Cor. Cent. & Main.	Monday		8.40	Yes	Yes
1477	Middletown, O.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	6.30		
1478	Tupelo, Miss.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
1479	Walpole, Mass.	Over J. C. Penny's Store.	Wed.	8	8.00		
1480	Boulder, Colo.	232 Main St.	Monday				
1481	Colusa, Cal.	C. L. U. Hall	3rd Fri.				
1482	Stillwater, Minn.	Forresters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1483	Patchogue, N. Y.	Good Templars Hall	2-4 Mon.		8.00		
1484	Visalia, Cal.	Guenther Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.		8.80	Yes	Yes
1485	Laporte, Ind.	Firemen's Hall	1-3 Tues.		6.40	No	No
1486	Austin, Minn.	St. Jean Baptiste Hall.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1487	Taunton, Mass.						
1488	Rio Grande, P. R.	Mason Hall W. Union St.	1st Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1489	Burlington, N. J.	North Pole Hall	2nd Wed.		7.20	No	No
1490	Virginia, Minn.	Mathews Bldg.	1-3 Tues.		7.20	Yes	Vbl.
1491	Royersford, Pa.	Woodman Hall	Friday		7.00	Yes	No
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.	Community House	2-4 Mon.		11.20		
1493	Pompton Lakes, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	Tuesday	8	6.40		
1494	Baton Rouge, La.	Opera House Bldg.	2-4 Sat.	9	5.85	No	No
1495	Russellville, Ala.				7.00		
1496	Fresno, Cal.	1139 Broadway	Wed.	8	to 7.50 \$8	Yes	No
1497	East Greenwich, R. I.	Arcanum Hall	2nd Thurs.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
1498	Kent, O.	Bechtel Hall	2-4 Mon.		8.00	Yes	Yes
1499	Huntington Park, Cal.	Irvine & Santa Fe Ave.	Wed.		8.00	Yes	No
1500	Henderson, Tenn.	McCorkle Odair Shop	1-3 Wed.	9	5.40	No	No
1501	Seaside, Ore.	Band Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1502	Amherst, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1503	Jeanette, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	1-3 Wed.				
1504	Salisbury, N. C.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Sat.				
1505	Portland, Me.	453 Congress St.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	4 Mo.	Yes
1506	Drummondville, Que. Can.	Salle Courchard	Monday		4.50		
1507	Newark, N. Y.	Union St.	1-3 Tues.	10			
1508	Carthage, N. Y.	Osbornes Garage	1-3 Wed.				
1509	St. Cloud, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	1-2 Thurs.				
1510	South Hampton, N. Y.	Forresters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1511	Middletown, Conn.	C. L. U. Hall	1st Fri.	8	8.00		
1512	Schenectady, N. Y.	258 State St.	3rd Mon.				
1513	Niles, O.	State St.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1514	Caldwell, N. J.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	11.20	Yes	No
1515	Salem, Mass.	60 Washington St.	2-4 Thurs.				
1516	Johnson City, Tenn.	Over Savoy Drug Co.	Tuesday				
1517	Gulfport, Miss.	Progressive Hall	Thursday	8	7.20		
1518	Westwood, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Thurs.				
1519					5.60		
1520	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	to 8.00	Yes	No
1521	Avon Park, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Fri.				
1522	Rockford, Ill.	511 7th St.	Wed.				
1523	Miles City, Mont.	Wibaux Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
1524	Princeton, Ill.	Mystic Workers Hall.	1st Thurs.				
1525	Denton, Tex.	Eaveirs Bldg.	Thursday	8	7.00	No	Yes
1526	Wheaton, Ill.	115 N. Main St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	11.00	Yes	Vbl.
1527	Wheeling, W. Va.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1528	Kansas City, Kan.	813 Walnut St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1529	Marlin, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Sat.	8	7.00	No	No
1530	Rockland, Mass.	319 Union St.	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00		
1531	Anacortes, Wash.	4th & Commercial.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	
1532	Higbee, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2nd Mon.	8	5.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hol.	Agmt
1534	Dundas, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1-3 Fri.	9			
1536	Coquille, Ore.	Brandon Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1537	Paulsboro, N. J.	Cogell's Hall	Thursday	8	6.80		
1538	Miami, Ariz.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1539	East Point, Ga.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8			
1540	Ocean City, N. J.	8th St. & Haven Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.08	Yes	No
1541	Palestine, Tex.	Trainmen's Hall	Friday	8			
1542	St. Petersburg, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	3rd Thurs.	9		Yes	No
1543	Hyde Park, Mass.	Scenic Temple, Boston	Tuesday	10	4.00	No	
1544	Columbus, Miss.	W. O. W. Hall	1st Mon.	9	2.70		
1545	Riviere Du Loup, Que., Can.	Foresters' Indepen. Hall	Tuesday	9	8.10	Yes	Yes
1546	Owensboro, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	6.37	Yes	No
1547	Ludington, Mich.	Danish Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	
1548	Worland, Wyo.	School House	2-4 Fri.	8	10.00		
1549	Keansburg, N. J.	Fire House, Manning Pl.	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00		
1550	Braintree, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall, South Braintree	2-4 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	5.85	No	No
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.	Atlantic St.	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Part
1553	New Market, N. H.	Redmen's Hall	Monday	9	9.20	Yes	No
1554	Mulberry, Kan.	Central Garage	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1555	Piggott, Ark.	Underwood's Hall	Friday	8	8.80	Yes	No
1556	Tampa, Fla.	1109 1/2 Tampa St.	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1557	Barberton, O.	Peoples Bk. Club Rooms	3rd Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1558	Tetereaultville, Que., Can.	Buffalo Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1559	New Athens, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1560	St. Louis, Mo.	Druid's Hall	1-1 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1561	Portland, Me.	453 Congress St.	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00		
1562	North Wales, Pa.	Weikel Bldg.	Monday	8	7.00	No	Yes
1563	Monessen, Pa.	Croatian Hall	1st Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1564	Casper, Wyo.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
1565	Anna, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1566	Lawrence, Mass.	44 Park St.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Shreve Hervey Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1568	Hollywood, Cal.	5444 Hollywood Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	L. L. Barber Shop	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1570	Marysville, Cal.	2nd & Oak St.	Monday	8	9.00	No	No
1571	E. San Diego, Cal.	Public Library	2-4 Mon.	9	11.00	Yes	Yes
1572	McGill, Nev.	Cyprus Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1573	Tuscola, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1574	Weirton, W. Va.	Evans Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1576	Mechanicsville, N. Y.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1577	Depew, Okla.	Frank Barretts	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1578	Tulare, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1579	Wareham, Mass.	M. U. I. O. O. F. Hall, Onset	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1580	Milford, Conn.	Tibbals Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1581	Arcadia, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	5.40	No	No
1582	Dyersburg, Tenn.	Court House	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1583	Little River, Fla.	Weeman Bldg.	L. Mon.	9	6.75		
1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	City Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
1585	Lawton, Okla.	English Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1586	Key West, Fla.	Whitehead & Angelia St.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Vbl.
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.	15 E. Sherman	2nd Sun.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.	Casino Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	9	5.75		
1589	Arecibo, P. R.	Am. Federation of Labor	1-3 Wed.	10	6.00	No	No
1590	Norris City, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	8	10.00		
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1592	Shawano, Wis.	Temple of Honor Hall	1st Tues.	8	6.50	Yes	Vbl.
1593	Concord, Mass.	Urgabart Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1594	Silver Springs, N. Y.	Fred Staffler's	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1595	Conshohocken, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	5.20		
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	Part
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	440 Bonnell Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.50	Yes	Yes
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Sons of Canada Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
1599	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Holden Bldg.	2nd Wed.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
1600	Lake Wales, Fla.	141 Benefit St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1601	Providence, R. I.	Warsaw & McPherson Ave.	L. Fri.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
1602	Cincinnati, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1603	Ringtown, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
1604	McMeacham, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall	2nd Wed.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
1605	Moscow, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall					
1606	Oakland, N. J.	Borough Hall					

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ³ Hol.	Agmt
1608	Ocala, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	Wed.	9	7.65	Yes	No
1609	Hibbing, Minn.	N. Hibbing Library.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1610	Lowell, Mass.	7 Merrimack St.	Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
1611	Athens, Tex.	K. of P. Hall.	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00		
1612	E. Millinocket, Me.	Municipal Bldg.	L. Wed.				
1613	Newark, N. J.	17 W. Park St.	2-4 Fri.	8	11.20		
1614	Littlefield, Tex.	Base, Presbyterian Church	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1615	St. Petersburg, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	10	7.50		
1616	Nashua, N. H.	C. L. U. Hall.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1617	Calgary, Alta., Can.	Labor Temple	2nd Thurs.	9	5.40		
1618	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
1619	Atlantic City, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	9.00	No	Yes
1621	Mexia, Tex.	Salvation Army Hall.	Monday	8	8.00		
					6.36		
1622	Lehighton, Pa.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Tues.	9-10	to 9.00		
1623	Pine Plains, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	2nd Thurs.				
1624	Chariton, Ia.	Penrick Hall	Wed.	9	6.75		
1625	Webster City, Ia.	Over Hamilton Co. State Bank	2-4 Tues.				
1626	Wallingford, Conn.	Redmen's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1627	Mena, Ark.	Mershon's Shop	1-3 Tues.				
1628	Paris, Ark.		1-3 Wed.	8	4.00		
1629	Ashtabula, O.	Kriz Block	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1630	Ware, Mass.	68 Main St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1631	Steubenville, O.	Macabee Hall	Wed.				
1632	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Mission Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.	Federation Hall	Tuesday				
1634	Big Springs, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	No	Vbl.
1635	Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00		
1636	Whiting, Ind.	Slovak Hall		8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1637	La Junta, Colo.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1638	Long Beach, Cal.	1144 Olive Ave.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	Part
1640	East Hampton, N. Y.	Methodist Church Hall.	1-3 Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1641	Pompano, Fla.	Woman's Club	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1642	Snobomish, Wash.	Grange Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	7.20		
1643	Chagin Falls, O.	Union Hall	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	
1644	Minneapolis, Minn.	43 S. 4th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1645	Hull, Mass.	Brine Hall	L. Wed.				
1646	Durango, Colo.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Monday	8	7.00	No	Yes
1647	Hialeah, Fla.	Union Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
1648	Levelland, Texas		Monday	8	8.00		
1649	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Labor Fed. Hall.	2-4 Mon.				
1650	Lexington, Ky.	139 N. Broadway	Tuesday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1651	Puyallup, Wash.	Perfield Bldg.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1652	Hampton, N. H.	Town Hall, N. Hampton.	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20		
1653	Brownsville, Tex.			8	7.00	No	No
1654	Miamisburg, Ohio	Moose Hall	Friday				
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	Redmen's Hall	Monday				
1656	Oneonta, N. Y.	Moose Hall	2-L Thurs	8-9		Yes	No
1657	New York, N. Y.	503 Willis Ave.	1-3 Sat.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1658	Grove City, Pa.	Covert Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
					4.72		
1660	Norfolk, N. Y.	Crabb's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	to 6.88	No	Yes
1661	Beaumont, Tex.	Beaumont, Port Arthur.	2 Wed. 3 Fri	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1662	Goshen, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2nd Wed.				
1663	Bath, Me.	108 Front St.	1-3 Wed.	8	4.80	No	No
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	Over Star Store.	Wed.	8:30	8.50	Yes	No
1665	Alexandria, Va.	Prince & Royal St.	Thursday	8	9.50		
1666	Kingville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3-5 Wed	8	8.00		
1667	Brookville, Fla.	Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1669	White Bear Lake, Minn.	Auditorium Hall	3rd Wed.	8	8.00		
1670	Ashland, Pa.	K. of C. Hall.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1671	Hearne, Tex.	Farrar Lumber Yard.	Wed.				
1672	Hastings, Neb.	502½ W. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1674	McAllen, Texas	K. of C. Hall.	Friday			No	No
1675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8*	7.20	No	No
1676	Caney, Kan.	510 N. Fawn St.	Wed.	8	6.00		
1677	Thorold, Ont., Can.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1678	Peckville, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1679	N. Attleboro, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.80	Yes	No
1680	Watts, Cal.	Op. Pacific Elec. Station.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1681	Shelby, N. C.	Curtis Block	Tuesday	9	5.40		
1683	Forest City, Pa.	I. R. O. M. Hall.	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	No	Yes
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	Art Hall	2-4 Wed.	9-10	5.00		
1685	Melbourne, Fla.	Mather's Hall	Wed.				
1686	Stillwater, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
					4.50		
1687	Montgomery, Ala.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	2-4 Mon.	9-10	to 5.00	No	No
1688	Porterville, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00		No
1689	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.	K. of C. Hall.	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1692	Los Angeles, Cal.	8111 Santa Monica Blvd.	Wed.	8	8.00		
1693	Chicago, Ill.	16 E. Ontario St.	Thursday	8	11.00	Yes	Part
1694	Washington, D. C.	6th & G St., N. W.	Wed.	8	8.50		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ¹ / ₂ Hol.	Agmt
1695	Providence, R. I.	118 Elmwood Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.80 2.50 to 3.00	Yes	Yes
1696	Juncos, P. R.	Federation Libre		8-10		No	No
1697	Greenville, Ky.	1st Nat. Bk. Bldg.	2nd Thurs				
1698	Superior, Ariz.	Prospectors' Pl.	1-3 Tues.				
1699	Manchester, N. H.	21 Hanover St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1700	Wilton, Conn.	Town Hall	1st Mon.		9.00		
1701	New Braunfels, Tex.	Merger Bldg.	Thursday		6.00	No	Vbl.
1702	Moundsville, W. Va.	Riley & Barger Bldg.	Monday		10.00	No	No
1703	Odin, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Sat.		6.00		
1704	Atlantic City, N. J.	23 S. N. Y. Ave.	Monday		12.00	Yes	No
1705	Florence, Kans.	119 W. 4th St.	Monday		6.00		
1706	Vernon, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Wed.		8.00		
1707	Kelso-Longview, Wash.	Labor Hall, Kelso	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1708	White River Valley, Wash.	Fraternity Hall, Auburn	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1709	Ashland, Wis.	Fraternal Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	6.80	No	Yes
1710	Mill Valley, Cal.	Gretchal's Hall	1st Thurs.				
1711	Van Wert, O.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	5.85	No	No
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	Wallace Bldg.	1-2 Mon.		7.60	No	No
1713	Okeechobee, Fla.	Court House	Monday		8.00	No	No
1714	Tamaqua, Pa.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.		8.00		
1715	Vancouver, Wash.	Sohn's Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1716	New York, N. Y.	229 47th St.	1-3 Tues.				
1717	Morristown, Tenn.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	2-4 Fri.	9	6.75	Yes	No
1718	Ennis, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Tues.				
1719	Panama City, Fla.	Millville Pla.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1720	Athens, O.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.			No	No
1721	Lansford, Pa.	Valley Theatre	1-3 Mon.		8.00	No	Yes
1722	Danville, Va.	Owls' Hall	Tuesday	10	5.00	Yes	No
1723	Columbus, Ga.	1113 1/2 1st Ave.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1724	Elizabeth, N. J.	111 1st St.	1-3 Mon.		7.20		
1725	Daytona Beach, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday		9.20	Yes	No
1726	E. Quogue, N. Y.	Atlantic Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	9.00		
1727	N. Chicago, Ill.	14th St. Hall	1-3 Tues.		6.40 to 8.00		
1728	Slatington, Pa.	Dowell & Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
1729	Leesburg, Fla.	1301 Center St.	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	Part
1730	Neodesha, Kan.	Eason Hall	Monday		6.00	No	No
1731	Monongahela, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.		10.00	Yes	Yes
1732	Economy, Pa.	G. B. W. Hall	2-4 Tues.		12.00	Yes	Yes
1733	New Bedford, Mass.	100 High St.	1-3 Fri.		8.80	Yes	No
1734	Murray, Ky.	Ryan Bldg.	Monday	9	5.85		
1735	Prince Rupert, B. C. Can.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.	Labumiere's Hall	1-3 Sat.	10	5.00	Yes	No
1737	Hackensack, N. J.	62 Berdan Pl.	1st Tues.				
1738	Hartford City, Ind.	Community Bldg.	1st Thurs.	9	6.75		
1739	Kirkwood, Mo.	Moose Hall, Maplewood Mo	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	No
1740	North Bay, Ont., Can.	Trades & Labor Rooms	1-3 Thurs.				
1741	Jonesboro, Ark.	A. O. U. W. Hall	Friday				
1742	New Haven, Conn.	99 Temple St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	Journal Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.		Saturday				
1745	Sesser, Ill.	Miners' Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
1746	Miniqua-Woodruff, Wis.		2-4 Fri.	10	9.00	No	No
1747	Marietta, Ga.	108 1/2 Washington Ave.	2-4 Fri.				
1748	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-4 Fri.	8	9.00		
1749	Bremerton, Wash.	Labor Temple	1st Tues.				
1750	Cleveland, O.	13409 Kinsman Rd.	Monday	8	10.00		
1751	Sanford, Fla.	Elks' Hall	Thursday		8.80		
1752	Pomona, Cal.	Beck's Hall	Tuesday		7.00	Yes	Part
1753	Lockport, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8		Yes	Yes
1754	Canton, Mass.	Odd Fellows' Hall	3rd Thurs.				
1755	E. Aurora, N. Y.	Chemical Hall	2-4 Fri.				
1756	Rochester, Mich.	Town Hall	Thursday	9	9.00		
1757	Buffalo, N. Y.	Playter & Broadway	Friday	8	9.00		
1758	Marysville, O.	107 1/2 N. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1759	Powhattan Point, Ohio	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday				
1760	Kearney, Neb.	1933 5th Ave.	1st Tues.	9	5.95		
1761	Newcastle, Ind.		2-4 Fri.				
1762	Bucyrus, O.	Central Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
1763	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1764	Charlotte, N. C.	209 1/2 W. 4th St.	Friday	10	6.50	Yes	No
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1766	Fostoria, O.	D. of A. Hall	1-2 Tues.		6.40		
1767	Logan, Utah	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Sat.		6.80	No	No
1768	Jacksonville, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.		7.20	Yes	Yes
1769	Benid and Gillespie, Ill.	Co-Operative Hall	2-4 Thurs.		8.00		
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Hass Hall	Wed.		6.80	No	No
1771	Eldorado, Ill.	P. O. Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1772	Hicksville, N. Y.	Masonic Temple	2-4 Fri.				
1773	Douglas, Wyo.	Cannon Shop	1-3 Fri.				
1774	Taft, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1775	Craig, Colo.	Court House	1st Tues.				
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1777	Nashville, Tenn.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.20		

L U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ¹ / ₂ Hol.	Agmt
1778	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	Thursday				
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	7.20		
1780	Fairbury, Ill.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Fri.				
1781	Sewanee, Tenn.						
1782	Newark, N. J.	71 Montgomery St.	Tuesday	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1784	Chicago, Ill.	1638 N. Halsted	Wed.	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
1785	Ft. Lee, N. J.	A. C. Club House	1-3 Thurs.	2	11.20	Yes	Yes
1786	Chicago, Ill.	26th & Springfield Ave.	Tuesday	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
1787	Carey, P. R.	26 Munog Rivera St.					
1788	Cincinnati, O.	3 W. 15th St.	Tuesday	8	10.50	Yes	Yes
1789	Duncan, Okla.	Shamberger's Lum. Co.	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
1790	Baltimore, Md.	1012 E. Baltimore St.	1st Mon.	8	5.12		
1791	Altus, Okla.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	M. W. A. Hall	Wed.				
1793	Three Rivers, Que., Can.	142 Notre Dame	Thursday	10	5.00 to 6.00	No	No
1794	Punta Gorda, Fla.	Chadwick Bldg.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1795	Mishawaka, Ind.	K. O. T. M. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.40 6.50	Yes	Yes
1796	Montgomery, Ala.	12½ Commerce St.	Monday	10	to 7.50	Yes	No
1797	Glenrock, Wyo.	Guild Hall	1st of Mo.				
1798	Gunnison, Colo.						
1799	Renton, Wash.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1800	Albion, N. Y.	Citizens' Band Rooms	2nd Tues.	8	6.00		
1801	Sturgeon Falls, Ont., Can.	Council Chamber	1-3 Fri.	8	5.76	No	Yes
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	S. O. V. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	No	Yes
1803	Shelton, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1804	Fairfield, Ia.	Israel & Bowers Office	2-4 Wed.	9	6.75	No	No
1805	Detroit, Mich.	3410 Grand River Ave.	Tuesday	8	9.20	Yes	No
1806	Bowling Green, O.	Moose Hall	1st Tues.	8	6.40		
1807	Dayton, Ohio	5th & Walnut St.	Friday	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
1808	Wood River, Ill.	Moose Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	10.00		
1809	Northfield, Minn.	1010 E. Water St.		10	7.50	No	No
1810	Creston, Ia.	A. E. Lee's Office	1st Sat.				
1811	Monroe, La.		Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1812	Liberal, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
1813	Blytheville, Ark.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday				
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1816	Durant, Okla.	215½ W. Main St.	Monday	8	7.00	4 Mo.	No
1817	Nokomis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Thurs.	8	7.60	No	No
1818	Institute, W. Va.	Masonic Hall	1st Mon.	8	10.00		
1819	Elma, Wash.	Bayek Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00 4.80		
1820	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8-9	to 6.00 2.50		
1821	Yauco, P. R.	Federation Libre	Monday	8½	to 3.00	No	No
1822	Bluford, Ill.	O. P. Hoff's Store	Monday	8	6.40	No	
1823	Nampa, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday				
1824	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	Saturday	8	8.00	No	No
1825	Vinita, Okla.	Woodman Hall	2nd Mon.				
1826	Greenville, Tenn.	Court House	Thursday				
1827	Madill, Okla.	Schneider's Studio	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
1828	Bristow, Okla.	King Lawrence Lum. Co.	Monday				
1829	Ravenna, O.	Plath Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1830	Eau Gallie, Fla.	Eau Gallie Theatre	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1831	Boonton, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
1833	Redondo Beach, Cal.	133 Hermosa Ave., Her- mosa Beach	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1834	Detroit, Mich.	Harper & Jos. Campau Ave	1st Fri.	8	9.20	Yes	No
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	324½ E. 4th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.40	Yes	Vbl.
1836	Russellville, Ark.	Miners' Hall	Monday	8	6.00		
1837	Babylon, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-2 Wed.				
1838	Port Richmond, N. Y.	D. Morintain Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8		Part	
1839	E. Providence, R. I.	51 Phillip St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.80		
1840	Medford, Ore.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	7.20	No	No
1841	Burlington, Wis.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	8.10	Yes	No
1843	Bristol, Tenn.	Moose Hall	Friday	10	5.00		
1844	Venice, Cal.	32 Lorelli Ave.	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1845	Dunkirk, N. Y.	141 E. Front St.	2-4 Thurs.	9	8.10		
1846	New Orleans, La.	815 St. Charles St.	Monday	9	7.20	Yes	No
1847	Monterey, Tenn.	City Hall	1st Sat.	10	7.00		
1848	Burbank, Cal.	L. W. Gregg Bldg.	Friday	8	8.00		
1849	Hope, Ark.	Council Hall	Friday				
1850	Bridgeburg, Ont., Can.	Review Bldg.	1-3 Mon.				
1851	Royalton, Ill.	Lithuanian Hall	1st Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1852	Laurel, Miss.	Front St.	Monday				
1853	Frackville, Pa.	Kiralarge Hall	1-L Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Smith Bldg.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	Richmond & Ind. Ave.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1857	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Columbian Eng. Co. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Vbl.
1858	Columblana, O.	Town Hall	1st Wed.				
1859	Mobile, Ala.						
1860	Warsaw, Ind.	City Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	5.85		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. & Holl.	Agmt
1861	Burley, Ida.	330 E. 1st St.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1862	Cedar Falls, Ia.	1. O. O. F. Temple.	2-4 Fri.				
1863	Kellogg, Ida.	Reece's Shop	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00		
1864	Crisfield, Md.	83 Maryland Ave.	Friday	8	8.00		
1865	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Masons' Hall	2-4 Sat.		8.00		
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.	Trades Hall	Wed.	10	9.50	Yes	Yes
1868	Asbury Park, N. J.	Elks' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1869	Manteca, Cal.	Cowell Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
1870	Shrewsbury, Mass.	5 N. Quinsiganond St.	1-3 Mon.				
1871	Shelfield, Pa.	Cederlofs Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
1872	Valparaiso, Ind.	Bucher Bldg.	Monday	10	4.50	Yes	No
1873	Valparaiso, Ind.	123 Lincoln Way.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
1874	Montesano, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.50	Yes	Part
1875	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
1876	Spartanburg, S. C.	Over Burnett's Place.	Wed.	9	5.40	Yes	No
1877	Pawtucket, R. I.	21 N. Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1878	Mendham, N. J.	Bretherton Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00		
1879	Camden, N. J.	Broadway & Division St.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1880	Carthage, Mo.	229 E. 4th St.	Wed.	8	7.20		
1881	Holyoke, Mass.	189 High St.	1-3 Wed.	8:40		Yes	No
1882	Yacetteville, Ark.	M. W. A. Hall	2-3-4 Tues.	8			
1883	Maycomb, Ill.	Ralston's J. P. Office	2-4 Fri.	9	6.75	No	No
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1885	Paris, Tex.	S. B. A. Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1886	Guthrie, Okla.	1123 W. Okla.	Friday				
1887	Geneseo, Ill.	Rodman Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
1888	New York, N. Y.	30 W. 129th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	No
1889	Downers Grove, Ill.	1. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Fri.	8			
1890	Carmel, Cal.	Manzina Club	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1891	Erecham, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1893	Savannah, Ga.	Scott's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00 up	Yes	No
1894	Aquadilla, P. R.	Mercado St.	Sunday	9	2.00		
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00		
1896	Lawrence, Mass.	184 Broadway St.	2-4 Tues.	8:40		Yes	No
1897	Paso Robles, Cal.	1313 Spring St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1898	Girard, Kan.	Strickler's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	
1899	Hobart, Ind.	Old Town Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	
1900	Penns Grove, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday				
1901	Tahoka, Tex.	Cicero Smith Lum. Co.	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	Yes
1902	Cleveland, O.	7205 Fullerton Av. S. E.	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1903	Sikestown, Mo.	Reed's Paint Shop	Thursday	9	5.85	No	No
1904	Tampa, Fla.	Carpenters' Union Hall	Saturday	8			
1905	Marion, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8-9	5.40	Yes	No
1906	Daytona Beach, Fla.	Masonic Bldg.	Wed.	8	9.20	Yes	No
1907	Arkansas City, Kan.	200 E. 5th Ave.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1908	Sulphur Springs, Fla.	180 N. Nebraska St.	Thursday	8	9.00		
1909	Camden, Ark.	City Hall	Wed.	8	6.80		
1910	Healdsburg, Cal.	Fox Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1911	Virginia Beach, Va.	Haleyan Hall	Monday	8	6.40		
1912	New York, N. Y.						
1913	San Fernando, Cal.	14042 Tamarack St.	Thursday	8	8.00		
1914	Ratford, Conn.	R. 5, Bridgeport Depot.	1st Tues.				
1915	Rusk, Tex.	Odour Drug Co.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00		
1916	DeLeon Springs, Fla.	Woodman Hall	Thursday	8	8.40	Yes	No
1917	Sour Lake, Tex.	1. O. O. F. Hall.	Saturday				
1918	Blairsville, Pa.	Malta Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1919	Stevens Point, Wis.	200 Main St.	1-3 Fri.	9	6.75	No	No
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	City Nat. Bank Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1921	Hempstead, N. Y.	Bank Building	1-3 Mon.	8	11.00	Yes	Yes
1922	Chicago, Ill.	6416 S. Halsted St.	Wed.	8	9.60	Yes	Yes
1923	Tacoma, Wash.	1012 1/2 Tacoma Ave.	Saturday	8	7.00		
1924	Colorado, Tex.	Carpenter's Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
1925	Columbia, Mo.	Broadway & 8th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
1926	Chanute, Kan.	1. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00		
1927	Delray, Fla.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	
1928	Nason, Ill.	Miners' Hall	2-4 Tues.				
1929	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	Alt. Fri.	8	9.44	Yes	Yes
1930	Washington, N. J.	Bryant Hall, East Wash- ington, N. J.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1931	Childress, Tex.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1932	Windsor Locks, Conn.	Co-Operative Hall	2nd Wed.				
1933	Greenport, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	3rd Fri.				
1934	Comerio, P. R.	Cuba Libre St.		8-9	2.50 3.00	No	
1935	Denning, N. M.	Lumber Co. Office	1st Tues.	8	8.00		
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.	Broadway Hall	Friday				
1937	Pine Grove, Pa.	Cherry St.	L. Fri.	9	7.65		
1938	Crown Point, Ind.	Legion Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Vbl.
1939	Clifton, N. J.	288 Parker Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	11.20	Yes	No
1940	La Belle, Fla.	Newcomb Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1941	Stoughton, Wis.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Sat.	10	7.00 5.85		
1942	Winston Salem, N. C.	12 1/2 E. 4th St.	Tuesday	9-10	6.00		
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	402 1/2 W. Main St.	1-3 Mon.				
1944	Coulterville, Ill.	Burn's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
1945	Westport, Conn.		1-3 Mon.	8	9.00		

THE CARPENTER

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L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ³ Hol.	Agmt
1946	London, Ont., Can.	Majestic Theatre	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40		
1947	Hollywood, Fla.	2115 Hollywood Pl.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1948	Ames, Ia.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1950	Tower City, Pa.	Amer. Legion Bldg.	2-L Fri.	8		Yes	No
1951	Cambria, Ill.	Adams Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
1952	Carmi, Ill.	Woodman's Hall	1st Tues.	9			
1953	Greencastle, Ind.	Legion Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	7.20	Yes	No
1954	Hammonton, N. J.	140 Maple St.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1955	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	Moeller's Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
1956	Petersboro, N. H.						
1957	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1958	Alamosa, Colo.	1. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1959	Florence, Ala.	113½ N. Court St.	Monday	8	7.20		
1960	Algiers, La.	420 Bermuda St.	2nd Tues.	8	6.00		
1961	Lenoir City, Tenn.	City Hall	Thursday	8	4.80		
1962	Pensacola, Fla.	K. of P. Hall.	2-4 Wed.	8	6.64	3 Mo.	Yes
1963	Prescent City, Cal.	Front & D St.	Monday				
1964	Vicksburg, Miss.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1965	Lander, Wyo.		1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1966	Egg Harbor, N. J.	Roech's Hall, St. Louis Av	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1967	Santurce, P. R.	62 Cerra St.	Monday	8-9	to 4.00	Yes	No
1968	Oberlin, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	
1969	Beausville & Grimsby, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall, Grimsby	1-3 Tues. Wed.	9	7.65	Yes	No
1970	Lansing, Mich.	Columbia Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1971	Lynn, Mass.	Opera House		8	8.00	No	No
1972	Cutler, Ill.	Foresters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1973	Riverhead, N. Y.	Over Pryor's Store.	Alt. Fri.	9	5.40	No	Yes
1974	Corinth, Miss.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1975	Graham, Tex.				8.00		
1976	Los Angeles, Cal.	2706 Brooklyn	Thursday	8	to 9.00	Yes	No
1977	Rome, Ga.	417½ Broad St.	1-3 Mon.	9-10	3.50 to 7.20 9.00	Yes	No
1978	Buffalo, N. Y.	48 W. Eagle St.	2-4 Fri.	8	to 10.00	Yes	Yes
1979	Brighton, Colo.		1st Mon.	8	8.00		
1980	Atchison, Kan.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1981	Elkville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
1982	Evergreen, Colo.		Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1983	Defiance, O.	811 Jefferson Ave.	1-3 Mon.	9	7.20		
1984	Magna, Utah	Over O. P. Skagg's Store.	2-4 Fri.	8	5.50	No	No
1985	Jersey City, N. J.	Beacon & Oakland Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8½	6.00		
1986	Greenville, S. C.	109½ E. Wash. St.	Tuesday	10	5.00	Yes	No
1987	St. Charles, Mo.	Central Bank Bldg.	1-3 Sat.				
1988	Plant City, Fla.						
1989	Texas City, Tex.	I. L. A. Hall.	1-3 Wed.				
1990	Stratford, Ont., Can.	Royal Bank Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	9	5.00	Yes	No
1991	Bedford, O.	K. of P. Hall.	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00		
1992	Placerville, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	2nd Mon.				
1993	Shadyside, O.	Bank Bldg.	1-3-5 Mon.				
1994	New Ulm, Minn.	Farmers' Creamery	1st Sat.	9	to 6.00	No	No
1995	Williamsport, Pa.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.				
1996	Roseburg, Ore.	476 S. Main St.	2-4 Tues.				
1997	Columbia, Ill.	Masonic Bldg.	2nd Fri.	9	6.75	Yes	No
1998	Knoxville, Ia.	Redmen's Hall	Tuesday				
1999	Fredericktown, Mo.	Sonderman Bros. Hall.	1-2 Sat.				
2002	Beatrice, Neb.	1207 Market St.	1st Mon.	9	6.75	No	No
2003	Waynesboro, Pa.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.	Wed.	9	5.40	Yes	No
2007	The Dalles, Ore.	Moose Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	6.40	No	No
2008	Ponca City, Okla.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
2009	Biloxi, Miss.	Masonic Bldg.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
2013	Hanover, Ont., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Wed.				
2014	Ranger, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Saturday	8	8.00		
2016	Eastland, Tex.	301 W. Main St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00		
2018	Lakewood, N. J.	Cor. Ridgeforth & E. 4th.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
2019	Chandler, Okla.	12th & Manvil Ave.	1-3 Tues.				
2023	Norfolk, Conn.	Arcanum Hall	1st Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
2025	Gretna, La.	Wooloomooloos Hall	3rd Fri.	8	7.20		
2027	Fulton, Ky.	Moose Hall	1-3 Wed.				
2028	Grand Forks, N. D.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	9	8.10	No	No
2029	Lodi, Cal.	Hill's Hall	1st Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2032	Havener, Okla.	City Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
2034	Dundas, Ont. Can.	Orange Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2035	New York, N. Y.	949 Willoughby St., Bklyn.	Tuesday	8	8.00		
2036	Rapid City, S. D.	Yeoman Hall	1-3 Wed.				
2037	Hattisburg, Miss.	K. of P. Hall.	Friday	8	6.80		
2039	Noank, Conn.	Shandev's Hal.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2043	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple	1st Mon.				
2044	Cherokee, Ia.	514 W. Elm St.	2nd Wed.				
2046	Martinez, Cal.	Pythian Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ¹ / ₂ Hol.	Agmt
2047	West New York, N. J.						
2048	Niagara on Lake, Ont., C.	Jas. Bishop's Res.	L. Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	No
2049	Paducah, Ky.	Masonic Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	9	6.00	Yes	No
2052	Houston, Tex.	910 ¹ / ₂ Preston Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40		
2054	Cle Elum, Minn.	U. M. W. of A. Hall.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
2055	Monticello, Ill.	Tatman Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	9	7.65		
2056	Huntington Beach, Cal.	3rd & Walnut St.	Thursday	8	7.00		No
2057	Kirksville, Mo.	202 ¹ / ₂ N. Elson St.	Monday	8	6.00		
2058	Frankfort, Ky.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	Monday	9	6.75	No	No
2059	Bismarck, N. D.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.10	No	No
2060	Logansport, Ind.	Trades Assembly	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	Part
2061	Saugerties, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	No
					4.50		
2062	McKenzie, Tenn.	Over Butler Grocery Co.	1-3 Mon.	9	to 5.40		
2065	Elizabethtown, Ky.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Sat.				
2066	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Friday				
2069	Platteville, Wis.	Bagley Block	1st Mon.				
2070	Salem, Mass.	2 ¹ / ₂ Front St.	2-4 Fri.				
2073	Milwaukee, Wis.	651 ¹ / ₂ Greenfield Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
2074	Vermillion, O.	Maccabee Hall	1st Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
2075	Burgestown, Pa.	Carpenters' Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
2077	New Albany, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	2nd Mon.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
2080	Greenville, Miss.	608 Pythian Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	6.75		
2081	Berwick, La.	Opera House	1-3 Sat.				
2082	Brandon, Man., Can.	Kelly Block	1-3 Sat.	9	6.75	Opt.	No
2085	Exeter, N. H.	Bow St.	4th Mon.	8	7.20		
2087	Belton, Tex.	K. of P. Hall.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
2088	Johnsonburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	No	No
2089	Hickman, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Mon.				
2090	New York, N. Y.	247 E. 84th St.	Tuesday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2092	Cresson, Pa.	Saukertown Council Cham.	2-4 Fri.	9	9.00		
2094	Los Angeles, Cal.	538 Maple Ave.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
2096	Kitchener, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.				
2100	Amityville, N. Y.	Fraternity Hall	1st Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	No
2103	Chicago, Ill.	758 W. North Ave.	1-3 Thurs.	9	5.45	Yes	Yes
2104	Guayama, P. R.	37 Calle Viente Pales.	Tuesday				
2106	Saginaw, Mich.	Granville Hall	1st Fri.	8	5.04		
2107	Shickshinny, Pa.	Masonic Temple	Thursday				
2108	Shelbyville, Ind.	22 ¹ / ₂ W. Broadway	Friday				
2109	Olympia, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Sat.				
					7.00		
2110	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Sat.	8	to 10.00	No	No
2114	Napa, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2115	Eldon, Mo.						
2117	Mankato, Minn.	State Bank Hall.	2-4 Thurs.	9	6.30	No	No
2118	Temiskaming, Que., Can.	C. Thomas Res.	1st Mon.				
					8.00		
2119	St. Louis, Mo.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	to 10.00		
2122	Vandalia, Ill.	G. A. R. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	9	6.75	No	No
2123	Cardwell, Mo.	R. G. Miller Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.80	No	No
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	B. H. Mason's Res.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	No	No
2126	Norwalk, O.	17 W. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	7.60	Yes	No
2127	Centralia, Wash.	Community House	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2130	Oklahoma City, Okla.	218 Culbertson Bldg.	Friday	8	9.00		
					6.00		
2131	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Carpenter Hall	2-4 Mon.	8-9	to 9.00	Yes	No
2135	Cheppewa Falls, Wis.	McBee Hall	2nd Wed.	9	5.85	No	No
2136	Washington Ct House, O.	Eagles' Hall	Wed.	8			
2137	St. Agathe, Que., Can.	40 Rue Demontigny	3rd Wed.				
2138	Renfrew, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
2139	Peshigo, Wis.	Powers' Hall	2nd Wed.	9	6.75		
2141	St. Joseph, Mich.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
2142	Newark, N. J.	478 Broad St.	2-4 Wed.	8	11.20		
2143	Harrison, N. J.	Labor Lyceum	1-3 Mon.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
2145	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
2146	Charlotte, N. C.	W. O. W. Hall, Belmont.	Monday				
2148	Cheboygan, Mich.			8	5.60	No	Yes
2149	Providence, R. I.	100 Westminster St.	2-4 Tues.				
2150	Paxton, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1st Fri.				
2152	Delano, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
2153	Suffolk, Va.	120 Washington St.	Thursday	8	6.00		No
2154	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	
2155	New York, N. Y.	57 Smith St., Brooklyn.	2-4 Fri.	8	12.00	Yes	No
2156	Bowling Green, Ky.	10th & State St.	Wed.	8	5.20	No	No
2157	Hood River, Ore.	K. of P. Hall.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00		
2158	Leechburg, Pa.	Gogolia Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
2159	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00		
2160	Rochester, N. Y.	Carpenters' Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00		
2161	Catskill, N. Y.	Post Hardware Store.	1st Mon.	8	8.00		
2163	New York, N. Y.	160 E. 65th St.	Friday	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2164	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple.	2-4 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	No
2165	Wilmington, Mass.	92-A Leverett St.	1st Thurs.	8	4.88	No	No
2166	Westfield, N. Y.	Taylor Block	1-3 Fri.	9	9.00	6 Mo.	No
2168	Barnesboro, Pa.	J. W. Grog Res.	1st Tues.	9	8.55		No
2170	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. 3 Hol.	Agmt
2172	Boston, Mass.	Ancient Landmark Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
2173	Geulph, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.				
2174	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	Monday	8	11.00	Yes	Part
2177	Yonkers, N. Y.	96 Warburton Ave.	Thursday	8	12.00	All day	Yes
2178	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
2179	Groesbeck, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Tuesday				
2180	Paoli, Ind.	K. of P. Hall.	Tuesday				
2181	Corwallis, Ore.	State Bank Bldg.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
2183	Southampton, Ont., Can.	Mechanics' Hall	2nd Mon.				
2188	Barnstable, Mass.	Old School House.	1-3 Mon.	8			
2190	Harlingen, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
2192	Bedford, Minn.	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.				
2194	Philadelphia, Pa.	211 W. Fairmount Ave.	2-4 Mon.				
2196	Sumter, S. C.	Andrew's Office	Saturday	10	5.00		
2197	Mattituck, N. Y.	Fire House	1st Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2198	Milton, Pa.	5th Ward Hose House.	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2200	Chicago, Ill.	4643 S. Halsted.	1-3 Wed.				
2202	Price, Utah	Over 1st Nat. Bank.	1-3 Mon.				
2203	Anaheim, Cal.		Wed.	8	8.00		
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	Weinstein-Simpson Bldg.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2207	Enumclaw, Wash.	K. of P. Hall.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2208	Port Pierce, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2210	Merrill, Wis.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	6.75		
2213	Kingsbury, Cal.	City Hall	2nd Tues.	8	7.50		
2215	Crestline, O.	Scott Hall	4th Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	No
2216	Orangeburg, S. C.	Phoenix Hall	1-3 Mon.				
2217	Lakeland, Fla.	Famous Bldg.	Tuesday				
2218	Portland, Ore.	414 Worcester Bldg.	1st Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2220	Somerset, Ky.		1-3 Fri.	9	7.20	No	No
2221	Troy, O.	W. O. W. Hall.	3rd Sun.				
2222	Kemmerer, Wyo.	C. L. U. Hall.	Wed.	8	8.00	No	Yes
2223	Burkburnett, Tex.	Nat. Bank	1-3 Thurs.				
2227	Villa Grove, Ill.			9	9.00	No	No
2231	Breckenridge, Tex.	Marshall's Apt. Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
2232	Lynchburg, Va.	Odd Fellows' Temple.	Thursday	9	6.03	No	No
2235	High Point, N. C.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	Monday	9	5.85	Yes	No
2236	New York, N. Y.	207 E. 56th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
2237	Hudson Co., N. J.	583 Summit Av. Jersey City	1-3 Wed.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
2238	Sweetwater, Tex.	M. W. A. Hall.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
2239	Port Clinton, O.	U. B. A. Hall.	1-3 Thurs.				
2243	Paris, Ky.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
2244	Little Chute, Wis.	Village Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2248	Piqua, O.	G. A. R. Hall.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2250	Bigheart, Okla.	Baptist Church	1-3 Fri.				
2251	Buckhannon, W. Va.	A. T. Hammer Res.			7.50		
2252	Faribault, Minn.	Union Hall	1st Thurs.	9½	4.25	Yes	Yes
2255	Ilmo, Mo.	Boardman Hall	1-3 Fri.				
2256	Hartford and Vic., Vt.	K. of P. Hall.	3rd Fri.	9	6.80		
2257	Sedro Woolley, Wash.	Old I. O. O. F. Hall.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2258	Statesville, N. C.	Evan's Hall	Friday	10	3.00	Yes	No
2261	Fort Myers, Fla.	1st & Jackson St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2263	Wellsboro, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
2264	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Carpenters' Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	9.60		
2265	Lindsay, Cal.	Packing House	2-4 Tues.				
2266	Caruthersville, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Wed.	9	6.30	No	No
2268	Gadsden, Ala.	426½ Broad St.	Friday	9	7.20	Yes	Yes
2272	Holdenville, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
2274	Humacas, P. R.	Free Federation	15-30 Mo.				
2277	Gallup, N. M.	Opera House	2nd Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2278	Kingsport, Tenn.	Nelms Hall	Thursday	10	6.00	Yes	Part
2286	Hickory, N. C.	Woodman Hall	Thursday	9	5.40	Yes	No
2289	Chicago, Ill.	113 Ashland Blvd.	1-3 Wed.				
2294	Eugene, Ore.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
2300	Winter Haven, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
2302	Fairfax, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
2305	New York, N. Y.	217 Court St., Brooklyn.	1-3 Tues.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
					3.60		
2307	Cornwall, Ont., Can.	422 Pitt St.	1-3 Tues.	9-10	5.50	Yes	No
2310	Madisonville, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall.	Tuesday	8	6.00		
2312	Shelbyville, Ky.	Court House	Thursday	9	5.85	No	No
2313	Meridian, Miss.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Monday	9	7.65	Yes	No
2315	Jersey City, N. J.	589 Central Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
2319	El Paso, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
2320	Mound City, Ill.	Council Chamber	1st Mon.				
2322	Somerville, Ind.	Zipp's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
2324	Herlington, Kan.	Parkin's Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	5.60	No	Yes
2325	Willmar, Minn.	Tribune Bldg.	2nd Thurs.				
2329	Spencer, Ind.	S. G. & M. Barber Shop.	1st Wed.				
2334	Valdosta, Ga.	Labor Hall	Wed.	9	5.85		
2335	Benton, Ark.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Wed.	9	5.40	No	No
2340	Bradenton, Fla.	Tampa, Fla.	Saturday	8	9.00		
2342	Van Nuys, Cal.	165 S. Sherman Way.	Friday	8	8.00		Part
2343	Jamesburg, N. J.	Vandever's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	11.20	Yes	Yes
					2.50		
2345	Jasper, Ind.	Post Office Bldg.	Wed.	10	4.00	Yes	No
					6.00		
2350	Baltimore, Md.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8½			
2351	Walkerton, Ont., Can.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	1st Thurs.				

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ¹ / ₂ Hol.	Agmt
2353	Silverton, Ore.	K. of P. Hall.....	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00		
2361	Frederick, Md.	110 N. Market St.....	Monday	9	5.00	No	No
2363	Appleton, Wis.						
2364	Carlisle, Ind.	Kivet Hall	1st Sat.				
2366	Belleville, Ont., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1-3 Fri.				
2371	Goshen, Ind.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	6.75	Yes	No
2372	Haverstraw, N. Y.	Foresters' Hall, Garner- ville	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00		
2375	Los Angeles, Cal.	351 9th St., San Pedro...	Wed.				
2378	Lock Haven, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	L. Wed.	9	7.20		
2381	Petersburg, Ind.	Charter Oak Hall.....	Friday	8	7.20	No	No
2382	Espanola, Ont., Can.						
2384	Flat River, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Monday	8	6.40		
2388	Milton, Ore.						
2390	London, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.				
2395	Lebanon, Ind.	I. O. R. M. Bldg.....	Thursday	9	6.75	No	
2396	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00 to 10.00	Yes	Vbl.
2397	Rio Piedras, P. R.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Tuesday	8	3.00		
2400	Woodland, Me.	Town Hall	Alt. Mon.	8	6.00		
2404	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	112 Hastings St., W.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2408	Xenia, O.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2410	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
2414	Silver Creek, N. Y.	Democratic Club	2-4 Fri.				
2415	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Trades Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2416	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	Friday				
2417	Oswatimie, Kan.	City Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	No	No
2419	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
2420	Paola, Kan.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	Yes
2422	Clintonville, Wis.	Germania Hall	3rd Sat.	9	5.85	No	No
2423	Nacogdoches, Tex.	Hazel Bldg.	Wed.	8			
2424	Tacoma, Wash.	1012 1/2 Tacoma Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2425	Glendive, Mont.	Monarch Lumn. Co.	1st Sat.	9	7.65	No	No
2427	White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.	Mayor's Office	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
2432	Houston, Tex.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
2436	New Orleans, La.	815 St. Charles St.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
2437	National City, Cal.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
2438	Grand Haven, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Wed.				
2442	Faribault, Minn.	Assembly Hall	3rd Tues.	9	6.75	No	No
2451	Erwin, Tenn.	B. R. T. Hall.....	Wed.	8	6.40	No	No
2458	Carlsbad, N. M.	U. S. Reclamation Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00	No	No
2459	Pearl River, N. Y.	Excelsior Fire House...	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
2463	Ventura, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
2466	Pembroke, Ont., Can.	Victoria House	1-3 Wed.	10	5.00		
2470	Robstown, Tex.	Morris Planning Mill...	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
2477	Santa Maria, Cal.	Princess Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
2484	Mannington, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall.....	1st Sat.	8	6.40	No	No
2486	Port Royal, S. C.	Town Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
2487	Marshfield, Wis.	Eagles' Hall	1st Tues.	10	7.50	No	
2493	Lawton, Mich.	K. of P. Hall.....	2-4 Sat.	9	6.75	Yes	Yes
2495	Chehalis, Wash.	Hartman Nathan Hall...	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2498	Central City, Ky.		2-4 Thurs.				
2704	Lykens, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	2-4 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
2707	Gardner, Me.	Hall of New England of Protection	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	No	No
2710	Arlington, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2711	Nevada, Mo.	213 E. Cherry St.	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
2713	Montgomery, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....		8	8.00	No	No
2714	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	K. C. Hall.....	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2715	Meridian, Miss.	330 1/2 10th St.	1-3 Fri.				
2719	Dalton, Ga.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1-3 Mon.	9	3.60 to 6.75	Yes	No
2725	New York, N. Y.	109 E. 125th St.	Monday				
2730	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Vir. Islands.	33 Drowningsen's Gade...	2nd Mon.				
2732	New Buffalo, Mich.	Paradise Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
2733	Boynton, Fla.	Betchel-Cook Real Estate Office	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
2734	Clarksville, Tenn.	Dickson	Tuesday	9	5.40		

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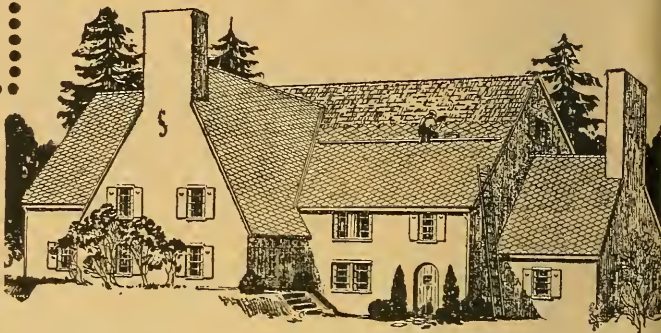
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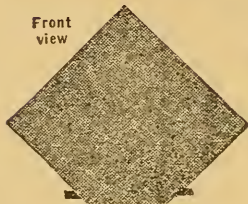


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Front
view

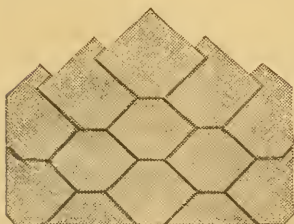


Invisible on the completed roof, the patented "key" on the back of every Genasco Latite Shingle locks each shingle securely to those underneath.

Back
view



The back view of a Genasco Latite Shingle shows how the "key" locks. The turned-under corner makes a double-thick butt, giving the completed roof a distinctive texture, unlike the usual flat, monotonous roof.



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Genasco Latite Shingles are made of high-quality long-fibred rag felt, saturated and then coated on *both sides* with Trinidad Lake Asphalt Cement. The undercoating is the famous "Sealbac" feature—exclusive with Genasco. It protects the body of the shingle from the attacks of condensation and tends to make the shingles adhere closer to each other.

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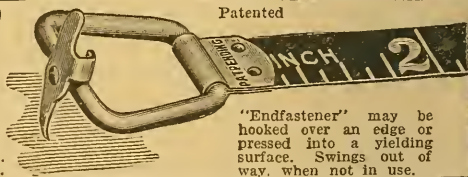
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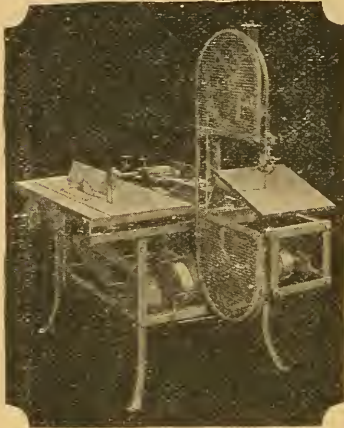
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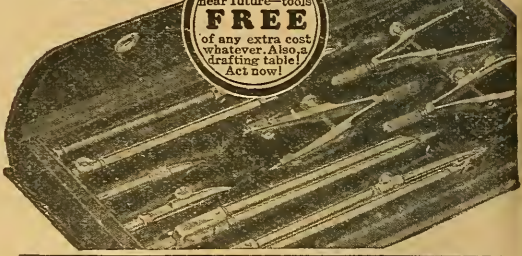
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ALA.: Moore, Handley, Hynde. Co., Birmingham; McGowin-Lyons Hwde. & Supply Co., Mobile; Alabama Mch'y. & Supply Co., Montgomery; ARK.: Ben D. Schladt Mch'y. Co., Little Rock; CAL.: Shaw-Palmer & Bakewell Co., Los Angeles; Harron-Richard & McCone Co., San Francisco; COLO.: H. W. Moore Equipment Co., Denver; CONN.: Lunt, Jilison Co., Manchester; FLA.: Cameron & Barkley Co., Jacksonville; Cameron & Barkley Co., Miami; Cameron & Barkley Co., Tampa; GA.: R. S. Armstrong & Bro. Co., Atlanta; ILL.: Woodworkers' Tool Works, Chicago; KY.: Roy C. Whayne Supply Co., Louisville; LA.: Clark D. Shaughnessy Co., New Orleans; MASS.: Lunt, Jilison Co., Boston; MICH.: Riverside Mch'y. Depot, Detroit; McMullen Mch'y. Co., Grand Rapids; MINN.: Raymer Hwde. Co., St. Paul; MO.: Standard Machine Tool & Supply Co., Kansas City; S. T. Hatcher & Co., St. Louis; NEB.: Diehl Mch'y. & Supply Co., Omaha; N. Y.: Interstate Mch'y. Co., Troy; Chas. R. Mapps, 178 Lafayette St., New York City; N. H.: Brakett & Shaw Co., Somersworth; N. CAR.: Amer. Hwde. & Equip. Co., Charlotte; Raleigh Iron Works Co., Raleigh; OHIO: J. C. Baker, Columbus; O K L A.: Universal Supply & Mch'y. Co., Tulsa; ORE.: Portland Mch'y. Co., Portland; PA.: K. O. Dittmars, Bourse Building, Philadelphia; Co. lenz Tool & Supply Co., Erie; S. CAR.: Cameron & Barkley Co., Charleston; TENN.: Peglar Mch'y. Co., Chattanooga; Iddins Mch'y. Co., Knoxville; Harvill Supply Co., Nashville; Carriage & Wagon Supply Co., Memphis; TEX.: Universal Supply & Mch'y. Co., Amarillo; Southern Implement Supply Co., Dallas; Don A. Carpenter & Co., El Paso; Peden Iron & Steel Co., Houston; Peden Iron & Steel Co., San Antonio; UTAH: Salt Lake Hwde. Co., Salt Lake; VA.: James McGraw, Inc., Richmond; W. VA.: Lance Equip. Co., Huntington; WIS.: Shadbolt & Boyd Co., Milwaukee; WASH.: Union Mch'y. & Supply Co., Seattle; FOREIGN: Sipe Mch'y. Agency, San Jose; Costa Rica; P. I. Zayas, Havana, Cuba; Wier Mch'y. Co., Vancouver, B. C.; Morris, Black & Matheson, Ltd., Auckland, N. Z.; West India Mch'y. & Supply Co., San Juan, P. R.; Bour-nival & Co., Montreal, Can.; Engineering Supply Co. of Australia, Ltd., Brisbane, Australia.

See this Parks by all means! If you can't then write us for circular No. 10 and the new Parks catalog.

The Parks Ball Bearing Machine Co.,
1549 Knowlton St.,
Cincinnati, O. Canadian Factory: 200 Notre Dame East,
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Money-Making Tools



To those who enroll in near future—tools **FREE** of any extra cost whatever. Also, a drafting table! Act now!

I need YOU with 100 firms BEGGING ME to send them more DRAFTSMEN.

Many offer to take BEGINNERS, at \$50 a WEEK. Graduates can start at \$90 and \$100! GET BUSY!



Drafting is the BIG field, men. Every industry you can name BEGINS with the draftsman. Without mechanical drawings—by the thousands—every shop in the land would be STOPPED.

In fact, it is the SERIOUS SHORTAGE of draftsmen that brings this offer: I will furnish all instruments, supplies, even to the table, to those who start now!

PAY AS YOU GO

Don't give me the excuse that you have no ready money for this golden opportunity. I am not so interested in cash; I want your application. I want at least 200 men to start right now. I want them ready to recommend by Spring! We will get a flood of letters saying "send us draftsmen," from every sort of industrial and engineering concern, and we must make good.

The first week's pay envelope of many a Dobe-trained draftsman has held enough to cover the entire cost of the course! Most students learn evenings, keeping on with their old work until ready to step into somebody's drafting room. The first month equips you to take on simple drafting jobs on the side. It helps you learn; I gladly permit this.

Well-Paid Positions Every Way You Turn

A draftsman soon forgets the days when he used to wonder where to get a job. Instead, he asks "What line of work interests me most?" And "What part of the country suits me best?" Twenty of my graduates went to Florida this year; three are in Japan! Last month one wrote me from Ceylon. And I wish we had the count of how many Dobe draftsmen have become chiefs!

Positions loom up almost as soon as you are enrolled in a Dobe class! We receive requests daily for junior men—for men only partly through our course. "We'll take a beginner," some concerns write us, "so long as he is a Dobe-trained man and has begun right!"

IT'S EASY

For drafting isn't "drawing"! You don't need any "talent." A draftsman uses tools for every line and every curve. You couldn't make them crooked if you tried! That's why drafting is so easily learned—and so interesting. For you do everything by rule. So, I guarantee to make anyone a finished draftsman; if you can read and write, you can learn this line. One of my students is 51 years old; another is just seventeen. But they'll all be making a grown-up salary by Spring!

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Special Tool Offer

Send me FREE and POSTPAID Successful Draftsman's Book and material telling all about your home course, terms, etc.

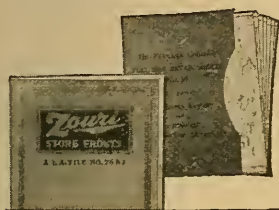
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P. O.....State.....



Exclusive construction features make Zouri Store Fronts safe, easy and profitable for the contractor to sell and install. When, in addition, you are assured the kind of service the largest body of distributors in the field can give, you have every reason to favor Zouri, the only Key-Set Store Front.



Free—our big, illustrated book, showing newest and best styles of store fronts, and explaining the Zouri construction. Write for one.

Zouri Drawn Metals Company

Factory and General Offices
1608 East End Ave. Chicago Heights, Ill.

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We LOAN you tools which greatly reduce your labor and aid you in doing first class work.

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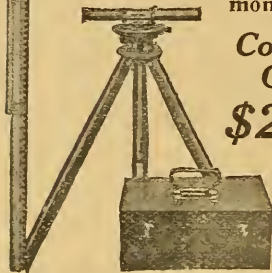
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EVERY INTELLIGENT CARPENTER KNOWS



that door hanging is no easy job. This door butt scriber is the result of many years of experimental work to lighten the task of hanging doors. It simplifies the job so that the average carpenter can hang the doors more accurately and with less handling than the old method.

The tool gives the exact markings on the jamb and the door allowing the proper clearance between the jamb head and top edge of door as per illustration.

It is made of seamless steel tubing cadmium plated to prevent rusting. It comes in three sections, each section being 30 inches long. When assembled it can be adjusted to mark any length door up to 8 feet.

The tool is light, rigid and compact, weighing only ten oz. Can be taken down and carried in any carpenter's tool box. The scribers are case hardened to insure the user of a keen edge at all times. Complete directions are enclosed with each tool.

If your hardware dealer doesn't carry it, write today and this tool will be sent you C. O. D. Price \$4.25. Money will be refunded if tool is not satisfactory after 10 days trial.

DOOR BUTT SCRIBER MFG. CO.

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P. S. This tool is patented by one of your brother members.

A Cylinder Cutter Head For Fast Jointing

This device is especially desirable for jointing and running light mouldings on saw mandrels.



Huthier Bros. Cutter
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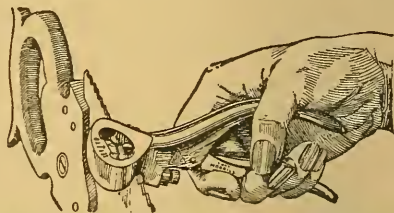
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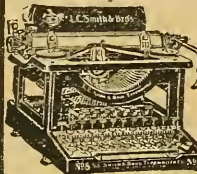
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WRITE NOW FOR PARTICULARS. Send your name and address to us today with just a note saying, "Tell me how I can get into the floor surfacing business." We'll send you full information about the wonderful opportunity open to you. We'll tell you all about the American Universal Machine, what it does, how it works, what it costs, and give you letters, facts and figures that will cause you to do some tall thinking. Do it right now before you lay this book aside.

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522 So. St. Clair St.

Toledo, Ohio.

\$25⁰⁰
Per Day

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WALLBOARD

GYPSOLITE
WALLBOARD

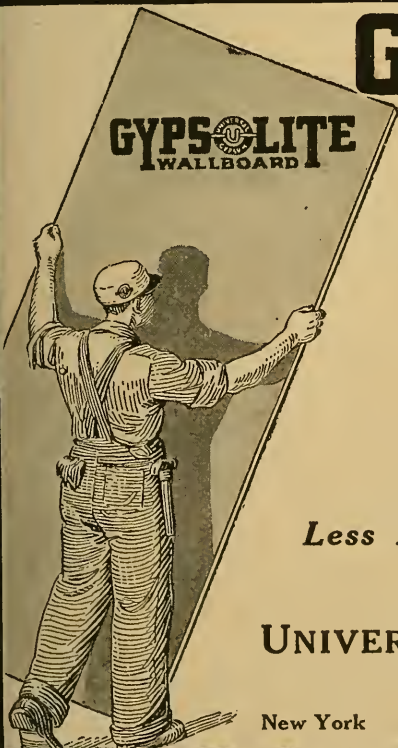
The tried and better gypsum wallboard

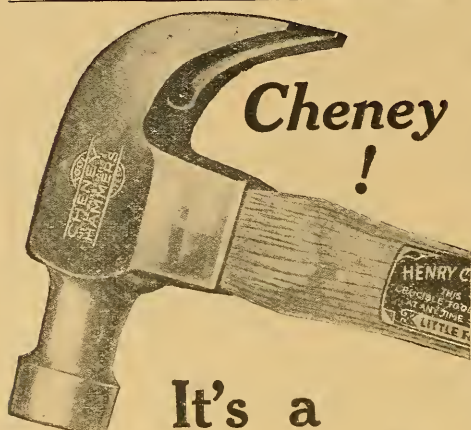
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And back of every Cheney Hammer is 90 years of fine hammer making, besides a real guarantee to replace any Cheney that you couldn't call a "rip-staving" good hammer.



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A PRACTICAL TOOL FOR A PRACTICAL MECHANIC



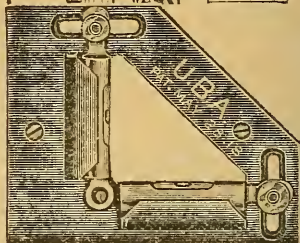
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Girders and
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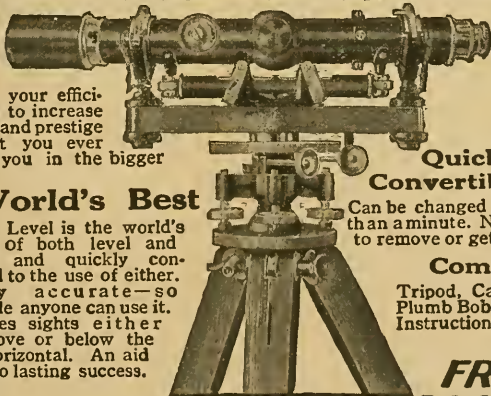
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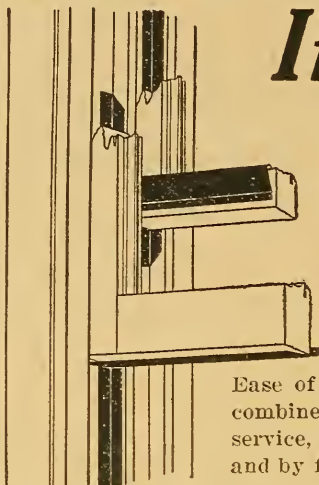
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Date.....

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I enclose \$1.00 for which please send by parcel post prepaid, the ABC Weatherstrip material needed for one double hung window, with directions for installation.

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No. 1E six glass level with interchangeable vials.

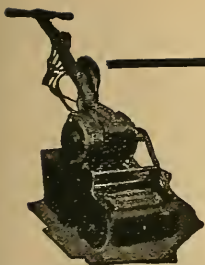


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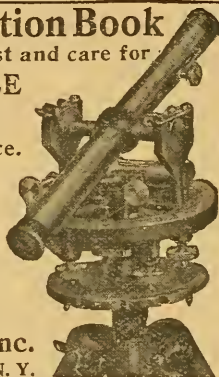
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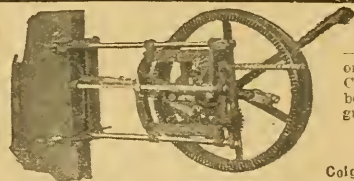
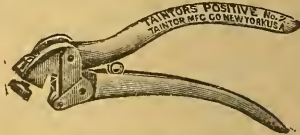
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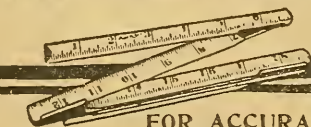


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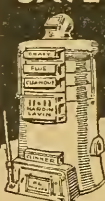
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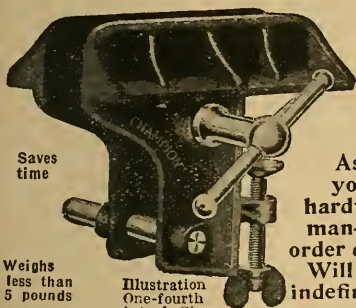


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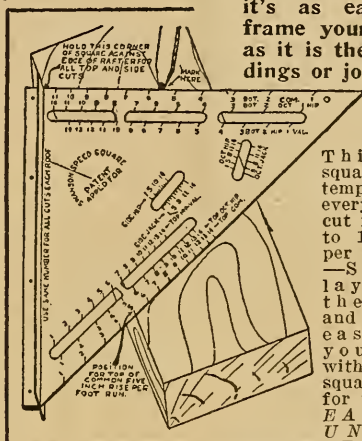


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as it is the studs-
dings or joists.



This Miter square is a template of every rafter cut from 1" to 14" rise per ft. run—Simply lay it on the rafter and mark as easily as you would with a bevel square set for the cut. **EASY TO UNDERSTAND**

—You use the same number for all cuts on each roof and the square is used in only TWO major positions.

Made of aluminum—RUSTPROOF—Light weight. Fits the hip-pocket perfectly. Complete with booklet giving length of any rafter—common, jack, hip or valley, for any building widths of feet and inches up to 44' 11" for \$2.10 postpaid. Booklet only, 30 cents.

Satisfaction or your money back.

SWANSON SQUARE COMPANY
7 NO. 4TH AVE., MAYWOOD, ILL.

Get into the Floor Surfacing Business While the Field Is Fresh

\$40 to \$50 a day easily earned
with an AUTOMATIC—



the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication—SKF Ball-bearings—Whitney Silent Chain—Roller Pressure Regulator—ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today—Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial.

A YEAR TO
PAY

The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.



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Philadelphia's Greatest
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**YOUR COPY
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**87 Years of
Quality
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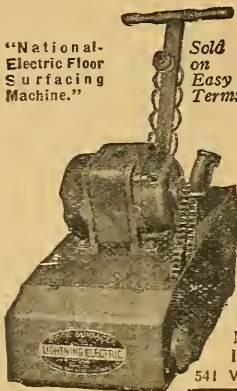
**Less Than
Wholesale Prices
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Famous Make
TOOLS**

Save 10% to 40%. This 64-page booklet from the largest and most complete tool concern in the East is a remarkable story of quality tools at great savings. Enormous quantity-buying enables us to sell at less than wholesale prices.

PAUL J. DEVITT
1107 S. 2nd St., Phila., Pa.

"National-Electric Floor Surfacing Machine."

Sold on Easy Terms



WHICH? Seasonal Wages or Year 'Round Profits?

The Carpenter's work is seasonal, but for the man who owns a "National-Electric" Floor Sanding Machine there are no such things as "Seasons". He works the year 'round—at a profit of \$20 to \$45 daily.

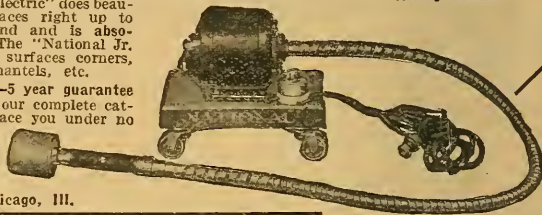
The "National-Electric" does beautiful work, surfaces right up to the quarter round and is absolutely dustless. The "National Jr. Handy Sander" surfaces corners, tables, stairs, mantels, etc.

5-day free trial—5 year guarantee. Write today for our complete catalog. It will place you under no obligations.

NATIONAL SAND-
ING MACHINE CO.

541 Vedder Street, Chicago, Ill.

"National Jr. Handy Sander"



Carpenters—Boost Your Fall Income



Fall brings a big boom in weather strip sales. Cash in now and double your earnings by being our agent in your town. Hundreds of carpenters have found this a sure way to a comfortable business and additional profits.

Write today for details on our generous agency proposition. There's absolutely no obligation.

Federal Metal Weather Strip Co.

4540 Fullerton Ave.,

Chicago, Illinois

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.



Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

COLLIS LOVELY
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The "INTERLOX" Thinks

Don't use a stick or guess at a measurement. Quick, accurate, durable and rustproof. Use it once and you will never work without it. Write today for liberal selling inducements to mechanics.

MASTER RULE MFG. CO., INC.
815C East 136th St., New York City

Invented by a Brotherhood Man
The famous

"Interlox" Master Slide Rule



gives both inside and outside measurements instantly.

LOOK for the SHARK BRAND



E. A. Berg Eskilstuna Chisels, Plane Irons, and Scrapers. Öberg Eskilstuna Hand Cut Saw Files, Eskilstuna Pliers. Eskilstuna Tools are all quality but cost less than other tools of same grade. Sold by a Brotherhood man, who has used them and knows their value. Write for circulars and prices.

J. PERSON, IRVINGTON, N. Y.

BROTHERS, KEEP THIS AD FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

SAND'S WOOD AND ALUMINUM LEVELS

STANDARD OF PERFECTION AND ACCURACY

Built for the artisan and
discriminating mechanic
of the craft

CARPENTERS ALUMINUM LEVEL



No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, \$6.40.

Also make 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

SAND'S LEVELS TELL THE TRUTH

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SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.

Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.



You Need This New SAW SET

No. 695

*Pistol grip
with oscillat-
ing plunger*

Stearns

This is the only Saw Set on the market having an oscillating plunger which enables the user to set the plunger to the pitch of the tooth, so that when setting a saw the plunger comes in contact with the tooth at the proper angle and does not interfere with any other, either ahead or back of the one being set. It is, therefore, the only Saw Set which makes it possible to set the teeth on both sides alike, thereby clearing the saw equally on both sides and preventing it from cutting or running to one side, as the carpenter usually calls it.

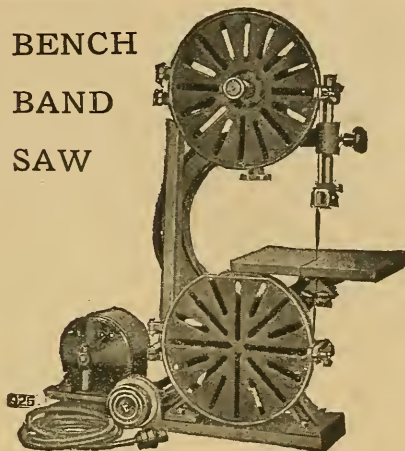
Hardened Anvil and Plunger. Finely tempered Steel Springs. Nickelplated Finish. Packed one in a box with Direction Sheet. Learn how to keep your saws in perfect condition by sending now for circular and price of this new saw tool.

E. C. Stearns & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Established 1864.

Dept. A-10.

BENCH BAND SAW



Fully equipped with motor, switch, cord and plug for lamp socket.

Height, 26". Length, 26". Wheels, 12". Weight complete, 240 lbs. Furnished also for belt drive and with or without wheel guards. This is one of the many machines for the carpenter shop made by

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.

136 Main St., Hackettstown, N. J.

Ask for Catalog

EVERY CARPENTER IS AMBITIOUS TO BECOME A CONTRACTOR



In order to become a contractor you must be able to estimate correctly.

Many contractors have failed through underestimating on a contract. "Snap" estimating is ruinous. Guessing is wasteful. Your estimates should be prepared with confidence from reliable in-

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It is a compact and authoritative guide and gives the cost of doing all kinds of construction work; prices of materials and supplies. With it, you can prepare any estimate, whether it be for a bungalow or a skyscraper. Carpenter and Joiner Work are especially well covered. Handsomely bound in flexible fabrikoid, with gold edges and title. 1048 pages. 467 illustrations. 600 valuable tables. Fully indexed. Price \$6.00 postpaid. Remit us only \$1.00 on account and we will send the book to you for examination. If satisfactory send the balance of \$5.00 within five days. You can return the book if unsatisfactory and we will cheerfully refund your money. Send your order to-day. Don't delay.

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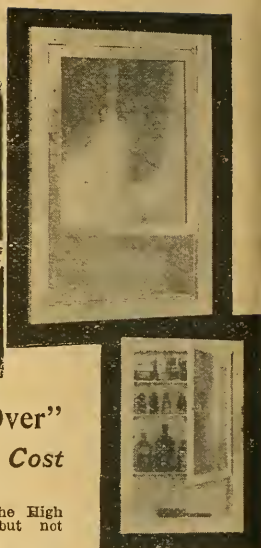


KLEIN PLIERS



Slip a pair of side-cutting Klein's in your chest—it's the handiest little tool you ever saw. Carrying the Klein name of service, it guarantees strength and satisfaction that have made the name of Klein synonymous with satisfaction since 1857.

Mathias KLEIN & Sons
Established 1857 Chicago Ill USA



"Putting One Over"

On the High Cost of Building.

It's hard to beat the High Cost of Building—but not impossible.

You can begin to do it by installing Acme Steel Bath Room Cabinets in all houses and apartments. The saving on each cabinet may be just a ten dollar bill, but if you multiply that by the number you install in a year you have a tidy sum.

Cabinets are of sturdy construction with a permanently baked on enamel finish. Seven models. Special models made when order is of sufficient size. Send for our Catalog No. A4.

MORTON MANUFACTURING CO.
5137 W. Lake Street
Chicago, Ill.

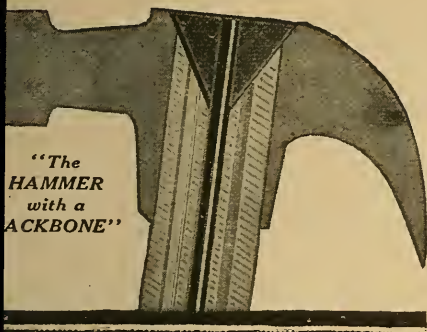
Ingersoll

PRICES REDUCED!



The New YANKEE
Now \$150

Reduction Applies to Entire Line



Try a TYROD

at our expense

Since Tyrod Hammers were introduced through this magazine, eight months ago, carpenters throughout the country have acclaimed them the greatest improvement in hammer construction in fifty years.

If you are not enjoying Tyrod Hammer satisfaction, try one at our expense NOW.

Hold it in your hand and feel its fine perfect balance.

See how its "backbone"—a special analysis steel tie rod running through the handle—gives it a strength which no other wood-handled hammer possesses and keeps the head everlastingly from flying off.

See how its stout, second growth, white hickory handle is double dove tailed throughout the entire length, with the grain opposed—a seam not even a giant could open.

Examine the drop forged, hand finished head, heat treated in three stages to give strength to the claw, toughness to the eye and hardness to the face.

Using a Tyrod all day. Your arm won't feel half so tired as usual. Tyrod hammer construction takes up the shocks and makes for more efficient work. Yet they cost no more than other good hammers.

SPECIAL FIVE- DAY AP- PROVAL OFFER

We want you to know Tyrod satisfaction. I'll in and mail us the coupon TODAY. When your mailman delivers the hammer pay him \$1.60. Then try your Tyrod for five days and if you don't agree with us that it's the greatest hammer you've ever used return it and we will unconditionally refund your money.



Sectional view of end of handle, showing easy and quick adjustment lock nut for tightening head.

AMERICAN HAMMER CORP., 715 E. 138th St., New York City.

(Check items desired.)

- () Send me C. O. D. one Tyrod hammer, on condition that I may return it in five days if not thoroughly satisfied.
- () Send free folder describing the full Tyrod line of hammers and hatchets.

Size and weight.....

My name

Address

Dealer's name



From Maine to California Extra Profits for Builders

Builders from Maine to California have found floor surfacing with the FREE-O-Dust Super Surfacers a sure-fire method of collecting extra profits. \$25 to \$40 a day is the average earnings in this business.

Floor surfacing is easy with this modern, electrically-driven machine, and there will always be a steady demand for this work as long as new buildings go up or old buildings have floors to refinish.

The FREE-O-Dust Super Surfacers sands right up to the baseboard—no inconvenient side drum is necessary. All leavings are collected on the forward as well as on the backward movement so that the air is kept free of dust at all times. This feature makes it possible to resurface old floors without disturbing the occupants.

Get started today on your road to a profitable business. Mail the coupon for complete information and our booklet, "A Day's Work." There is absolutely no obligation.

ELECTRIC ROTARY MACHINE



For sanding wood floors where an exceptionally high finish is required—also for surfacing and polishing marble, terrazzo, etc., waxing, polishing, and scrubbing. A different attachment for each operation.

Electric Rotary Machine Co.,

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Electric Rotary Machine Company,
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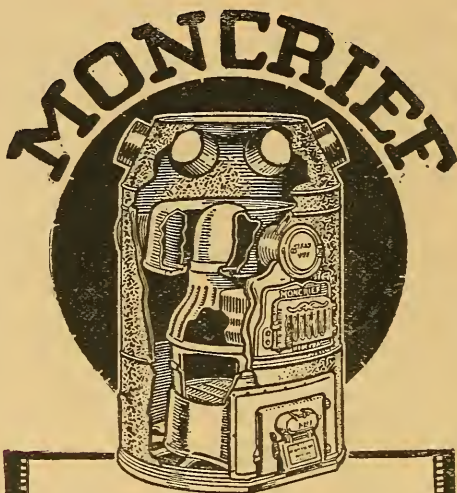
☐ Please send me booklet, "A Day's Work" giving full information about the FREE-O-DUST Super Surfacers, and the complete money-making plan.

☐ Please send me General Booklet giving full information about the Electric Rotary Machine.

Name

Address

ELECTRIC ROTARY MACHINE COMPANY
3835 W. Lake St. Chicago, Illinois
Branch Office - New York City



"Heating Satisfaction Guaranteed"

RESULTS are sure and definite when you install a Moncrief Furnace correctly in the house you build. Let our Engineer check your heating specifications or draft them for you, and you can positively promise "Heating Satisfaction Guaranteed."

Quality Made

In every way Moncrief Furnaces are superior—correctly designed, made of fine gray iron, all parts carefully ground and fitted together smoke and gas tight.

Moncrief Weldsteel Furnaces are made of heavy boiler plate with solid lap-welded joints.

Builders

Send in Your Plans

We are glad to co-operate with you in planning your heating plants. Send in your plans and our Engineer will draw plans for a reliable, economical warm air heating plant with complete specifications. This service is yours, free.

Send for name of Moncrief dealer in your vicinity.

**THE HENRY FURNACE
& FOUNDRY CO.**
3471 E. 49th St. Cleveland, O.

MONCRIEF FURNACES



Adding another room to the house, by turning the attic into a playroom.



REMODEL

Give the children an attractive indoor place to play. The attic is ideal; they can romp to their hearts' content, without disturbing the household. Oak Flooring, laid over the present unsightly floor, helps to make a real room out of the attic, and keeps it clean and sanitary besides.

Make More Money

In addition to the opportunity that every unimproved attic affords, you can make money by interesting your friends and neighbors in "toning up" the home, by laying Oak Floors in every room that has old, worn, ordinary floors. Quote by the room, not by the thousand feet, and prove how inexpensive the remodeling job will be. You can get in touch with a local Oak Flooring dealer, get samples and prices, and figure, yourself, the cost of laying and finishing. Then call on prospects.

We Will Help You

MAIL THE COUPON BELOW

for free booklets

giving you necessary information on grades, measurements, etc., also on how to lay, scrape, and finish Oak Flooring.



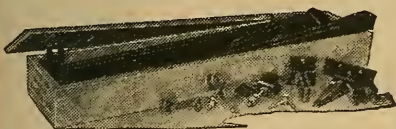
OAK FLOORING BUREAU
851 Hearst Bldg., Chicago

Please send me "THE STORY OF OAK FLOORS," and "How and Where to Use Oak Floors."

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....



*Coburn Sliding Door Hardware
Set No. 6*

3 definite reasons why carpenters and contractors prefer Coburn Sliding Door Hardware

1. CONSTRUCTION. The construction of Coburn Sliding Door Hardware is assurance to the carpenter who installs it that the user will be satisfied. Some features of Coburn Construction are: the round trough track; machine-turned, cast iron trolley wheels; case hardened, cold-rolled steel stud and bearings; drop-forged steel pendant and cast iron brackets.

2. EASE OF INSTALLATION. Precision and care in manufacture makes the installation of Coburn Hardware a pleasant job. Holes are carefully and accurately placed and drilled clean. Bolt threads are carefully checked. The extreme accuracy of all parts and the correctness of the diagrams sent with all sets save much time for the carpenter who installs Coburn Hardware.

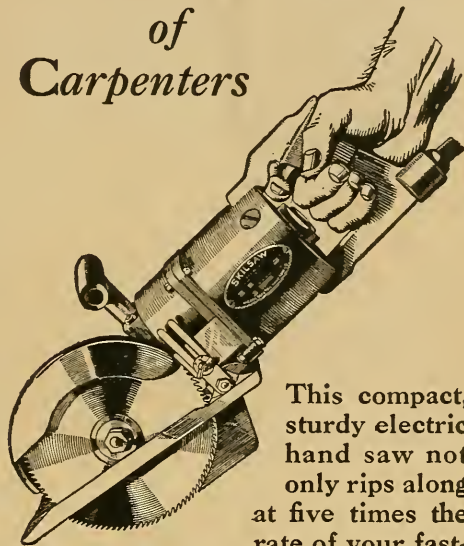
3. PACKAGED IN COMPLETE SETS. Coburn Sliding Door Garage Hardware is packaged in complete sets (including track). A set is shown above. These packaged sets are convenient for you to order and to handle.

Try a set of Coburn Hardware on your next job. Send today for a free copy of the new Coburn Catalog No. 140—a valuable reference book of Complete information on sliding door hardware for every size and type of door. Every jobbing carpenter and contractor should have a copy.

Coburn Trolley Track Mfg. Co. Main Office and Works: Dept. A4, Holyoke, Mass. Branches: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

COBURN
SLIDING DOOR HARDWARE
INVENTORS AND MAKERS OF PRESENT TYPE
SLIDING DOOR HARDWARE SINCE 1868 ©

Now ELECTRICITY Saves the Muscle of Carpenters



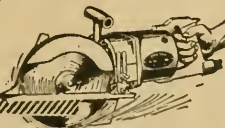
This compact, sturdy electric hand saw not only rips along at five times the rate of your fast-

est hand sawing, but it is "very easy to handle" and "follows a chalk line." Another writes: "I can cut all the studs and rafters for a dwelling and still feel fresh." Can you? Or does your work tire you out? Let electricity do your sawing—in one-fifth the time. Write today for details of the greatest muscle-saving tool ever offered to carpenters. "Wouldn't take ten times what *Skilsaw* cost if I could not get another." That's what one carpenter says. Send coupon, today.

SKILSAW

PUTS HORSE POWER AT THE SAW HANDLE

Cuts Right to the Line



Skilsaw Inc., 3818 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Please send me, free, circular CR 10 and price of
Skilsaw, the electric hand saw.

Firm Name

Address

City.....State.....

Your Name



“It’s a MAYDOLE”

A man is just as proud of his hammer as he is of his finest, most expensive precision instruments—when it’s a Maydole.

The Maydole Hammer is the result of more than eighty years devoted exclusively to fashioning fine, strong, beautifully balanced hammers. Only selected tool steel—press-forged—and clear, second-growth, air-dried hickory are good enough for the Maydole.

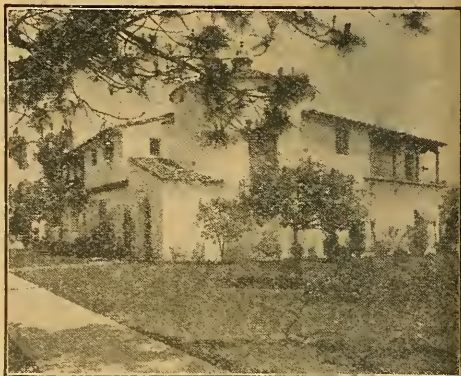
Ask your dealer to show you a Maydole. And write us for useful Pocket Handbook 23 “A.”

THE DAVID MAYDOLE HAMMER CO.
NORWICH NEW YORK

**Maydole
Hammers**



216



A Prominent Contractor Builds and see what flooring he chose

FRED R. Johnson, prominent contractor in Los Angeles, has built for himself, what is considered the most beautiful Spanish home in Beverly Hills.

To gain such prestige, every detail of his house must be in harmony. For his floors, he turned to the leading lumber dealer who advised “Perfection”.

From past experience they have found that this well-known brand has a beauty of grain and texture that takes a superb finish. It lays beautifully and retains this same original beauty even after generations of use.

Fortunately, the same brand of oak flooring that is so highly prized by builders of the more expensive homes, is within the means of every home builder. “Perfection” costs no more than a number of other brands.

There’s a size and grade of “Perfection” Brand Oak Flooring for every type of structure, new or old. For full information write today.

Arkansas Oak Flooring Company
Pine Bluff, Ark.



“PERFECTION”

Brand Oak Flooring

BLACK DIAMOND FILES

Wherever there are
saws to be sharpened,
Woodworkers usually
prefer BLACK DIA-
MOND Files.

Why?—because they give
more strokes per file and
stay sharp longer than
ordinary files.

Since 1863
The Standard of Quality



G. & H. BARNETT CO.
1078 Frankford Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

Owned and Operated by
NICHOLSON FILE CO.
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.



"The Boss Didn't Even Know My Name"

"He said my face was more or less familiar and he remembered seeing me around, but he didn't even know my name until the I. C. S. wrote him that George Jackson had enrolled for a course of home study and was doing fine work.

"Who's George Jackson?" he asked. Then he looked me up. Told me he was glad to see I was ambitious. Said he'd keep his eye on me.

"He did too. Gave me my chance when Frank Jordan was sent out on the road. I was promoted over older men who had been with the firm for years.

"My spare-time studying helped me to get that job and to keep it after I got it. It certainly was a lucky day for me when I signed that I. C. S. coupon."

How much longer are you going to wait before you take the step that will bring you advancement and more money?

It takes only a moment to mark and mail this coupon and send it to the International Correspondence Schools at Scranton. Isn't it better to do this today than to wait a year or five years and then wish you had?

Mail the Coupon for Free Booklet

— — — — — TEAR OUT HERE — — — — —
INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 8860-B, Scranton, Penna.

Oldest and largest correspondence schools in the world. Explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject, before which I mark X.

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Name.....

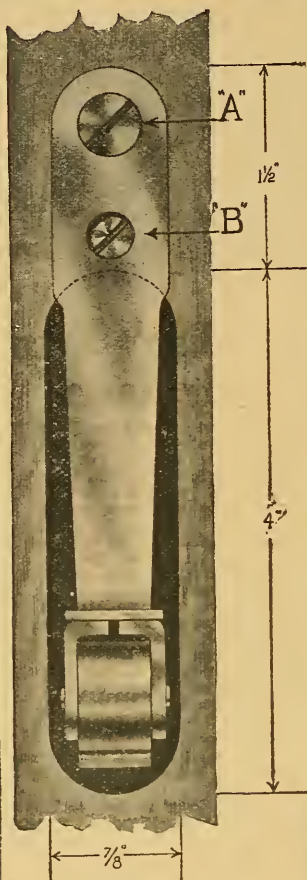
Occupation..... Business

& Employer..... Address.....

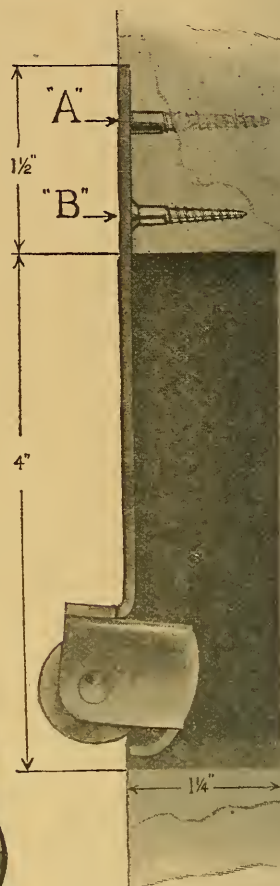
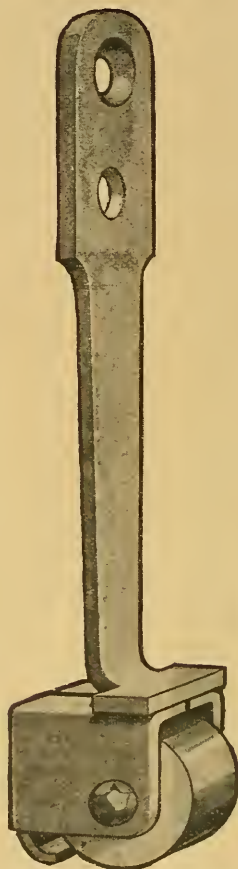
Street and No.....

City..... State.....

Canadians may send this coupon to International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited, Montreal, Canada



Showing mortise cut in edge of sash with SASH SUSTAINER in position.



Side rail of sash broken away to show mortise and position of SASH SUSTAINER.

SEND FOR SAMPLE PAIR

AUSTRAL WINDOW CO.,

101 Park Ave.,
New York.

**NO MORE WEIGHTS
NO MORE PULLEYS**

**NO MORE CORDS TO BREAK
NO MORE SPRING BOLTS**

Used In Bungalows
Used In City Houses

Used In Rural Houses,
etc.

CANNOT WEAR OUT

All carpenters and contractors should become familiar with our proposition and special discounts to the trade. *Every set put in brings repeat orders.*

Gentlemen—

Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I enclose 50c (this covers only actual production cost and postage.)

Name

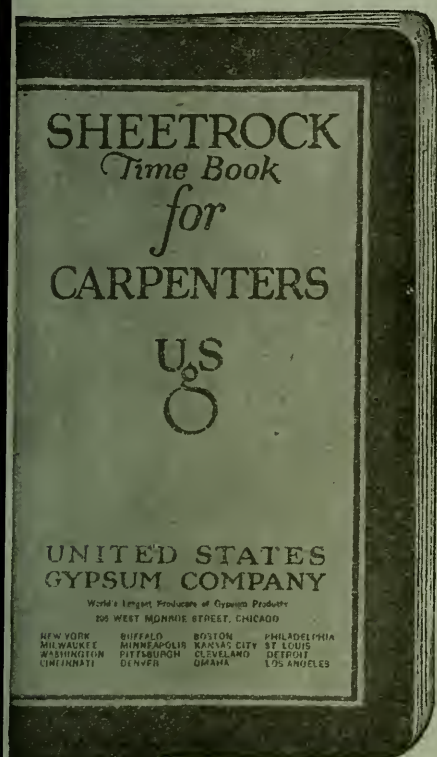
Address

Austral Window Co.

101 Park Ave.

New York.

Got Your New Time Book Yet?



You ought to have it—it's yours for the asking—FREE. Chock-full of facts, besides lots of room to jot down your time records. Useful wage tables, dimension tables, "short-cuts" for estimating that'll save you many an hour of "skull work."

New edition, you know, bigger-and-better-than-ever. You can't buy it. Just let us know where you want it sent. Use the coupon.

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes:
3/8-in. thick, 32 or 48 in. wide,
and 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9, 10 ft. long

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES: Dept. 4, 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mail this coupon today

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SHEETROCK

The FIRE PROOF WALL BOARD

MADE BY THE UNITED

STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

United States Gypsum Company
Dept. 4, 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
Send my SHEETROCK Time Book to —

(Name).....

(Complete Address).....

Sheetrock is inspected and approved as an effective barrier to fire by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

MR. HAPPY MAN SAYS:

"It's all in the grind. Life is a huge grindstone—some people are ground down—others are polished up—it all depends upon the kind of "stuff" that's in them. A Saw is a lot like a man—what it is when it comes from the grindstone depends upon the material it is made of.

No amount of grinding will make up for "poor stuff." And on the other hand,

much of the good service of Atkins Silver Steel Saws comes from *their exclusive two way taper grinding."*

Send 35c for high grade nail apron, "Saw Sense", and useful souvenir.

USE
ATKINS
SILVER STEEL
SAWS
AND BE HAPPY

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Canadian Factory, Hamilton Ontario

Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

Atlanta
Memphis
Chicago
Minneapolis

New Orleans
New York City
Portland, Ore.


San Francisco
Seattle
Paris, France
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ATKINS

SILVER STEEL SAWS



The CARPENTER

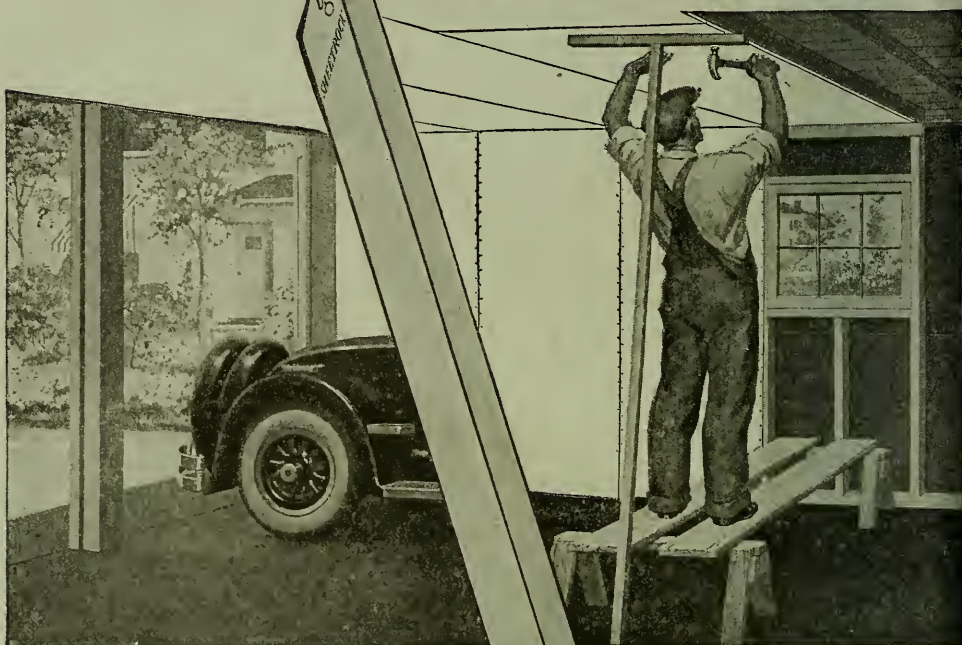


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Volume XLVI, No. 11.

NOVEMBER, 1926

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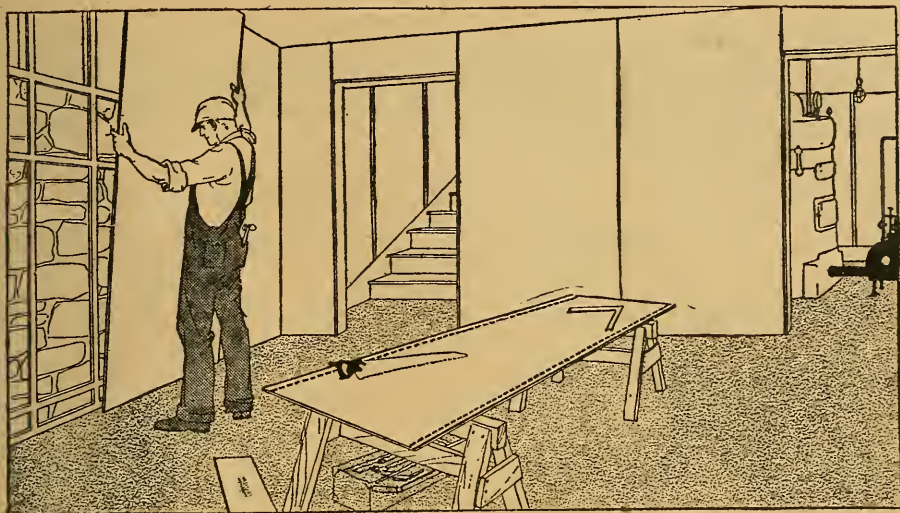
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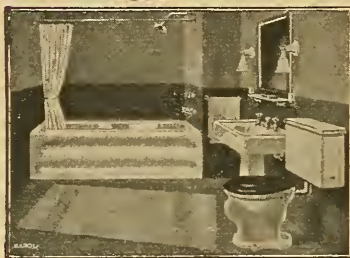
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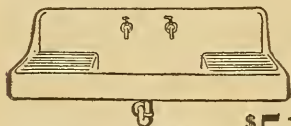
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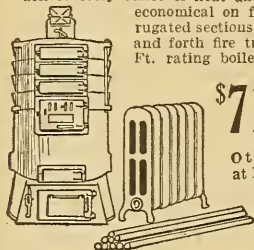


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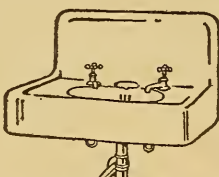
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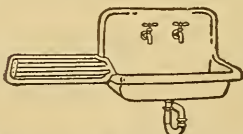
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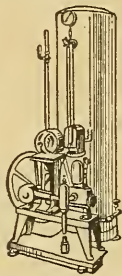
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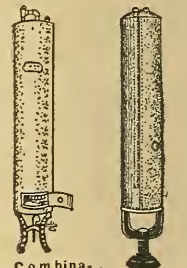
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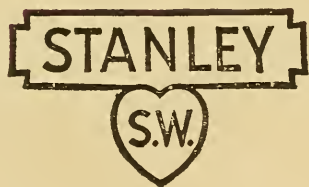
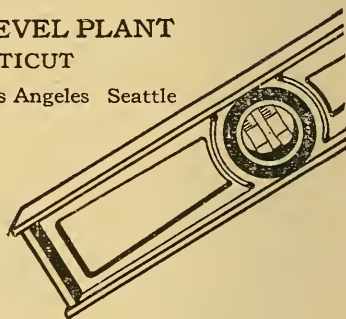
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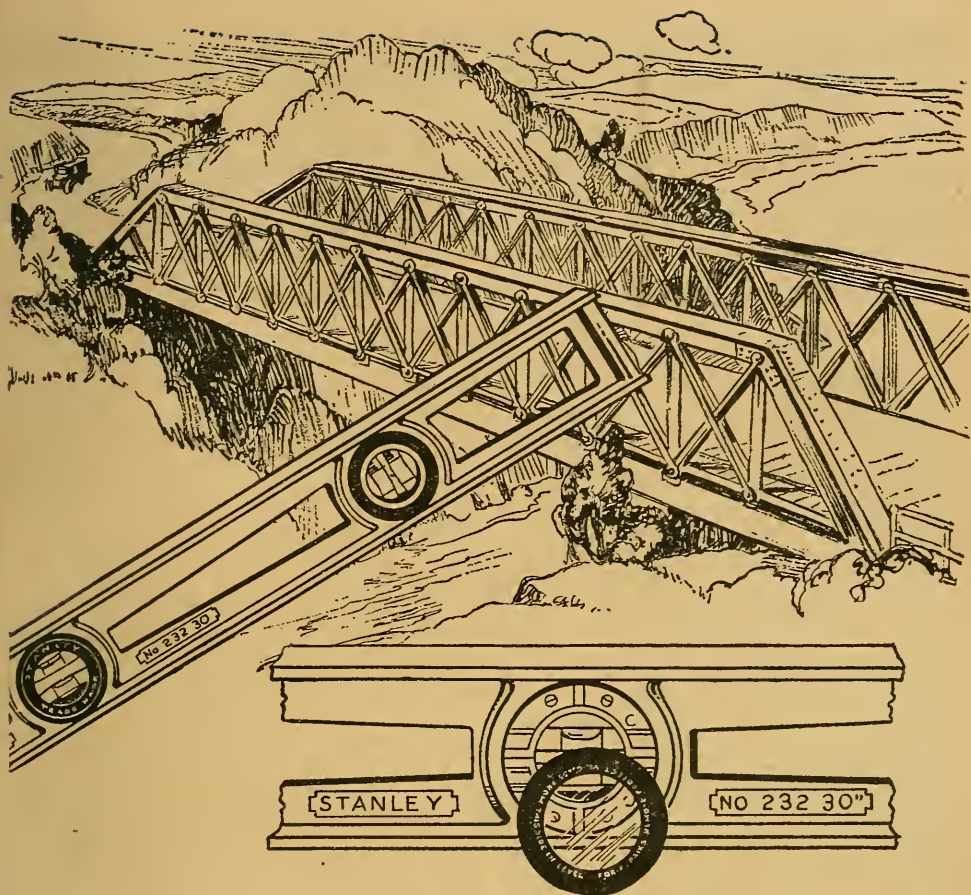
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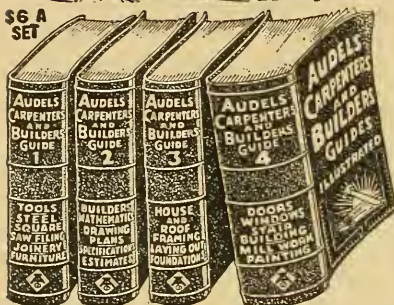
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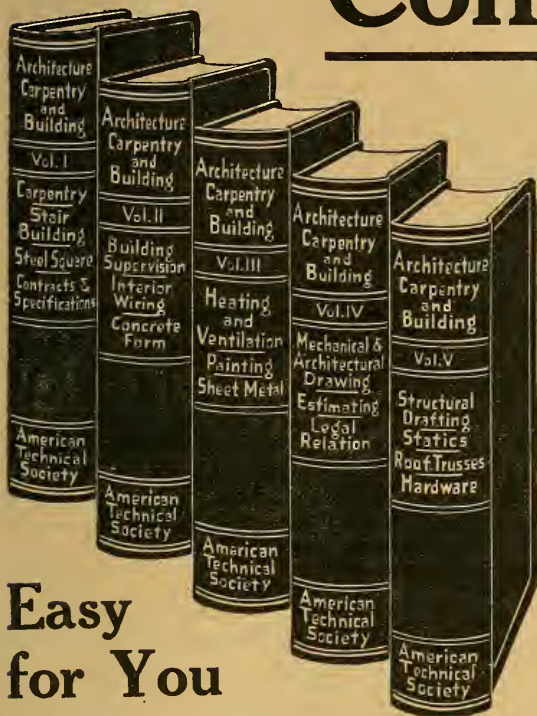
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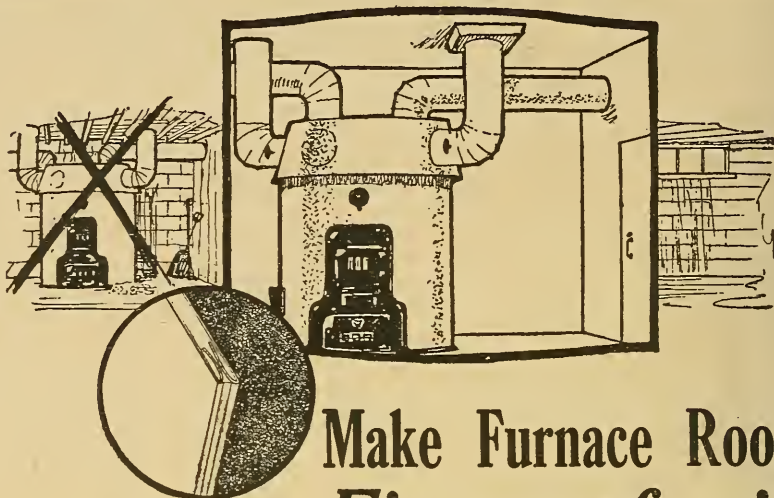
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Get this helpful 64 page Carpenter's Time Book and sample of White Rock Wall Board. We shall be glad to send them to you upon request without charge.



The **AMERICAN**
Gypsum Company
PORT CLINTON, OHIO



MR. FLOOR SURFACER— “Read what one of the brothers says about *Speed-grits* Durundum Paper!”

Newark, N. J.
July 19, 1926

Mr. L. S. Greenleaf Jr.
Troy, N. Y.

Dear Sir,

I have been going to write you for some time but have put it off. In regard to your Durundum Paper I will say that I will put your #36 against anything made that I have ever used. I can't say too much for it. I have had samples from Ohio and different places but yours is far ahead of them all. I use your paper every day. I am not in business for myself at present but I am at the ~~Building~~ Building in Newark, N. J. and that is a big plant. It was through myself that they are using your paper. We have a large supply on hand of different kinds but I won't use them. I can recommend the Durundum Paper to anyone.

Respectfully yours,
Stewart L. Cole, Fin. Sec'y,
147 North 14th Street,
East Orange, N. J.

Rated Membership of
Carpenters and Joiners of America
Local Union, No. 118
Admitted with the Twelve Union Men's Certificate Number
10275-0237 JOURNAL'S BUILDING AT 20 WEST PARK STREET
Newark, N. J. July 19 1926

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Respectfully,
Stewart L. Cole
147 North 14th St.
East Orange
N. J.

(We have Garnet
Paper too)

MANNING ABRASIVE COMPANY, INC.

TROY

NEW YORK

Manning Abrasive Company

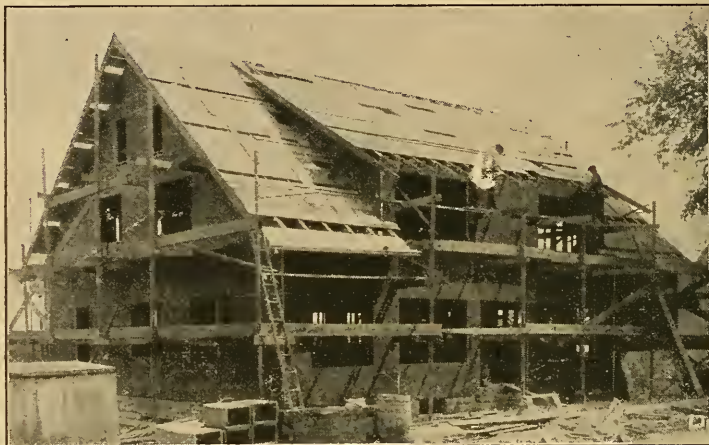
Troy, New York

Gentlemen: Send me complete information on *Speed-grits*, Garnet and "Durundum" papers.

Name City.....

Address State.....

The new fireproof sheathing that nails and saws like lumber



Use it for fireproof construction

LIGHTWEIGHT and fireproof Gypsolite sheathing now used for exterior walls of modern homes, thus permitting more rapid construction. It adds strength to the sidewalls, and will last as long as the building.

These large sturdy sheets, standard 4 x 8 ft. size, of uniform 1/2-in. thickness, are remarkably light in weight. They are quickly and economically put up for all classes of buildings, effecting a real saving in time and labor.

Processed to prevent moisture

absorption, this ideal sheathing is used for exterior finish as a backing for stucco on frame buildings. Can also be used for roof sheathing, and as a backing for brick veneer. Can be nailed and sawed like ordinary lumber.



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Better Insulation


With its core of gypsum, containing thousands of dead air cells, the best non-conductor known, Gypsolite sheathing resists the passage of heat, cold, and sound. It is fireproof and ratproof.

GYPSOLITE SHEATHING

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF

UNIVERSAL GYPSUM & LIME CO.

Dept. 9, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago



100 million feet of Southern Pine

in Concrete Forms at Muscle Shoals

FOR nine-tenths of a mile across the valley of the Tennessee, the dam at Muscle Shoals towers more than a hundred feet above the workman in the river bed below.

Into forms constructed entirely of Southern Pine, have been poured a million and a quarter cubic yards of concrete.

Here, where millions of dollars are involved, where perfection only would mean future efficiency, every foot of the concrete forms was built of Southern Pine—5000 car loads of Southern Pine.

No chances could be taken with the wood that might yield under the load, that might buckle or warp in the moisture, that could not be fabricated into forms sometime approaching the accuracy of pattern work. Thus once again, in its hundred years of dominance as the supreme structural wood of the world, Southern Pine proved its right to that title.

In centuries to come this dominance will be unthreatened. Millions upon millions of trees grow bigger and stronger every year in the wonderful climate of the South. The finest Southern Pine our mills ever produced is now available at any lumber yard east of the Rockies. You can tell Southern Pine by its trade-mark. You can judge it by its grade-mark.

Whether you plan factory, power plant or home, you should have a copy of the booklet,

Southern Pine—What It Is—What It Is Used For

This book discusses the stresses and strains to which the wood in your structure may be subjected. It recommends correct uses of Southern Pine. It is a recent publication and it is free. Send for it. Build right—and know you are right.

Special Notice—For engineers, contractors, Architects and others especially interested in Southern Pine for concrete forms, a new booklet is being prepared. It will be sent, when completed, to those who ask for it.

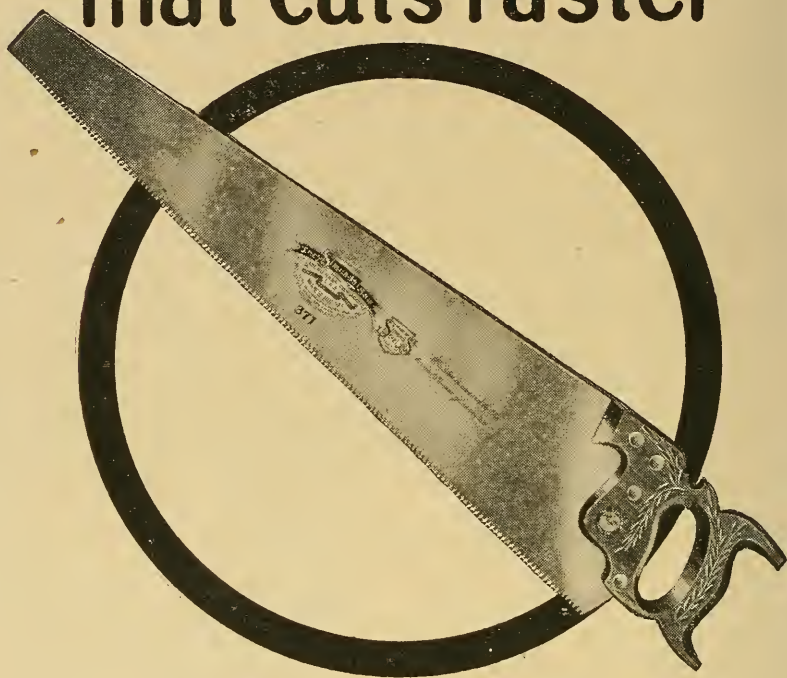


• These letters at the right of "SPA" identify the grade. The designation here • one of 18 grade-marks appearing on lumber from Southern Pine Association mills.

Southern Pine Association
157 Interstate Building
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Southern Pine—The Supreme Structural Wood of the World

Simonds-The Saw That Cuts Faster



Blue Ribbon Hand Saws are favorites with carpenters, not only because they are made of fine edge-holding steel, but also because they are mechanically correct. Men who use them say Simonds are the best hung Saws on the market. Made of Simonds own steel they are absolutely guaranteed. Easy, Fast-cutting and neat.

Ask your dealer to show you Simonds Saws.

SIMONDS

Saw and Steel Company

Established 1832

Fitchburg, Mass.

SARGENT

Tools & Hardware



Self-setting when parts are replaced after sharpening

IT'S no job at all to sharpen the cutter of a Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane. Just a twirl of the clamp screw, then you lift out the clamp and the cutter. When replaced they will always return to their original position until reset. This exclusive Sargent feature is a great time saver.

These planes have a thin cutter which is more quickly ground. Yet the support under the cutter is so

solid and the clamp so firm above that there's no chattering even when cutting across or against the grain. No cap is required for the cutter, as clamp acts as breaker for the chip.

Another Auto-Set feature which appeals to carpenters is light weight. A saving of upwards of two pounds through its modern design saves a lot of energy in the course of the day. See the Auto-Set at your dealer's.

*Sargent Auto-Set
Bench Plane*



MAIL THIS COUPON

SARGENT & COMPANY, *Manufacturers*
55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

Please send, without cost to me, the booklets on Sargent planes and squares.

Name.....

Address.....

No. 1
SIX Wheel
Turret Head
Glass Cutter
35c each



Sharp Cutter Wheels in reserve

Ready the second you want them

THE best cutter wheel made will get dull eventually. And doesn't it always happen when you need it most?

This Goodell-Pratt Cutter has SIX wheels, each numbered. When one has given its full measure of service, it takes only a moment to loosen the screw in the side of the head and bring a new, sharp wheel into position.

This means six times the service you get from a single wheel cutter, plus saving of time—and probably of glass too.

The frame and handle are so substantial that you can use refills again and again.

Every Goodell-Pratt wheel is tested on glass before it leaves our factory. Frame is nicked and polished; handle is finished in mahogany enamel.

No. 1 is 5½" long **35c each**
 Price

No. 337—Single Wheel Cutter Polished head. Red enameled iron handle, ending in a ball for glass breaking. A good, serviceable cutter at low cost, 5" long **15c each**

Write for this book
FREE—to carpenters

This pocket-size, 400 page catalog shows the 1500 good tools made by Goodell-Pratt. Many of these tools are especially for carpenters. Write for your copy TODAY.

GOODSELL-PRATT COMPANY, GREENFIELD, MASS., U.S.A.

MAKERS OF *Toolsmiths* MR. PUNCH

GOODSELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS



“Where’s your combination square?”

Any man that’s ever worked with a Starrett Combination Square can’t see how it’s possible for anybody else to try to get along without one.

And they are—those No. 94’s—just about the most useful tool in the chest. They replace seven separate tools—square, miter, height, depth and marking gages, rule, level and plumb—and they’ll do the work of each just a hair better than the original tool would do it.

If you haven’t a Starrett Combination Square in your chest now, your nearest good hardware dealer has one that he’ll part with—for a consideration. And it’s worth it. It’s also worth while writing us for a free copy of Catalog No. 23 “E”.

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

*World’s Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy*

Athol, Mass.

276



**Starrett
No. 94 Combination
Square**

Use Starrett Tools

Is new building falling off? Have you been wondering how to avoid idle days? Mail the coupon below and let Upson advertising experts help you.



Every cracked ceiling means a \$20 pay-check

NINE out of ten houses have them! Have what? Cracked ceilings.

And every cracked ceiling that you repair means a \$10 to \$30 pay-check to you—a pay-check you aren't getting now.

How do you do the work? With Upson Board.

Upson Board is a nearly-perfect repair material. Less than $\frac{1}{3}$ the weight of plaster board, it is a "one-man" board, even for ceiling work.

Tests prove genuine Blue-Center Upson Board 40% to 150% stronger—an excellent insulator. Resists fire, moisture,

vibration. Properly applied, should never warp. Upson Fasteners eliminate ugly nail heads by anchoring the board invisibly from the back.

And Upson Board has a hundred other uses besides ceilings—for walls, partitions, insulation—in a thousand places. Upson Board work never slows up, because Upson Board can be applied in any kind of weather.

Write for our New Sure Fire Plan to increase your Upson Board earnings whether you are an independent builder or employed. Don't delay. Mail the coupon now—today.

UPSON BOARD

PROCESSED

The Upson Company
1126 Upson Point, Lockport, N. Y.

Please send me samples of Upson Products and details of your Sure-Fire Plan to help me increase my earnings.

NAME

ADDRESS

The Ratchet adds speed

You grip the handle just once, turn it to and fro . . . easy like . . . and a slick "Yankee" ratchet movement drives (or draws) the screw.

You have noticed that your first grip on the handle of a screw-driver is usually your best grip.

Have you ever thought how much easier and quicker you could drive a screw, if you could hold that first best grip and just turn to and fro?

That is exactly what the "Yankee" Ratchet Screw-driver lets you do!

No. 10.—Right-hand ratchet, left-hand ratchet, and rigid adjustments. Eight blade lengths: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.

No. 11.—Same as No. 10, except ratchet shifter moves across the tool instead of in the direction of the blade.

No. 15.—Thumb-turn at base of blade, for starting wobbly screws with thumb and forefinger while hand steadies driver (see illustration). Six blade lengths: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 inches: all 3-16 diameter.

A man gets a lot of fun out of working with "Yankee" Tools. It will pay you to write for the "Yankee" Tool Book" as offered in this page. It shows all of these famous tools for boring in wood, drilling in metal, driving screws, and so on. Here are some of them:—

Ratchet Bit Brace	Spiral Screw-drivers	Automatic Push Drills
Ratchet Breast Drills	Ratchet Hand Drills	Ratchet Bench Drills
Ratchet Tap Wrenches	Ratchet Chain Drills	Viscs. removable base

Your dealer can supply you. "Yankee" on the tool you buy means utmost in quality, efficiency and durability.

NORTH BROS. MFG. Co., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

"YANKEE TOOLS"

Make Better Mechanics



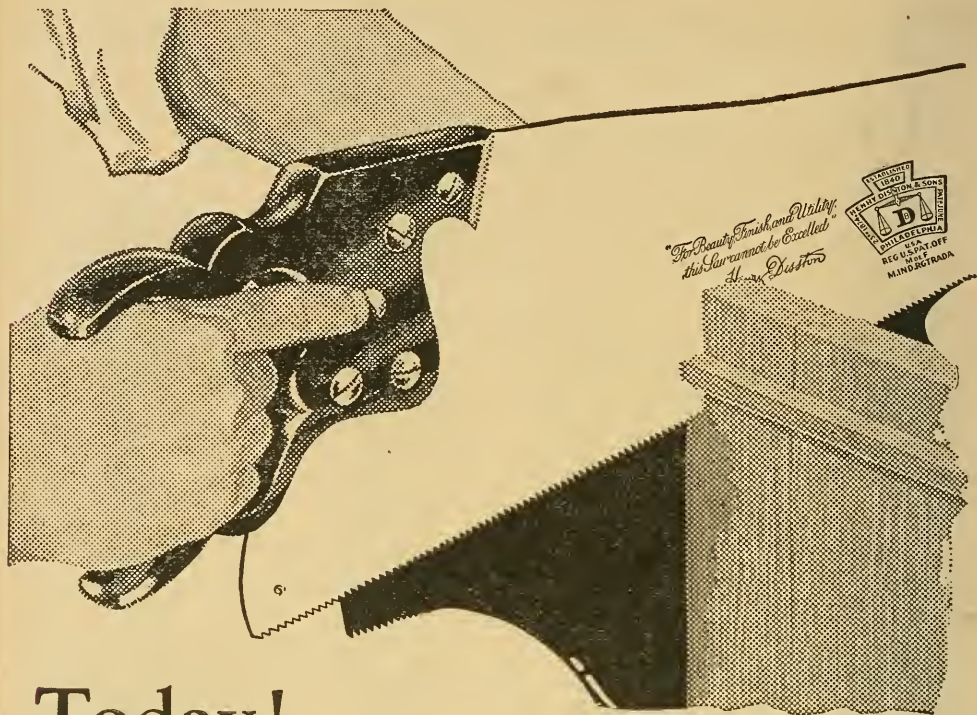
Knurled washer on blade starts wobbly screws.



Putting up auditorium. The ratchet makes it easier.



"Yankee" Tool Book for Mechanics and amateurs, showing tools in use, sent free on request.



*"The Beauty, Finish and Utility
of this Saw cannot be Exceeded"
— Henry Disston*



Today!

Try a Disston Lightweight Saw

See these Disston Lightweight Saws

Ask your hardware
man to show you
these Disston Light-
weight models:

Disston No. 7 Ship
Disston D-8 Ship
Disston No. 16 Ship
Disston D-20
Disston D-23
Disston No. 12 Ship
Disston D-115
Disston D-15



YOUR hardware dealer has a stock of those Disston narrow-blade, lightweight Saws that carpenters are finding so desirable.

Stop in and look them over. If you have been using a wide-blade saw exclusively, grip one of the Disston lightweight models.

Feel the difference in weight! Yet all the usual Disston strength and toughness, spring and keenness are in that narrow blade . . . and stiffness, to take your hardest thrust.

Feel the way blade and handle are balanced to your hand and arm.

You can get your favorite Disston Saw in a lightweight model: No. 7, D-8, No. 16, No. 12, and others.

If your hardware dealer has not the saw you want, write us, mentioning his name.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.
Makers of "The Saw Most Carpenters Use"
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

DISSTON




THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.  51

Established in 1881
Vol. XLVI—No. 11.

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1926

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, try-squares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

CORNER STONE LAYING CEREMONY



On September 11th, the corner stone of the new eight story office building and home of L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C., was laid with impressive ceremonies.

Over 1,000 members and invited guests attended the services. Brother Cabel Adams, Chairman of the building committee, was master of ceremonies. President R. Lee Morris, of L. U. No. 132 had the honor of laying the corner stone.

President Wm. Green, of the A. F. of L., was the principal speaker of the day. Short addresses were also delivered by Chairman Adams; Hon. Cuno H. Rudolph, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners; Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L.; President Henry Gripp of the Philadelphia District Council and John B. Calpoys, Editor of the Washington, D. C., "Trades Unionist."

President Green said in part:

"I rejoice in the opportunity of participating with you in the laying of the corner stone of this beautiful building. It is indeed a memorable event, one that I am sure will be long remembered by all of us. While I am always proud of our great movement and glory in its past accomplishments, that pride is immeasurably increased when I am permitted to attend an occasion of this kind and there see the visible expression of the service, the resources, and the strength of our movement.

"I understand this building was planned and is being erected by L. U. No. 132, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, a Local Union numbering practically 3,400 members; a local organization that has grown from just a few members until now it numbers several thousand. To me that is most pleasing and gratifying for we must bear in mind that these are Local Unions of this magnificent organization, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in all the large and small cities of our land, that have grown, and are growing, in like proportion to the increase, numerically and otherwise, that you have made. So, when we contemplate the whole situation, when we

think of the expansion and the development of our movement throughout the land, when we are permitted to see the visible expression of the growth and development of this movement, our hearts are made glad and we are filled with thrilling pride.

"As the spokesman of the Organized Labor movement of America may I say we are proud of you and we are glad to have you in the great Organized Labor movement of our land.

"There are several things which you are doing through the erection of this building. Perhaps I might, with profit, enumerate them briefly. First, you are attracting the attention of the people to the permanency and stability of your movement, for a movement that builds buildings and erects structures such as this is going to remain with us a long time. The building itself stands as a monument to the permanency and durability of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for I think I can truthfully say that this building, erected by the skilled hands of workmen, this building planned by the architect who first conceived it in his brain and mind, this building, standing on this corner, will pass away and be destroyed before the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will cease to exist.

"Another thing you are doing is that you are contributing toward the civic betterment and beauty of the city of Washington. This building will add to the value of Washington. Through the erection of this building you are contributing to the beautification of the Capital City of our land. You are serving in your own way the best interests of this city. You are taking your place in the civic betterment of Washington and, in that way, you are adding to the strength, standing and prestige of your magnificent organization.

"We could not, on this occasion, lay this corner stone and take an invoice of our past achievements without taking into consideration the great cause and the great movement that has made this occasion possible. It is indeed a great cause—the cause of Organized Labor. There was a time when the carpenter worked long hours, his pay was

small, the conditions of employment were well nigh intolerable. The worker served as an individual, each one for himself, doing the best he could to earn a living for himself and for his family.

"You can recall when there was very little attention given to your skill, to your craftsmanship and to your genius. It was not considered as of very great value, and in the competitive labor market you worked for such wages as you were able to obtain. There was no standard rate, no uniform rate, either of wages or of conditions of employment.

"Those were the days before you organized into this magnificent movement, and it seems to me that if there is anything that justifies its existence it is the record you have made, the economic advancement that stands to your credit, the betterment in wages that has come to you, the betterments that have been established as the result of your organized effort, the reasonable hours of employment you have obtained, and the standing you have acquired in the civic, political, industrial and social life of the community.

"I think I can say, without fear of contradiction, that all of it is due to the efforts that you have put forth, through your organization, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Wipe it out, destroy it, if you will, and you will go back very rapidly to the old conditions that obtained before you formed your local organization. Now, if a movement can accomplish these things and has accomplished these things, then it should secure, for it deserves it, the whole-hearted support of every man who belongs to it and of everyone who professes to be its friend. For a movement that serves mankind, that raises the standard of citizenship, that contributes to the spiritual and material well-being of the people, is a movement that should receive the support of every patriotic American citizen.

"There is one great achievement of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that comes to my mind just now. I refer to the movement of Organized Labor in behalf of the shorter work-day. Some years ago, you will recall, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

was chosen by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to make the fight in behalf of the eight-hour work-day. I suppose they selected your splendid organization because it was made up of fighting men, men whose courage had been developed because they worked and lived out of doors and upon buildings.

"Like the great wing of a big army, you were ordered into action, led by able generals and made up of men whose courage was of the highest order—men who never knew failure; men who were ready to fight as long as it was necessary to win the eight-hour work-day. Out on the field of industrial battle you engaged the enemy, if I may properly term it that, you made the fight. It was almost a revolutionary reform in those days because the public mind had not been educated to accept such a revolutionary doctrine.

"It was shocking to the public conscience to think that the carpenters were only willing to work eight hours out of the 24 hours of the day. So you engaged, not only hostile employers, but a surprised public sentiment and public opinion and that had to be reckoned with and contended with. But we knew you were right, you knew you were right, your leaders knew you were right, and the struggle was on. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners established for themselves the eight-hour work-day. It came to them as a result of their heroic efforts.

"Today the eight-hour work-day is no longer a debatable subject. Even the last citadel has fallen. The United States Steel Corporation, the most powerful corporation on the face of the earth, finally yielded to public opinion and gave the unorganized workers employed by the United States Steel Corporation the eight-hour work-day. What a wonderful achievement! You little dreamed, when you were engaged in that struggle that out of it would come the enjoyment of that great blessing to the organized and unorganized workers throughout our land.

"And I do not think that we will be assuming too much or claiming too much when we say that even the workers who work for corporations which deny them the right to organize and who are now enjoying the eight-hour

work-day can thank, first, the Carpenters' organization for engaging in the fight, and, second, the Organized Labor movement, for securing the eight-hour work-day for them.

"Our great movement does not contribute only to the material well-being of its membership and mankind. It always keeps in mind the spiritual, cultural and intellectual welfare of the people. We are seeking to create such a moral atmosphere that the spiritual development of working men and women may be raised to the highest point possible. We are seeking also to bring to the worker an opportunity to develop his cultural and spiritual powers. No worker can do that if the hours of toil are so excessive that his spiritual and mental senses are dulled.

"He is a human being, just like others, possessed of all the essential qualities that make up an ordinary human being. He must be given the same opportunity as that given other beings if his spiritual, moral and cultural welfare is to be advanced. And so, the American Federation of Labor, representing the Organized Labor forces of our land, intends to see to it that every opportunity is afforded to the working men and women to develop their spiritual and cultural powers.

"Another thing we are thinking about is the social well-being of the working men and women. The Organized Labor movement thought of this many years ago and began putting social plans into effect so that the sick and the injured, the aged and the infirm could be taken care of. Our ultimate objective is to wipe forever away the specter of poverty in old age and in sickness and to make every man and woman, members of our union, and every child and wife dependent upon them, feel secure that, come what may, in the old days that come to all of us, they will not become the objects of charity.

"This great organization is doing a splendid work in that direction. I refer to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The International Typographical Union is another organization that is doing splendid work along these lines. The Printing Pressmen's Union, and

many others that I can not now name, practically all of the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are doing splendid work along social welfare lines.

"There are many organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor which have so far progressed that it is now impossible for any member of their respective organizations to suffer from poverty and want in illness, sickness or old age. During the last year the labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor spent over \$20,000,000, and all of that was spent in relieving distress. That is pure religion, for "Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction." That is what the Organized Labor movement is doing.

"I was filled with pride and exultation, if you please, when I was permitted to visit the site of the new home of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in the beautiful State of Florida.

"There this great organization had purchased 1,800 acres of land, in an ideal spot, a place near the Fountain of Youth, a place where the sun shines brightly in the wintertime. As I looked over that 1,800 acres of land I visualized the future. I could see men who had reached the other side of life, whose backs were bent with honest toil, whose heads were gray, as a result of long and honest service, whose eyes were bright—men bearing upon their brows the unmistakable sign of independence—there I could see them marching along. They marched among the orange groves, gathering the luscious oranges and grapefruit, enjoying the freedom of the great out-doors, living in the sunshine—all of it made possible by their magnificent organization, of which I am proud, and of which you are members.

"There they contemplate to build the home, a place where men are not compelled to go, because the aged worker can decide for himself, as I understand it, under the plan that has been adopted, whether he will go to a cottage in the sunny Southland and live in his own home in Florida, or whether he wishes to stay where he is and receive his monthly pension.

"How wonderful it all is! It is done by your trade union organization. What other groups of society would have done it for you? Is there any organization so altruistic and so charitable as to buy for the Carpenters and Joiners of America 1,800 acres of land in Florida and build homes for them there? No! You have done it for yourselves, through your organization, and after all it shows that whatever you may enjoy, whatever success may come to you, it must be and always will be traceable to your own efforts, to your own success and to your own contributions, through your organization.

"The Organized Labor movement has gone forward in a most remarkable way. We have associated with our movement, millions of men and women working together for the advancement of a common purpose, striving for a common goal, working toward commendable ends. There are those who criticize us and find fault with us. They condemn our methods, but when they do that I wonder if they could do better than we are doing. We challenge any one to handle our affairs better than we are handling them or to contribute more to the welfare of society than the Organized Labor movement.

"In behalf of the great Organized Labor movement of our land, I extend to you and express to you the appreciation of the Organized Labor forces of America over your accomplishments and achievements.

"I am reminded now that your organization is noted for building buildings. In practically every town of any size or consequence throughout America the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has erected its own building. In the city of Indianapolis you have your own home, a fine building. You have your own printing plant there. You are doing wonderful things in Indianapolis, in the printing and publication of your official magazine.

"In speaking at the Sesqui-Centennial celebration on Labor Day, I was reminded that the Carpenters' organization, such as it was back in 1770, erected its own building in the city of Philadelphia. I found that the first meeting was held in this building in the year 1771, some years before the signing of

the Declaration of Independence. The Provisional Assembly met in the Carpenters' Union Building in 1774 and later in 1776. The Continental Congress met there on September 5, 1774.

"This splendid building is still owned by the carpenters, located near old Independence Hall, in Philadelphia. It has been used for many purposes. It was once occupied by a bank of the United States, as a national office and custom house, and was occupied by the Franklin Institute. There may be some other services which it rendered which I can not recall, but it was that building, built by the union carpenters, such as they were in 1770, that played such an important part in Revolutionary days. They contributed to the success of the Revolution. They helped to forward the cause of independence, and they were heart and soul with the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

"What a record and what a history! From that day to this there has never been a time when there has not been some organization of Carpenters and Joiners somewhere in the United States of America.

"In conclusion may I say that along with all these things to which I have referred, the Organized Labor movement of America is thoroughly devoted to American principles, American traditions and American institutions. As long as the Old Flag waves and as long as America stands, it will have no more staunch defender than the Organized Labor movement of our land. We are not seeking to overthrow our Government. We are trying to make it better and more responsive. We will not for a moment tolerate autocracy, let it come from Fascist Italy or from Communist Russia. We believe in the liberty and freedom of America and to that we are devoted.

"It is upon that broad basis that we rest: upon it we stand. It is for the accomplishment of those humane, spiritual and material objectives that we are organized and in the achievement of our purpose and in the carrying out of our program we welcome whatever opposition may come, but from whatever source it comes let our opponents understand that the American Federation of Labor will go forward in spite of all."

EDUCATION

(By the National Education Association.)

Editor, "The Carpenter":



We are at the beginning of a new school year. Some 25,000,000 children will soon come under the direction of 800,000 teachers. Four million, more or less, will enter school for the first time—pioneers on the frontiers of literacy and citizenship. The school is the gateway to better things both for the child and for the race. Society's devotion to the school measures its interest in its own future. Let us join hands to interpret the schools for what they are—places of happy industry and opportunity for all.

The school and the press are steadily making a new world. Through education they are doing what mainstreet prophets said could not be done—changing human nature.

Take the great educational objective, health. In the middle ages the average life expectancy was only twenty years. By 1825 it was thirty years; by 1850, forty years; by 1900, forty-six years, and by 1925, fifty years. The schools and the newspapers have made the change possible. Both are criticized for not being what they do not pretend to be, yet each is today far more efficient in its service than at any time in history.

Some of the things that newspapers may do to encourage and help the work of the public school are admirably set forth in the attached "Call to Public Duty" from the Editor and Publisher for August 14th.

Sincerely yours,

JOY ELMER MORGAN,

Editor.

Call To Public Duty

There is one public institution to which any newspaper may tie itself without qualification. We refer to the public school. Intensive cultivation of this interest is desirable in every way. Indeed, to neglect it is a journalistic crime.

How goes public education in your community?

Can you answer that question in concrete terms? If not, an obvious duty is

being neglected. We will not bore our readers by saying anything about the "citizen of tomorrow," but if we should remark that boys and girls of today are getting a rough educational deal in hundreds of communities it might do some good. Take New York State, for instance: The rural districts are fairly plastered with antiquated one-room district schoolhouses, where big boys and girls are annoyed and held back by the prattle of six-year-old youngsters and where discouraged, often distracted, women teachers struggle to make bricks without straw. The average New Yorker, of course, highhats North Carolina as deep in the back woods, but North Carolina is a half century ahead of New York in the practical matter of free union schools and bus service, giving even the negro population advantages that excel those provided for white children in New York rural sections known to this writer. In the metropolis schools are chronically overcrowded and there are problems in politics, city finance and administration that challenge the best talent of New York's newspapers.

Why is the school assignment one of the last to be made by the average city editor? It is all right to cover fires, prize fights, ball games, divorce courts, gambling house raids, Chamber of Commerce meetings and all other trifling and routine matters of every day in every town, but why subordinate school news? Why play down information which at least in theory, is of superlative importance to more than 50 per cent of any newspaper's reading public?

The answer is plainly this: The public school is the one institution that the average American seems willing to take for granted. Millions of children will return to classrooms within a couple of weeks, greet new teachers and pass through the winter's study without their parents taking even enough interest to visit the school or make the acquaintance of the teacher. Hundreds of thousands of mere babies will be led to school for the first time by other children, their fathers and mothers casting them into the world with a seeming total lack of personal concern. This seems incredible, but every newspaper man knows it is true.

One big thing that newspapers may do is to encourage parental co-operation by visiting schools and assisting teachers. Another responsibility is to keep the hands of ignorant, exploiting politicians off the school system. Another is to test the competency of the school faculty. Another is to expose lack of proper school facilities and make the

laggard taxpayer do his duty and like it. Still another is to show children how to concentrate and build mental strength amid the destructive distractions of a jazz age.

There is plenty to do in the cause of public education; the rewards are rich and the time to start is at hand! It is a job for good newspapers.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

IN calling attention to the necessity of accident prevention, Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, in his Annual Report to Congress for 1925, says:

"The industrial accident prevention work, which was the subject of the meeting I called early in December, 1923, should be vigorously followed up. I have been able to do very little in connection with it up to the present time owing to lack of funds. State contracts have been made in a number of instances, but owing to the fact that I have but one man to handle this entire problem the progress is entirely unsatisfactory.

"The fact that industrial accidents causing a loss of wages for one day or more in 1923 of practically two and a half million dollars, of which 23,000 were fatal, should emphasize the importance of this work, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics should be put in a position to employ several experts to place the machinery of accident prevention in operation as rapidly as possible.

"In order that a definite step forward may be taken in this work, I recommend that a division of labor safety be created in the Bureau of Labor Statistics and that funds be provided for its maintenance and development. Such a division would bring into uniformity state legislation along accident-prevention lines and uniformity in the gathering and compilation of accident statistics, so that the Commissioner of Labor Statistics will eventually be able to bring these together on a national scale and show the actual number of accidents and be able to compute accident rates in all the principal industries.

"It has been pointed out in rather expressive language that 'for the fiscal year 1925, \$716,260, and in 1926 \$788,860, was spent by the Government to enforce the pure food and drugs act, though it is exceedingly questionable whether 2,500,000 persons were made sick and 23,000 people died per year as the result of all the food and drugs that have been made more hygienic through the enforcement of that law."

A FOREIGN LABOR VIEW OF OUR IMMIGRATION POLICY

THE last session of Congress was much disturbed by the continual onslaught against our new restricted immigration policy. When Congress resumes after vacation, the attacks are expected to start again.

What foreign labor leaders think of our immigration policy may be learned from the statement of J. W. Brown, Secretary of the International Federation of Trades Unions, one of the most influential and best informed labor leaders in Europe. He was Secretary of the re-

cent immigration congress in London and is the author of a new book entitled "World's Migration and Labor."

He says in part:

"International labor should approve of any legislation which tends to keep up the standards of living of the working class.

"The bearing of migration on trades unionism arises out of the danger that the influx of a large number of immigrants will lower the standards of life of the workers of the country into which they move. Migration gives employers a large supply of cheap and docile labor.

It tends to break down what unions fought for. Also it is impossible to bring about united action among men of different races speaking different tongues. And it increases unemployment among native citizens.

"Nothing in history is more interesting or important than the problem of migration. It has made history.

"At the present time there are three great waves of migration, of which you in America hear little. There is a vast migration from China into Siberia, Manchuria and Mongolia. There is a flow of Hindoos into southeastern Asia and the East Indies. And there is a movement of blacks from the tropics of Africa to the new great industrial and agricultural regions which are being developed in that continent.

"From the standpoint of Europe, emigration has its good and its bad points. The bad points are: the country loses money with each emigrant who departs and also loses productive power. The good points are that emigration relieves unemployment, creates a new market and makes the old country the recipient of money that the emigrants send back.

"Europe is atrociously handicapped in

the present struggle for world business with the United States.

"America is a unit. Europe is like a number of small shopkeepers in one town whose first desire is to cut each other's throats and whose mutual quarrels enable the big store in the adjacent town to gobble up all the trade. Europe has had a political Locarno. It now needs an economic Locarno.

"As to America's policy of shutting out further huge streams of immigrants—you probably would have come to it sooner or later, regardless of any national movement. The time is coming when the United States will have all the population she can provide for.

"Immigration will have to flow to South America, Australia, Canada and Africa. Your policy is still in its infancy.

"America will become in the near future more pronouncedly American than she is now. A gigantic experiment in assimilation of immigrants is going on before our eyes, the results of which will only be known to our descendants. America is practicing a migration scheme which both as considered policy and also in the methods selected for its application is entirely new in the history of the world."

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L.

To the General Executive Board.



THE Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. was held in Graystone Hall, Detroit, Mich., and opened on Monday morning, October, 4, 1926.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by the President of the Detroit Federation of Labor, the President of the Michigan State Federation of Labor and the mayor of the city, to which the President of the A. F. of L. ably responded.

406 delegates were present as here-with shown:

National and International, 90; number of delegates, 273; number of votes, 27,218; Departments, 4; number of delegates, 4; number of votes, 4; State Bodies, 29; number of delegates, 29; number of votes, 29; Central Labor Unions, 73; number of delegates, 73; number of votes, 73; Trade and Federal

Unions, 19; number of delegates, 19; number of votes, 47; Fraternal Organizations, 5; number of delegates, 8; number of votes, 6.

Total, Unions, 220; total number of delegates, 406; total number of votes, 27,377.

Makeup and Membership

The A. F. of L. consists of:

- 107 National and International Unions.
- 4 Departments.
- 49 State Federations.
- 833 City Central Bodies.
- 380 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.
- 769 Local Department Councils.
- 29,417 Local Unions with an average membership of 2,813,910.

Finances

The report of Secretary Morrison showed:

Balance on hand August 31,	
1925	\$213,053.80
Receipts from all sources	
for year.....	518,451.49
Total receipts.....	\$731,505.29
Expenses for year ending	
August 31, 1926.....	519,113.96
Balance on hand August 31,	
1926	\$212,392.33
Divided as follows:	
In General Fund.....	\$ 19,296.18
In Defense Fund for Local,	
Trade and Federal La-	
bor Unions.....	193,095.78
Total	\$212,391.96

A. F. of L. Building

The report of the Board of Trustees of the A. F. of L. Building in Washington, D. C. shows:

Balance on hand August 31,	
1925	\$ 12,841.42
Receipts from all sources	
for past year.....	28,670.62
Total	\$ 41,512.04
Total expenses for year....	22,980.69
Balance on hand August 31,	
1926	\$ 18,531.35

Report of Executive Council

The report of the Executive Council was not as voluminous as formerly but it contained matters of vast importance some of which are herewith mentioned:

Trade Contracts or Collective Agreements.

- Organizing Work.
- Jurisdictional Problems.
- Company Unions.
- Anti Union Shop.
- Wages.
- Employe Stock Ownership.
- Observance of Contracts.
- Economic Measuring Rods.
- Co-operation between Union and Management.
- Child Labor.
- Relation to other Groups.
- International Relations.
- Sam Gompers Memorial.
- Legal Information Bureau.
- Legislative Activities.
- Injunctions, etc.

The Five Day Work Week

The following resolution on the Five Day Work Week was introduced and

referred to the Committee on Shorter Work Day.

WHEREAS, Under present methods of modern machine industry, the workers are continually subject to the strain of mechanized processes which sap their vitality; and

WHEREAS, If compelled to work for long hours under modern processes of production, the vitality, health and very life of the workers is put in serious jeopardy; and

WHEREAS, The ever increasing productive capacity of modern industry is so great that it has become one of the causes of over-production which is greatly detrimental and dangerous to industry in general and to the workers in particular; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention go on record as favoring the shortening of working hours in all industries to 40 hours a week; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is herewith instructed to inaugurate a vigorous campaign in every industry throughout the country for the introduction of the five-day and forty-hour week.

Your committee recommends the amending of the resolution by striking out the last whereas and the two resolves and substituting in their place the following:

WHEREAS, Under present methods of modern machine industry, the workers are continually subject to the strain of mechanized processes which sap their vitality; and

WHEREAS, If compelled to work for long hours under modern processes of production, the vitality, health and very life of the workers is put in serious jeopardy;

RESOLVED, That this Convention place itself on record as favoring a progressive shortening of the hours of labor and the days per week and that the Executive Council be requested to inaugurate a campaign of education and organization to the end that the purpose of this resolution shall be placed into effect.

The Report of the Committee was adopted.

In addition to the report upon the resolutions which were referred to it

your committee feels compelled to present some statement upon the social and economic influence of the period during which wage earners shall be employed.

The American trade union movement devoted its early efforts to a shortening of the work day until finally its original goal, the eight-hour day, had been established.

Since the American Federation of Labor at the time of its birth declared for an eight-hour day, an astounding change has taken place in methods of production. Power plants generate energy in almost inconceivable volume. This power is applied to machinery which has revolutionized man's power to produce. A new science has developed—the chemical, the mechanical and the production engineer have joined hands and developed a directing control of power, machinery and the management of production which has greatly increased the production capacity of our industrial plants.

On every hand there is evidence that we are at the beginning of methods of production which will rapidly increase man's present power to produce.

But already a condition has developed which gives concern to every thinking man, to every investor and manufacturer, as well as to the wage earners.

So great is the present capacity of our industrial establishments to turn out manufactured goods that many of them are compelled to close their doors many weeks each year. The reports of the United States Government tell us that several of our basic industries if operated at full capacity for six months each year, would produce more than their present annual output.

There is one feature connected with the problem being considered which has already been covered by the wage policy adopted by the American Federation of Labor. It is a fact that man's power to produce has at a rapidly increasing rate outstripped the real wage paid. There must be a market which can purchase the product of our industries, and that market is regulated by one basic strength, the real wage received by the workers.

But your committee is dealing with but one phase of the problem, the number of hours which should be established in our industries. At first our movement devoted itself to shortening

the hours of labor, but modern methods of production, the high tension of machine operation, the specialization which forces thousands to perform the same meaningless operation thousands of times per day has placed a strain upon the workers nervous system which is more enervating, more conducive to physical and mental fatigue than many more hours of labor would be where the work called for the constant use of the worker's creative power. Modern methods of production more and more tend to make a machine of men. For this reason, in addition to many others, it is essential that not only should the daily hours of labor be reduced, but in addition, that the number of days per week should also be shortened. For social reasons, as well as those of an economic character the American Federation of Labor is justified in declaring for a shorter work week as energetically as it did in the past for the establishment of the eight-hour day.

Employers and investors accused our movement of endeavoring to limit production by reducing the hours of labor. We listened to these accusations when we established the ten-hour day. They were made when the nine and the eight-hour day were established, yet today the proof that our economics were sound, is found in the fact that the volume of production per capita is many fold greater than when the ten-hour day was the rule.

For economic as well as humanitarian reasons the time has arrived when the number of days worked per week should be reduced.

Your committee recommends that the Executive Council be instructed to begin a campaign of education upon the subject of shorter hours of labor and a shorter work week, and that every effort be made to present the facts to the public.

The Report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Communist Activities in Local Unions

The activities of the Communists in Local Unions and their efforts to destroy the trade union movement was plainly brought out through the following resolution advocating recognition of Soviet Russia.

WHEREAS, This country still refuses recognition to Soviet Russia notwith-

standing all the official expressions by the government of that country as to their readiness to settle their obligations to this country on a basis similar to that accepted by this country in its recent settlements with other European countries; and

WHEREAS, Such refusal of recognition is based primarily, if not exclusively, on objections to the social order and internal policies of the Soviet government, which procedure is in total contradiction to all precedents in international relations; and

WHEREAS, It is generally recognized by all competent observers and investigators that the Soviet government is now one of the most stable European governments; and

WHEREAS, The non-recognition of Russia creates additional difficulties in the development of industrial and commercial relations between these two countries, hampering the economic reconstruction of Russia, hindering the economic reconstruction of the entire European continent and creating less favorable conditions for the marketing of our goods in Russia, which is bound to be a contributing factor in increasing unemployment in this country during any industrial depression; and

WHEREAS, It has always been the policy of American labor to urge non-interference by our government in the international affairs of foreign countries; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor goes on record as being in favor of our government starting immediate negotiations with the Soviet government of Russia looking towards an adjustment of all difficulties and the speedy recognition of Soviet Russia by this government.

The Committee on Resolutions to whom this was referred reported as follows:

Your Committee having considered this resolution, sees no reason for recommending that the American Federation of Labor modify or change its position regarding recognition of the autocratic Soviet regime in Russia.

There has been no essential change in either the character or the operations of that regime since we last had the question under consideration. It remains a

regime of enslavement, a regime determined to bring about world revolution if and when possible. Through the Red Internationale, which is controlled by the Communist party of Russia, the Soviet regime has continued its efforts to undermine and destroy the democratic labor movement of the United States. Its lack of progress in that direction is due, not to any lack of determination on its part, but to the strength and deep conviction of the membership of the American trade union movement. If it is not the assassin standing over the prostrate body of freedom and democracy, it is always the would-be assassin, and we can be no less opposed to the one than to the other.

We are not interested in the commercial aspect of the question, agreeing fully with President Coolidge in holding that American principles are not to be bartered. Nor is the question changed by whatever may be the change—and there has so far been little—in the economic condition of the people of Russia. A regime of enslavement which for a purpose sees fit to feed its slaves well at times is no less a regime of slavery and no less repugnant and hateful in the sight of those who cherish liberty.

We extend our profound sympathy to the masses of the people of Russia, oppressed as they are, terrorized as they are whenever terrorism suits the purposes of the fiendish regime under which they exist, awed as they are at all times by a Red army which constitutes the most powerful and dangerous military machine in the world, and hopeless as they seem to be of any immediate release from their economic, moral, political and spiritual enslavement.

We regard the Soviet regime in Russia as the most unscrupulous, most anti-social, most menacing institution in the world today. Between it and our form of political and social organizations there can be no compromise of any kind. We repeat the call to American trade unionists to stand true to their faith, to be militant in their defense of the principles of freedom and justice for which our movement stands and upon which our democracy rests its foundation walls.

Finally, we call attention to the recent declaration of our Executive Council in which it was well said that our movement not only cannot join in any

mission to investigate conditions in Russia, but deems any such mission wholly unnecessary. We desire to record our approval of that declaration and to add in this report the conviction that no trade unionist should permit himself to participate in any such adventure. Ample information is at hand and is constantly available concerning every particular which enters into our calculations in arriving at a decision on our course of action.

We recommend, as the principles of our movement demand, that we non-concur with all possible emphasis and determination in this resolution.

This brought forth a prolonged and animated debate in which it was shown that the Communists are very active in Labor organizations for their own end and purposes. Instructions were issued by the Communists International to capture the leadership of the Local Unions and thereby own and control the organized labor movement of America.

Every Communist was advised to belong to a union and to organize a Communist faction in the union. To be elected an officer of the union and a delegate to Conventions, but at all times to be subject to instructions of the Communist faction of his union and under the strict control of the Communist party.

To resist expulsion from the union.

To expose the officials of the union.

To introduce systematic and well prepared campaigns against officers of the union.

To arouse the masses to take up strikes and wage movements and to then skillfully utilize such movements for their own ends.

To amalgamate craft unions into industrial unions.

To make use of independent, dual and rival unions.

To secure the affiliation of the Industrial Workers of the World with the Red International and to promote general discontent and hatred in contempt for the existing order of things especially among the foreign born.

After a thorough discussion of the entire matter the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

The old officers were re-elected without opposition and Los Angeles, Cal., was selected as the city in which to hold the Convention in 1927.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
JNO. T. COSGROVE,
FRANK DUFFY,
J. REX ANDERSON,
WM. CRISSMAN,
JAS. E. RICKETTS,
HARRY LINDEMAN,
W. R. BENNETT, Delegates.

GENERAL SECRETARY HONORED



DURING the last session of the General Executive Board, the members of the Board tendered a reception and banquet to Brother Frank Duffy in honor of his twenty-fifth anniversary as General Secretary of the United Brotherhood. The affair was held at the Elks Club, Indianapolis, Ind., on Saturday, September 25th.

The General Secretary was considerably surprised and gratified, when at the conclusion of the banquet, he was presented by the members of the Board with a beautiful hall clock, (grandfather's style) suitably inscribed, "to remind him," as General President Hutcheson said, "of the time he devotedly spent in the interests of the organiza-

tion during the last quarter of a century, and to be an incentive to him to carry on the good work as earnestly, faithfully and conscientiously for the time to come."

In his reply, Secretary Duffy reviewed the early history of our organization, its ups and downs, the great work it has since accomplished, and its prospects for the future.

On his "silver anniversary" as General Secretary, Brother Duffy received congratulatory messages from: William Green, President, American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, John L. Lewis, President, United Mine Workers of America, Major Geo. L. Berry, President, International Printing Pressmen's Union, James Duncan, Former Presi-

dent, International Granite Cutters, John R. Commons, President, University of Wisconsin. Rev. John F. O'Hara, Professor, Notre Dame University, Ind., Chas. W. Morey, President, Chicago Technical College, R. M. Van Gaasbeek, Head of Woodworking Department,

School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jos. F. Darrell, of the Famous Players Lasky Corporation, New York, from the officers of Local Unions and District Councils and a host of friends throughout the United States and Canada.

Memorial Services for Peter J. McGuire

Following the custom of many years, the Philadelphia District Council of Carpenters, accompanied by delegations from various other labor organizations, proceeded to the grave of the late Brother Peter J. McGuire, the founder and former General Secretary of our Brotherhood, and the originator of Labor Day, in Arlington Cemetery, Camden, N. J., and there held memorial services.

Addresses were made by President, Wm. Green, of the A. F. of L. and President Jos. A. Maurer of the Pennsylvania State F. of L. Both Brothers Green and Maurer praised the sterling worth and good work which Brother McGuire had accomplished during his lifetime.

Following the service, the assemblage proceeded to the Sesqui-Centennial Grounds in Philadelphia, where a special Labor Day program was held.

Local Union No. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Celebrates Fortieth Anniversary

On August 15th, Local Union No. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. celebrated its fortieth anniversary with an outing.

The members with their families and friends enjoyed plenty of good things to eat and drink. Various games of sport were played and prizes were awarded to the winners.

Brothers Gus Wohlfahrt was Chairman of the Committee and all those present were loud in their praises of the good time enjoyed. Local Union No. 203 is to be congratulated upon the success of their fortieth anniversary celebration.

L. U. No. 916, Aurora, Ill., Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary

On August 14th, L. U. No. 916, Aurora, Ill., celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Local with an all day picnic.

Several hundred carpenters with their families and friends attended and the day was given over to games and merry-making.

General Representative George Orris was the principal speaker of the occasion, and he gave a brief outline of the history of the organization, citing the progress it has made. A short talk was also made by Mr. Thomas Howell, of Mooseheart.

The event was a most enjoyable one, and will long be remembered by those who attended.

Pennsylvania State Council Convention

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters was held in Scranton Pa., August 17-19. The convention was voted the most successful one held by the body and much good work was accomplished. Over 200 delegates attended.

The convention went on record as strongly in favor of increasing the minimum state compensation rate from \$12 to \$20 and also endorsed the laws governing apprentices in New York State.

York, Pa., was selected for the 1927 meeting.

Brother N. F. Storm of L. U. No. 202, Pittsburg, Pa., was re-elected President and Brother Vernon Fletcher of L. U. No. 359, Philadelphia, Pa., was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Pontiac, Mich., Local Growing

From a membership of 23 to 600 in two years is the record of L. U. No. 1032, Pontiac, Mich. Business Agent Jack Gray writes that the Local initiated 48 new members at one meeting recently and has applications for 37 more. Work is plentiful there, as the General Motors have started to erect a new plant.

"If You Love Them!"

When the cares of life are many,
And its burdens heavy grow,
For the ones who walk beside you,
If you love them tell them so,
What you count of little value
Has an almost magic power,
And beneath their cheering sunshine,
Hearts will blossom like a flower.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1926

Thanksgiving

WITH the coming of Thanksgiving Day each year, the average carpenter is more apt to think first of his Thanksgiving dinner and the delicacies that are sure to be heaped in front of him when he sits down to that meal. To him Thanksgiving Day means a day of rest, a day of feasting and enjoyment. How many pass the day without giving a thought to things that have made this day possible?

History tells us that our Pilgrim fathers were the originators of Thanksgiving Day. They set aside the day to give thanks for the plentiful crop they had harvested. In celebration they prepared a great feast, to which was invited the

Indians with whom they had made peace. Their Thanksgiving Day was such a success that it was repeated the following year, and still again the next year, and today it is one of our national holidays, a day celebrated all over this vast country of ours.

Turkey, cranberry sauce, pumpkin and mince pies, not to mention the trimmings are the first thoughts that enter the mind of the average man at the mention of Thanksgiving Day.

But haven't we something to be thankful for? Each and everyone of us have. There is no denying it. We have many things to be thankful for. So let us pause and consider for a moment on that day of thanksgiving our many blessings. And among them let us give thanks for our great Brotherhood of Carpenters. The organization that has made possible a great many of our blessings. The organization that stands ready at all times to defend to the last man, if necessary, the welfare of the union carpenter.

Yes, indeed we have many things to be thankful for, and among them is the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

The Inconsistency of the Open Shop

THE "open shop" sometimes misnamed the "American plan" is surely on the way to oblivion. It is the most preposterous scheme that was ever foisted upon the American people. It denies the right to the working man to meet with his fellow working men to organize into groups in order to meet with their employers and settle their disputes collectively. Many other things it denies, but it is mainly opposed to that right which is inherent with every working man, the right to bargain collectively with his employer. In the place of bona fide trade unions it sometimes offers the so-called "company union," a pension system, and a corporation stock proposition, whereby an employee is led to believe that by owning a share of stock in the corporation by which he is employed, he is numbered among its own

ers. These and similar schemes however have met with failure, for the working man of today realizes that his best friend and protector is the bona fide trade unions.

It is foolish to argue that labor as an individual can bargain with any degree of success with highly organized industry, we have today. A man seeking a job as an individual is employed under the conditions that the employer shall name the price of his labor, how many hours and under what conditions he shall work. If that isn't agreeable he isn't employed or should he complain after he is employed, it may mean the loss of his job. And what recourse has he? Absolutely none. He must either take what is offered or go without.

But as a member of a labor union, no such treatment is possible. His representatives meets with his employers and discuss the wages, hours and conditions under which he shall labor. When an agreement is reached, it is drawn up into contract form and signed by the employers and the representatives of the employees. Its conditions are put into force at once. Should the parties fail to agree, the way is then open to arbitration.

Do the exponents of the "open shop" favor this method of collective bargaining? They most certainly do not. They want the whole say about everything. The working man must either accept their terms or seek employment elsewhere. They claim for the "open shop" that both union and non-union men should be employed at their own terms. That is their claim but very far from being their practice. In reality they are seeking for themselves the very thing they deny the union workmen. For the "open shop" is really a closed shop against the union man. Should a union man be employed and it be discovered he is a union man, he will immediately be dismissed. Truly the exponents of the "open shop" are very inconsistent.

Indiana Building On Increase

THE total volume of construction contracts let in Indiana during August amounted to \$21,712,000, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. This was the highest August figure on record, exceeding August, 1925 by 113 per cent. It also was an increase of 64 per cent over July of this year.

Included in the months building and engineering record were the following items of note: \$12,852,100 or 59 per cent of the total volume is for industrial building; \$3,180,500 or 15 per cent, for resident buildings; \$2,143,200 or 10 per cent, for public works and utilities; \$1,151,500 or 5 per cent, for commercial buildings; \$1,030,000 or 5 per cent, for hospitals and institutions; 696,000 or 3 per cent for social and recreational projects.

The first eight months construction volume in Indiana amounted to \$96,213,000, as compared with \$90,803,000 for the corresponding period in 1925, which represents a gain of 6 per cent.

Labor is Creative Power, Not Commodity

IN a Labor Day address delivered in Duluth, Minn., Senator Shipstead said:

"Labor is creative power and it cannot be bought and sold at public auction to the highest bidder. If labor is a commodity, it is something which can be sold to the the highest bidder; it is a piece of property.

"The dictionary defines property as something you can own to the exclusion of all others. It can be bequeathed to your heirs and can give title to it. You can not give that with labor. It is inseparable from the body of a human being.

The Senator further stated that the term, "living wage" is erroneous.

"A living wage assumes a wage which merely provides existence. A horse gets a living wage, and in addition is fed all winter that he may be able to work in the spring. A laborer is paid only when he works, and he must feed himself out of his savings when he is unemployed.

"The economic history of nations is written in their production of wealth. This wealth has been produced by laborers who work upon the farms, in the factories, the mines, in the forests and in transportation. The history of any nation is the history of its men and women who work. Historians write about this history, statesmen talk about it, but the workers make it. Besides, making this history men and women who labor have, at the same time, found it necessary to struggle for the betterment of their economic and social conditions through labor unions.

Why Wm. Cushman b Insula

Wm. Cushman, Builder at Brattleboro, Vermont, realized that houses built with only the usual materials failed to stop heat-leaking. Wood, plaster, brick, concrete, etc., are not good insulators. He knew also that heat-leaking houses are becoming hard to sell, hard to rent, hard to mortgage.

So he investigated insulation. He found ordinary insulating materials were too expensive because they were extra items. He decided to use Celotex because it serves both as insulation and a structural material.

Celotex stops heat three times as effectively as wood, eight times plaster, twelve times brick, twenty-five times concrete.

Insulation at little or no extra cost with Celotex

Unlike ordinary insulation, Celotex replaces other materials—is not an extra item in the building. As sheathing, it adds nothing to the cost of a house. Under plaster it costs a trifle more, but gives great advantages.

Celotex is exceptionally easy to apply. It is nailed, sawed and put on like wood lumber—only with less bother. There are no short pieces or odd sizes—Celotex boards are 4' wide, 8' to 12' long, $\frac{7}{16}$ " thick and weigh about 60 pounds per 100 sq. ft. Every board is usable—free from cracks, knot-holes and stain. That saves material.

Look ahead!

Progressive carpenters are using Celotex to get more business and to help establish their reputations for building modern, comfortable, economical houses. Celotex construction is especially valuable if you are building to sell.

There are many uses for Celotex besides as sheathing and under plaster. You can get some nice remodeling work by featuring Celotex for attic and basement lining to keep houses cool in summer, and warm in winter. It makes a good garage lining, too.

All lumber dealers can supply Celotex. Mail the coupon below for full information about Celotex.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, Chicago, Ill

Mills: NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities
(See telephone books for addresses)

Canadian Representatives: Alexander Murray & Co., Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg, Vancouver

CELOTEX

INSULATING LUMBER

The Celotex Company, Dept. T-31, 645 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Please send more information about Celotex and Specification Book showing just how to apply it.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

Carpenter, 11-26

Olds ed houses-



WM. CUSHMAN
Brattleboro, Vt.
Carpenter and Builder

HOW CELOTEX IS USED

Celotex is used in outside walls as sheathing, replacing wood lumber and eliminating the use of building paper. On inside walls plaster is applied directly to its surface. This eliminates the use of lath.



Brattleboro, Vt.,
February 11, 1926.

The Celotex Company,
645 North Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Celotex is used over entire outside walls and roof of this building as sheathing, also throughout the interior under plaster.

I am much pleased with Celotex as an insulator, also for its sound deadening qualities. The masons claim it is much better than lath for plastering.

I am so well satisfied with this, my first job, that I am using it on other houses which I have under construction.

Very truly yours,

Wm. Cushman

Official Information



**GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 United Bank & Trust Co. Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Local Unions Attention

Brother H. M. Worth, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 284, Jamaica, N. Y., asks us to give publicity to the following facts so other Locals will be warned against falling into the same or similar affairs.

Brother Worth states that a certain Mr. Melligan appeared before his Local and asked for credentials so he could canvas the districts for advertisements to be printed on a large sheet called, "Friends of Labor." When the sheet was filled and printed, Mr. Melligan was to give the Local Union \$100. He further stated that he had done the same thing for other Local Unions in the state. The Local gave him a verbal sanction but no written credentials.

The sheet was filled and printed and Mr. Melligan asked the Local to hang one in their day room, which they refused to do until he paid them the \$100 as he agreed. Mr. Melligan then left for parts unknown and all mail addressed to him by Brother Worth, requesting payment have been returned.

Brother Worth requests all Locals to be on the lookout for this man and to have nothing to do with this or similar schemes unless the reliability of the same has been ascertained.

Notice

We are informed through the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters that the Carborundum Company of Niagara Falls, N. Y., having a plant at Kearsley, N. J., manufacturing oil stones, commonly known as whet stones, on May 1, 1926, discharged the union carpenters employed by them and hired non-union men in their places, and we are requested to make this fact known to our members.

Wisconsin State Council Convention

The eighth annual convention of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters will convene in the city of Milwaukee on Dec. 8-10.

Many matters of importance affecting our organization will be considered

and it is expected that every affiliated Local will send a full delegation.

The entertainment committee has made arrangements to provide the delegates with a good time, of which the feature entertainment will be the convention banquet and dance.

Notice

Secretary J. C. Jackson of the Kansas City District Council asks us to notify all carpenters that work in that vicinity is very scarce. Half of the men there now are walking the streets. Give Kansas City, Mo., a wide berth.

* * *

Recording Secretary John Wilkinson, of L. U. No. 377, Alton, Ill., asks us to inform all travelling members that advertisements stating that carpenters are needed at that place are misleading. They have more men there now than jobs. Give Alton, Ill., a wide berth.

* * *

Brother C. Scott, Recording Secretary of the East Coast District Council of Miami, Florida asks us to inform all carpenters that there are many more carpenters there now than jobs. Give Miami, Florida a wide berth.

* * *

Secretary Alec Lewis of Local Union No. 1308, Lake Worth, Florida, asks us to inform all travelling members that Lake Worth was only slightly touched by the recent storm. The little damage that was done has been repaired. No new work has been started or contemplated. Steer clear of Lake Worth, Florida.

* * *

Los Angeles, Cal., District Council asks us to inform all travelling members that there is no building boom at that place. There are more carpenters there now than jobs. Give Los Angeles, Cal., a wide berth.

* * *

Recording Secretary T. W. Sheets of Local Union No. 269, Danville, Ill., asks us to inform all carpenters that there is very little work at that place. About half of the carpenters there now are idle. Steer clear of Danville, Ill.

* * *

We are requested by the Oklahoma County District Council at Oklahoma City, Okla., to inform all our members that advertisements to the effect that there is a building boom at that place are false and misleading. The purpose

of the advertisements is to bring mechanics there, thereby effecting lower wages. Give Oklahoma City, a wide berth.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1926

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following movements were acted upon by correspondence.

July 1, 1926.

New Haven, Conn., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective September 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

July 6, 1926.

Grand Forks, N. D., L. U. No. 2028.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective August 25, 1926. Official sanction granted.

July 8, 1926.

Pompano, Fla., L. U. No. 1641.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.25 per hour, effective September 6, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

July 20, 1926.

Walla Walla, Wash., L. U. No. 1214.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1 per hour, effective September 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

September 20, 1926.

The regular quarterly session of the General Executive Board was called to order on the above date.

Mobile, Ala., L. U. No. 89.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective November 2, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Durham, N. C., L. U. No. 522.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective October 15, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Palatka, Fla., L. U. No. 1232.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1 per hour, effective December 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Wildwood, N. J., L. U. No. 1743.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.25 per hour, effective October 1, 1926. Official sanction granted, when approved by the Atlantic County District Council.

Ocala, Fla., L. U. No. 1608.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1 per hour, effective November 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Tahoka, Tex., L. U. No. 1901.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1 per hour, effective November 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

The following Local Unions and District Councils made full accountings for appropriations for relief of men on strike.

Kansas City, Mo., District Council,
May, June, July, 1926.....\$ 5,694.00

Syracuse, N. Y., District Council. November, December 1925, January to June, 1926	21,540.00
West Palm Beach, Fla., District Council. June, July, 1926	630.00
L. U. No. 269, Danville, Ill., April, May, 1926	408.00
L. U. No. 716, Zanesville, O., April, 1926	132.00
L. U. No. 1207, Charleston, W. Va., May, June, July, 1926	786.00

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

September 21, 1926.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 22, 1926.

Renewal of the bond of General Secretary for one year through the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Baltimore in the sum of \$20,000.00 received and referred to the General President for safe keeping.

Appeal from the American Federation of Labor for relief of the British Miners on strike, received and filed.

Standing of James J. Walsh, formerly of L. U. No. 585, New York City, a suspended member, was brought to the attention of the General Executive Board by the General Secretary. Due to the circumstances the Board accepts the decisions of the courts, but as said James J. Walsh did not avail himself of the provisions of our General Laws in reference to appealing to the General President and General Executive Board before taking his case to the civil courts, the Board instructs L. U. No. 585 to prefer charges against said James J. Walsh and place him on trial for violation of Paragraph A, Section 55, of our General Laws.

The sub-committee of the Board appointed by the General President at last meeting of the Board to review the history of the United Brotherhood in conjunction with the General Secretary, submitted its report which was accepted. It was decided by the General Executive Board to postpone the printing of the History indefinitely.

Resolutions received from the Ontario Provincial Council relative to the Ilome and Pension were received and laid over until the Board gives consideration to rules governing the pension.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 23, 1926.

Norwich, N. Y., L. U. No. 310.—Movement for the 44-hour week, effective October 12, 1926. Official sanction granted.

The General President reported that the following requests had been made on him for appropriations for organizing and other purposes and that after an investigation had been made in each case he submits the same to the General Executive Board.

Memphis, Tenn., L. U. No. 345.—Request for an appropriation of \$750 for organizing purposes was referred to the General President.

Victoria, B. C., Canada, L. U. No. 1598.—An appropriation of \$300 was made for organizing purposes, to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Victoria, B. C., Can., L. U. No. 1598.—An appropriation of \$600 was made for relief of men on strike.

Request of the New York District Council for financial aid in the litigation in which the Council was involved was given careful consideration after which the Board allowed \$5,000.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union request for financial assistance was denied and communication filed.

The Montreal District Council not having complied with the orders of the General Executive Board rendered under date of June 4, 1926, to pay Business Agent E. Toussaint his back salary amounting to \$620, the Board orders said District Council to pay this amount on or before October 7, 1926. Failure to do so, said District Council to be suspended.

Appeal of L. U. No. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., from the decision as rendered by the General President in the case of L. U. No. 122 vs. the Philadelphia District Council. Decision of the General President sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The General President reported that he attended the Executive Board meeting of the International Wood Workers' Union in August at Duesseldorf, Germany, and gratification was expressed by the officers of the International Wood Workers' Union that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America had affiliated with it and that good results may be derived therefrom and therefore bring about a better understanding, a more friendly attitude and a better recognition of one another's interests.

The General President reported in detail on the San Francisco strike and his visit to that city in an effort to bring about an adjustment, of the meetings and conferences held and recommended that a sub-committee of the Board be appointed to go to San Francisco and make an investigation of conditions and report to the General Executive Board. The recommendation was concurred in by the Board.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 24, 1926.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1387, Girardsville, Pa., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for death benefits on account of the death of the late Louis W. Wehl. The General Executive Board reaffirms its former decision as due book shows he was out of benefits at time of death.

Appeal from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for death benefits on account of the death of the late Louis Cazaubon, L. U. No. 2436, New Orleans, La. The decision of the General Treasurer sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for death benefits on account of the death of the late Carl Oden, L. U. No. 1108, Cleveland, O. The decision of the General Treasurer sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Mrs. Anna Belisle, Ludlow, Mass., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for benefits on account of the death of the late Adelard Belisle, L. U. No. 96, Springfield, Mass. Referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation.

Appeal of L. U. No. 608, New York, N. Y., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for benefits on account of the death of the late Iver Koske, L. U. No. 608. Decision of the General Treasurer sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for benefits on account of the death of the late John Miles, Hamilton, Ont. Decision of the General Treasurer sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed as the dispensation granted Amalga-

mated carpenters coming over to the United Brotherhood had not been complied with and no tax was sent on this man's account to the General Office until after he died.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1303, Port Angeles, Wash., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproved claim for wife funeral donation on account of Alex Grant, L. U. No. 1303. Referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation.

Appeal of L. U. No. 2013, Hanover, Ont., Can., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for donation on account of the death of Henry Haebl, L. U. No. 2013. Decision of the General Treasurer sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

First General Vice-President Cosgrove brought to the attention of the General Executive Board that L. U. No. 801, Woonsocket, R. I., adopted Local By-Laws in conflict with the General Laws of the United Brotherhood and refused to comply with his instructions. The General Executive Board orders said Local Union to comply with the instructions of the First General Vice-President given under date of March 24, 1926, by November 1, 1926, and so notify the General Office. Failure to do so, the charter will be revoked in accordance with our Laws.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 27, 1926.

A committee from L. U. No. 75, Indianapolis, Ind., properly credentialed appeared before the General Executive Board, asking the Board to approve a resolution adopted by L. U. No. 75 to erect a monument over the last resting place of Ex-General President Wm. D. Huber by voluntary contributions from all subordinate bodies of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The Board approved the request.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 28, 1926.

The following report was received from the sub-committee of the General Executive Board.

September 28, 1926.

We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, made an audit of the Bonds, United States Certificates of Indebtedness and United States Treasury Notes in safe deposit vaults of the Indiana National Bank on the above date, and find the following in custody of General Treasurer Neale:

2nd Lib. Loan. 50	\$1,000.00	4½%	\$50,000.00
3rd Lib. Loan. 15	5,000.00	4½%	75,000.00
3rd Lib. Loan. 9	500.00	4½%	4,500.00
3rd Lib. Loan. 35	100.00	4½%	3,500.00
4th Lib. Loan. 10	10,000.00	4½%	100,000.00
4th Lib. Loan. 3	500.00	4½%	1,500.00
4th Lib. Loan. 20	10,000.00	4½%	200,000.00

Certificates of Indebtedness			
No. 1059....	1	100,000.00	4½% 100,000.00
United States Treasury Notes No. 22			
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13193		4%	100,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13194		4%	100,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13195		4%	100,000.00
1 Certificate of Deposit No. 13196		4%	50,000.00

Dominion of Canada 4th Refunding Bonds			
100	1,000.00.	4½%	97,400.00
Deposit in Union Trust Co., Cleveland, O., Savings Account.			
	4%		200,000.00
Deposit with U. S. Post Office			
			500.00
Total			\$1,282,400.00

The Dominion of Canada Fourth Refunding Bonds are listed at \$97,400.00 actual cost, while the par value would be \$100,000.00.

John H. Potts,
J. W. Williams,
Arthur Martel.

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees submitted completed plans and specifications for the Home at Lakeland, Fla., which had been approved by the Board of Trustees and after carefully going over same, during which the architect was called in for consultation, the General Executive Board ordered that bids be secured from reliable union concerns, same to be submitted to the General Executive Board at the next meeting.

L. U. No. 178, Montreal, Que., appeal from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim on account of the death of Isale Lafleur, L. U. No. 178. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 29, 1926.

Los Angeles, Cal., L. U. No. 1692. (Studio.) Movement for minimum of \$1 per hour, effective November 22, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

On invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis the Board, believing it to be to the best interests of the organization, decided to affiliate.

Audits of the books and accounts completed.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet subject to the call of the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,
Frank Duffy, Secretary.

In Appreciation

We are requested by Local Union No. 2261, of Fort Myers, Florida to give publicity to the following:

At a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the Fort Myers Chamber of Commerce it was regularly moved and seconded, and unanimously carried to tender the Carpenters Local Union the appreciation of the Chamber of Commerce for their co-operation and helpful services following the recent storm.

Ask for the Union Label

Correspondence



Golden Rule Sunday For Near East Relief

In a tiny village in a foreign land, thousands of miles remote from America's shores, there is a busy little carpenter shop. Above it floats the American Flag.

It is the carpenter shop of Nazareth, where American philanthropy has established a training school to teach orphan wards of the Near East Relief the trade of carpentry. Two hundred Armenian orphan boys are being instructed in the same trade that Joseph taught the Boy Jesus 2,000 years ago.



A Boy Carpenter of the Near East

"Lord, make me a good carpenter," one of these boys was heard to pray in his eagerness to become a worthy craftsman. The trade of carpentry has always been one of the highly honored professions in the Holy Land. Stories from Near Eastern lands tell of a great building boom where 100,000 homes are being built or rebuilt by refugees.

Telling of a new interest in carpentry in the Near East, Miss Agnes Evon, Pittsfield, Mass., educational director of the Near East Relief in Palestine, writes: "Observers see a genuine, if subtle, peace

movement in this building boom in the Levant. It denotes a growth of confidence where confidence has been unknown, and a victory over fear where fear has long been victor. Peace is in the air, for the real builder is too busy to think of war."

The boy carpenters at Nazareth are but one unit of the vast training program American charity is making possible in Palestine Syria, Greece and Russian Armenia—a program that has at heart the welfare of thirty-five thousand boys and girls, a group of youngsters to whom this country is giving at least a "fighting chance." When America stepped in with one of the greatest salvaging problems ever undertaken by a nation, there were 200,000 of these tots without parents, without hope, hungry and desolate.

At sixteen these boys and girls are "graduated" from an orphanage, competently trained and prepared to look for a job. They are taught shoemaking, blacksmithing, tinsmithing, electrics and farming. The girls become proficient in needle work, domestic science, rug-weaving and other arts calculated to make them good housewives. Desolate, barren places around Mt. Ararat, where Noah's Ark rested, have been transformed into rich fields of grain by orphan boys taught farming by an instructor from Columbia University's agricultural school.

Philanthropists say this child welfare program is the most colossal any country has ever undertaken and America has taken the lead. The task is unfinished and lest it be forgotten that aid is still vital to the Near East, Americans are asked again to observe Golden Rule Sunday, sponsored by President Coolidge, and this year set for December 5th. On that day they are asked to put themselves in the place of the homeless and parentless children in American orphanages in Bible lands, and to limit their fare to a simple ration of bread and stew.

President Coolidge in a recent endorsement of Golden Rule Sunday made

the statement: "Practical help is the best expression of friendship. The aid we may give out of our abundance to those less fortunately situated than we, should be of a great value in bringing about the application of the Golden Rule to the settlement of misunderstandings among nations as well as among individuals.

"I hope the voluntary observance of this day may become increasingly prevalent in America and throughout the world."

Union Label Collars

Greetings to Organized Labor.

Just a few words to ask if you will stand by and see a small Local of union collar workers go down to defeat after struggling for existence for some time, due to lack of demand for Bell Brand collars bearing the Union Label.

We ask is you will please create a demand upon the dealers in your city so that we might obtain sufficient employment to keep our organization together.

The above brand are made now with the best of material and workmanship and in the latest styles.

Our firm has reconstructed their entire line to measure up favorably with the best brands on the market, adding also a first class semi-soft collar line to supply the men that require collars of high quality.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Union Label collars, the firm of the Union Label Collar Co., 139 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y., will ship direct.

We sincerely hope you will heed our appeal, as we are in need of, and will appreciate your co-operation.

Thanking you in advance for any favors that you might show us.

Pearl Matson, Sec.,
United Garment Workers of America,
Local No. 261.

Contractors Urged to Employ Local Men and Material

At a recent meeting of the Board of Governors of the Hot Springs, Ark., Chamber of Commerce, a petition signed by 208 local business men and taxpayers urging building contractors to employ local mechanics and purchase material from the local dealers was endorsed.

The meeting was attended by representatives of local labor unions whose

presence had been requested by Chamber of Commerce officials.

Commenting upon the action of the Chamber of Commerce, F. Leslie Body, manager of that organization said:

"This endorsement is in line with the policy of the Chamber of Commerce to promote cooperation among home enterprises and we feel that home labor should be given first call in local construction work and that the contractors should buy supplies and materials here whenever possible and when they can do so without injuring themselves."

Labor Day Celebration

The members of L. U. No. 1608, Ocala, Florida staged a Labor Day parade there that was the first one that was ever held in that city. With the co-operation of the merchants and business men of Ocala, who entered over a hundred floats in the parade, it proved a great success.

Following the parade, all who participated in it were invited by the Local to attend a picnic at Spring Lake, where the rest of the day was given over to merrymaking and sports.

The Local expects to stage another such event next year, and they hope to make it twice as large and enjoyable as their first one. They are to be congratulated upon the success of their Labor Day Celebration.

Prize Winning Float

The float pictured here was entered in the local Labor Day parade by Local



Union No. 604, Murphysboro, Ill. It won first prize.

He Knew

Teacher—"What holds the moon in place, day after day and year after year?"

Carpenter's Son—"The moonbeams."

Craft Problems



Common Roof Framing

LESSON IV.

Now we have come to the place where we take up practical problems in roof framing. Simple as these first problems may seem to the experienced carpenter, they are nevertheless very important problems for those who are just learning the trade—especially those who are studying roof framing. For on those first simple principles hang all the roof framing problems that will follow, simple or difficult. It is not our intention in this work to spend a great deal of time, or to take up a great deal of space, in dealing with problems that only seldom come into practical use. Such problems have a proper place in advanced work; but in a work intended especially for the apprentice it is of greatest importance to deal thoroughly, or as nearly so as possible, with the practical problems—problems that will help him in his daily tasks.

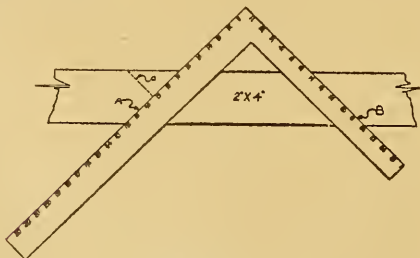


Fig. 17.

The steel square, which always holds first place in roof framing, is one of the most useful tools a carpenter can carry with him. It is so important in roof framing that it would almost be impossible to frame a roof without it. And where roof framing is done without the use of the steel square, the principles of the square are nevertheless used in such cases. A drawing of a steel square applied to a 2 x 4 giving the foot and plumb cuts of a half-pitch roof, is shown by Fig. 17. The figures used, it will be noticed, are 12 on the body of the square and 12 on the tongue. The body gives the foot cut by marking along the edge, as pointed out with the indicator

at A. B points out the edge of the tongue along which the plumb cut is obtained. This being a half-pitch, the foot and plumb cuts are both on a 45-degree angle with the edge of the timber. If the rafter has a lookout, the seat cut becomes what is known as a bird's mouth. The dotted line indicated at a, shows the plumb cut of the bird's mouth. We will come to this again later in this article.

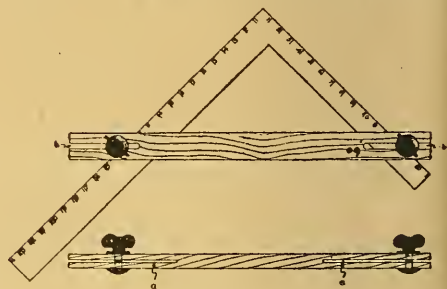


Fig. 18.

Fig. 18 shows the construction of a fence, or guide, for a steel square, which aids the roof framer greatly, both in the speed and in the accuracy of his work. The fence is made of a 1 x 2 piece of hard wood, two feet long, with slots cut into it as shown at a a, and at b b. The fence is clamped to the square by means of thumb screws as shown. A pair of metal guides are shown at d and e of Fig. 19, set to give the foot and plumb cuts of a third pitch. The figures here are 12 on the body of the square and 8 on the tongue. The former gives the

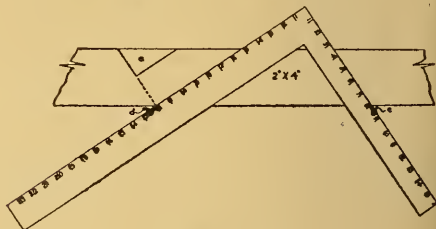


Fig. 19.

foot cut and the latter gives the plumb cut. At a, is shown the part to be cut out to form the seat of the rafter, or what is called the bird's mouth. How to transfer the plumb cut to the upper

edge of the rafter is shown by the dotted line. The square shown illustrates how the first step of stepping-off a rafter is taken—the figure 12 intersects with the dotted line, which is in a direct line with the plumb cut of the seat. Fig. 20 shows the first step of another method of stepping-off a common rafter, but for a fourth pitch. The dotted line between a and b is what is known as the

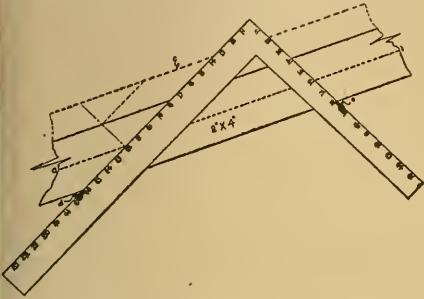


Fig. 20.

measuring line, which intersects with the corner of the plate cut, or seat.

Here the figures 12 and 6 are used, and the guides are set in such a manner that the base-figure, 12, and the figure indicating the rise, 6, intersect with the measuring line. This method is often

between a and b, would in the latter case become the measuring line.

Before we take up Fig. 21, which illustrates the stepping-off method for getting the length and cuts of common rafters, we want to say something about the base-figure in roof framing, especially for framing common and jack rafters. It will be noticed that the figure 12 was invariably used on the body of the square, regardless of what the figure was on the tongue. The explanation for this is found in the fact that the figure 12 has been established as the base-figure for roof framing; by means of which roof framing has been greatly simplified. By remembering that the figure used on the body of the square, for both common and jack rafters, regardless of the pitch, is always the base-figure, or 12, the apprentice will have fixed an important principle in his mind. The exceptions to this rule will be pointed out as we proceed.

At A, Fig. 21, we are showing a common rafter with a full width lookout. At a, is shown the bird's mouth or seat cut. B shows how to get the length of a common rafter for a third pitch roof by the stepping-off method. The run of this rafter is 12 feet, and the rise 8 feet.

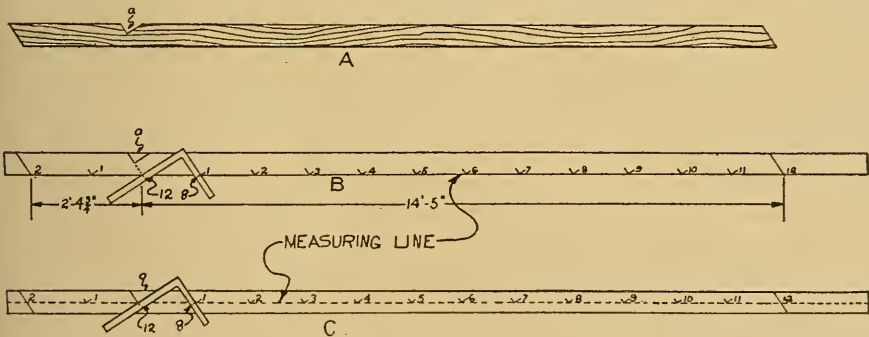


Fig. 21.

used, and makes it unnecessary to transfer the plumb cut to the upper edge of the rafter, as we have shown by Fig. 19. Both of these methods are good, however, the one shown in Fig. 19 is the one we use. A comparison of the two methods can easily be made hereby imagining that the dotted lines represent the timber, which would then show the method shown in Fig. 19; but by leaving the continuous lines represent the timber, as they do in this illustration, we have an illustration of the measuring line method; of course, the dotted line

The number of feet in the run of the rafter determine the number of steps to be taken on the timber in order to obtain the length. The square, as shown, is applied for the first step. This application is repeated for each step—for example, the first step is numbered 1, the second 2, the third 3, and so on until the 12th step is taken. Before removing the square for the 12th step the plumb or comb cut should be marked onto the timber as shown by the drawing. On this illustration the edge of the rafter was taken as the measuring line,

while on the illustration shown at C, the measuring line is indicated by the dotted line. The number of steps, the figures used on the square and the application of the square, relative to the measuring line, are just the same as what we have explained under B. The length of the tail, or lookout, is obtained by stepping-off in the opposite direction, as shown by the figures 1 and 2. A larger scaled illustration of how to mark the seat cuts of this rafter is shown by Fig. 22. The figures used here are 12 on the body of

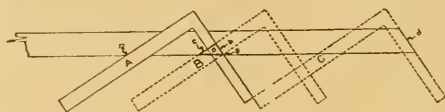


Fig. 22.

the square and 8 on the tongue, as shown, and the application of the square for the plumb cut of the seat is shown by A. The cut is shown shaded at b. The horizontal cut is obtained by applying the square as shown at B. The shaded dots at c denote this cut. The triangle enclosed within the shaded dots and shaded line, marked a, is the part to be cut out, which forms the bird's mouth. The end cut of the tail is shown at d, and is obtained by applying the square as shown by the dotted lines representing the square, marked C.

Now, by way of emphasis we will repeat some of the points we want our apprentices to ponder over until the next lesson appears. We will start with the base-figure of the steel square, which

The Saw

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

We learn that in Sheffield, England, one hundred years ago, the best saws in the world were made, and yet we do not know that they were much better or different than the saws that were made a hundred years before that. Many years ago a man who lived in England pronounced the American saw the best

is 12. In connection with this we want to mention the rise per foot run. The base-figure represents, in inches, the run of each step taken in stepping-off a rafter, which is the same regardless of the pitch—we are speaking now of common and jack rafters. The rise, on the other hand, varies. For a fourth pitch it is 6; for a third pitch it is 8; for a half pitch it is 12. Why? Because 6 is one-fourth of twice the run, or 24; 8 is one-third of twice the run, or of 24; 12 is one-half of 24, or the span, which is equal to twice the run. In stepping-off rafters, the number of feet in the whole run, represent the number of steps to be taken. Hold the body of the square in the left hand, and the tongue in the right, and step toward the right, (assuming that you are right-handed, otherwise reverse the order). The body of the square always gives the horizontal cut, or foot cut, while the tongue always gives the plumb cut—remember we are speaking of framing a common rafter, and using 12 as the base-figure.

A few questions pointing to the next lesson, and we will bring this lesson to an end. Are there any other methods of obtaining the length of a rafter besides the stepping-off method? In stepping-off for the length of a rafter, how do you step-off for, say, a fraction of a foot, or for inches? Are there any exceptions to the rule of using 12 as a base-figure? We want our apprentices to try to answer these questions before the next lesson appears.

finer and the handle easier. The greatest improvement probably lies in the working and shaping of the steel, straight and true and thin at the back so that the saw runs free and easy. Great as the improvement is, the makers would have made them even better if they had not to work against such terrible odds. All these years the carpenter has been too slow to appreciate the improvements made. When I think of a carpenter try-



ing out a saw with a perfection handle, the expression on his face, throwing it clear across the room and condemning it because it hung different than his old saw, I wonder that things changed at all. If a carpenter had a saw with a new

ing out a saw with a perfection handle, the expression on his face, throwing it clear across the room and condemning it because it hung different than his old saw, I wonder that things changed at all. If a carpenter had a saw with a new

feature of any kind, he would be jeered until he got rid of it. The common laborer who gives a helping hand at one end of a big cross-cut saw soon passes to a skilled mechanic. He becomes an expert sawyer in time and studies saws. The one giving the best satisfaction and that turns the trick, is the one he likes best. As a rule he hangs to the one that throws the saw dust and gets the log into shape the quickest. He is quick to express his approval and therefore it is no wonder that the makers try hard to please him. In this way, we have on the market today saws for the Pacific Coast and saws for other localities; saws for redwood and saws for other kinds of wood, and saws to suit the different individual whims. I crudely illustrate only a few of them.

Even the poor old buck saw man has a knowledge of different kinds of saw blades, and he has his choice, yet he is perfectly willing to give something entirely new a good, thorough test. But the same old saw suits the carpenter every day. He things he is sharp, and when he files his saw backwards he thinks he knows it all and is satisfied, but some day he will wake up and when he does the saw will work like magic.

A Segmental Arch

Sometimes one is confronted with the problem of laying out a segmental arch. There are two methods in common use, that is the perpendicular bisector method and the trammel method.

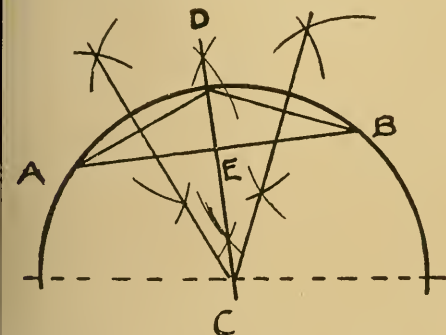


Fig. 1.—Perpendicular Method.

Given AB length, DE height. Draw AD and DB, bisect AD and BD. Let bisectors intersect, giving point C the center of the circle.

Where I used the compass to locate my bisectors, the rule can be used to

find the center and the framing (steel) square to erect the perpendiculars.

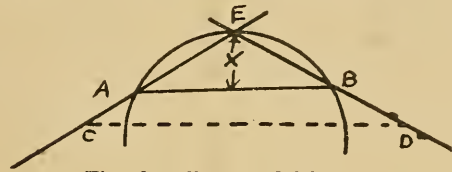


Fig. 2.—Trammel Method.

Here we have AB length and X height. Drive nails at points A and B. Take two laths or grounds and nail near ends (E), set both so the one touching at A and B. When E is brought in position to be the right height (X), brace CD may be nailed on them by swinging from A to B or B to A with sticks touching at A and B all the time the arch may be described. Be sure and have sticks long enough, make them longer than AB. If the sticks are lapped at E a better job can be done.

Now, we happen to have a segmental arch where it is very inconvenient or say impossible to use those methods. How can we lay out our arch? We have the length and height, if we knew the radius it would be all jake, but we don't. The following method may be used. Say we have an arch 10 feet wide and 4 feet high.

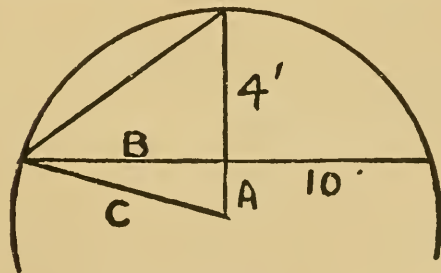


Fig. 3.

Since the height is perpendicular to the width, angle BAC is a right angle. Then B2 plus A2 equals C2. According to trigonometry, A is the cosine and the height is the versed sine and the two added together will equal the radius C, which we wish to find, then

A square plus 5 square equals C square or (A plus 4) square.

A square plus 25 equals A square plus 8A plus 16.

25 equals 8A plus 16.

9 equals 8A.

$1\frac{1}{8}$ equals A.

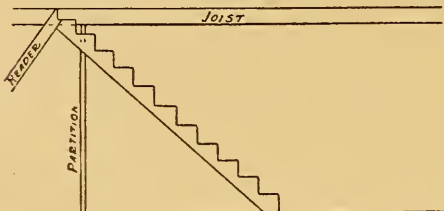
The 4' plus $1\frac{1}{8}$ ' equals 5' $1\frac{1}{2}$ " for radius.

Ray Shaw,
L. U. No. 67.
Boston, Mass.

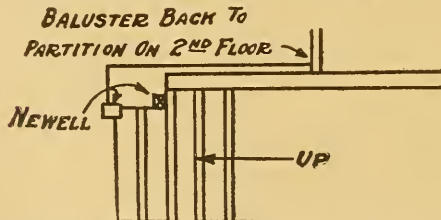
A Puzzling Stairway

For argument's sake, I am submitting a drawing of a stairway that I am building, which has caused considerable discussion, as to the methods I am using.

It is an open end stair with a partition on the first floor front side entering center way of second tread coming down. I am building it by running the partition up to the stringer and finishing

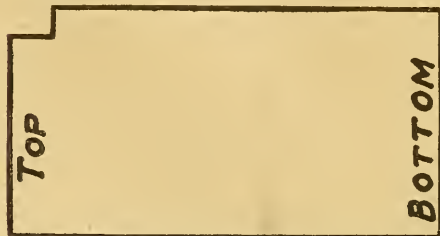


half of the second tread against the same, thus making the other half of the second and last closed in from this corner up and using an angle newell in this offset and a landing newell, and running the banister back to the wall. I have had a job similar to this before, but with a closed end stair, and not



using the offset and putting in a chute on the same rake of stair.

I would like to know if it is good carpentry or not to have an offset in the



View of Well Hole After Roughed In.

second floor as shown or should the side come straight out to the header.

Perhaps some brother carpenter can explain a way of finishing an open end stairway, where a partition comes centerway of the second tread coming down. Should the top of the partition and finish as explained or not?

Berkley, Va. W. H. Bradshaw.

Information Wanted

Would some brother advise me where I could obtain a Morse Duplex clamp? A number of the men here have them, but I have been unable to find a dealer who sells them.

L. U. No. 253. Robert Rasmussen,
63 Hamilton St., Omaha, Nebraska.

Answer To Brother Perth

In an article in the August issue on lumber written by L. Perth, L. U. No. 10, I do not agree.

The article states, hardwoods: oak, hickory, maple, cherry, ash, birch, sycamore, and black walnut. Medium hardwoods: southern and western pine, douglas fir and gum. Soft woods: spruce, hemlock, cypress, poplar, chestnut, white pine and redwood.

Now, as far as the working of the wood goes, it is true.

But as many woods I know, the hardwoods are:

(1) white ash, (2) red ash, (3) black ash, (4) Oregon ash, (5) basswood, (6) beech, (7) birch, (8) butternut, (9) black walnut, (10) cercassion walnut, (11) wild cherry, (12) apple, (13) chestnut, (14) elm, (15) gum, (16) locust, (17) sugar maple, (18) red maple, (19) silver maple, (20) Oregon maple, (21) white oak, (22) red oak, (23) white wood or yellow poplar, (24) tupelo, (25) sycamore, (26) mahogany, (27) white mahogany, (28) hickory.

The soft woods are: (1) northern pine, (2) western white pine, (3) sugar pine, (4) red pine or Norway pine, (5) long leaf pine, (6) short leaf pine, (7) Cuban pine, (8) bull pine, (9) douglas fir, (10) black spruce, (11) white spruce, (12) red spruce, (13) sitka spruce, (14) hemlock, (15) white cedar, (16) red cedar, (17) yellow cedar, (18) incense cedar, (19) tamarack, (20) cypress, (21) redwood.

Charles John Drumm,
Manitowoc, Wis.

Circumference And Area of Circles

The glaring inaccuracies of the article by Brother Rielly in your September issue, makes me think that perhaps something somewhat explanatory of the matter of the circumferences and areas of circles might be of interest to some members of the United Brotherhood.

There is no exact ratio between the diameter and the circumference of circles. The number 3.1416 given as the multiplier of the diameter to obtain the circumference of circles is only approximately correct. The manner by which it is obtained is as follows. About a drawn circle is drawn a square, and inside the same is inscribed a similar square. The perimeter of both squares is easily found and the difference noted. The squares are then reduced to superscribed and inscribed polygons of eight sides and the perimeters similarly found and differences noted. The difference is noted to be less than the difference between the squares. This process is continued indefinitely, and it is found that the difference between the superscribed polygon and the inscribed one continually grows less with each subdivision and consequently increasing number of sides of the resulting polygons until the perimeters of the super and inscribed polygons becomes less than 1 and is only found in the decimals following the 3 which begins the size of the said perimeters. With each succeeding division of the two polygons the equality of both the two perimeters continues to increase the number of decimals which continue to show the equality of the perimeters of the outside and inside polygons. The first six decimals which correspond in the two are, including the unit preceding them 3.14592 which in common use are reduced to 3.1416, varying from each other only by the difference between .0006 and .000592, which is considered too small to make any appreciable difference in general usage. The computations as I last heard, have been carried out to 128 decimal points and could be carried out as the patience and time at the command of the computer would permit.

In finding the area of circles it is assumed that the circle is divided into innumerable triangles of which small segments of the circumference too small to be separately computed but of which the sum constitutes the circumference of the circle constitute the bases and of

which the radiuses of the circle are the altitudes. As is well known, the area of any triangle is found by multiplying the base by one-half the altitude. Applying this principle to the circle, the circumference, which is the sum of all the bases of the triangles composing the circle, by one-half the radius, which is the common altitude of all the triangles, gives the sum of the areas of all the component triangles. Hence the rule. Multiply the circumference by half the radius to get the area of any circle.

I hope the preceding is fairly plain and may prove of interest to those members who like to "know the reason" of all things.

Geo. L. McMurphy,

Tacoma, Wash.

L. U. No. 470.

Reply To Peter A. Rielly

I wish to comment on Brother Rielly's method of figuring the area of a circle, the process is wrong. Instead of radius times 3.1416 it should be R square times 3.1416 and a circle 10 feet in diameter would equal $5 \times 5 \times 3.1416$, equals 78.54 square feet instead of 15.7080, as Brother Rielly gets it.

I surely enjoy the "Craft Problems" and get a vast amount of information from them.

C. W. Blystad,

Boulder, Colo.

L. U. No. 1480.

* * *

In a recent issue of "The Carpenter, Mr. Rielly gave a short method for figuring waste on matched stock. Brother Rielly's figuring does not cover the whole field. His figures indicate that the material is of only one thickness. To find the number of board feet used, thickness must be considered.

In a leaflet of the Maple Flooring Manufacturing Association we find this fact on flooring:

$\frac{5}{8}$ " and thicker, all faces, is measured $\frac{3}{4}$ " waste for matching.

$\frac{1}{2}$ " and thinner, all faces, is measured $\frac{1}{2}$ " waste for matching.

Additional authority on this fact is Frank R. Walker, and the Southern Pine Association.

The carpenter of today is not interested in waste on stock, but in the actual board feet to be used. A simple and short method for finding this is as follows:

Divide waste by face:

Find area to be covered. Find thickness of flooring and width to be used.

Then divide waste by face which will give the percent to add to area.

5-8" to 13-16" Thickness

2¼" fl'g., 1½" face, ¾" waste, 50% added.

2¾" fl'g., 2" face, ¾" waste, 37½% added.

3" fl'g., 2¼" face, ¾" waste, 33 1-3% added.

4" fl'g., 3¼" face, ¾" waste, 23% added.

¾" to ½" Thickness

2¼" fl'g., 1½" face, ½" waste, 33 1-3% added.

2¾" fl'g., 2" face, ½" waste, 25% added.

3" fl'g., 2¼" face, ½" waste, 22½% added.

Example:

1. 14 x 14 equals 196 feet, area.

1½" fl'g., ¾" thickness.

.75 divided by 1.5 equals .50 (This is %).

50% of 196 equals 98 board feet.

196 plus 98 equals 294 board feet.

2. 14 x 14 equals 196 feet area.

1½" fl'g., ½" thickness.

.50 divided by 1.5 equals 33 1-3 (This is %).

33 1-3% of 196 equals 65 1-3 board feet.

196 plus 65 1-3 equals 261 1-3 board feet.

Note: If material is not end matched, add 5% for end waste.

Walter C. Thor,

Chicago, Ill.

L. U. No. 80.

Answer to Bro. Roland Hill

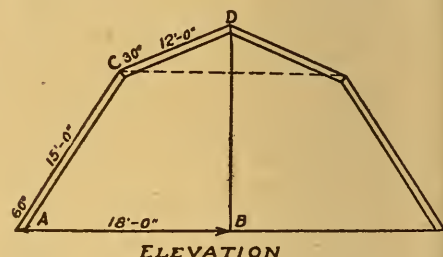
On page 60 of the July issue of "The Carpenter", Brother Roland Hill has attempted to show the younger members a way to frame a gambrel roof. His method is poor to begin with, as it isn't simple enough for the beginner to comprehend. And on the other hand his proportion of the lengths of the two rafters are unreasonable, as he or no one else ever saw a gambrel roof that was built pleasing to the eye and at the same time built for what it stood for, a gambrel roof. To have as much difference in the length of rafters as 9' and 5' 9" with a 9' run. Another mistake he made is on the rise of his top rafter. As the top rafter is a 30 degree cut therefore for a 4' 6" run his rise would be 2' 7 3-16" instead of 3' 7".

Now, my purpose in answering Brother Hill's article is not so much to find

fault with his method, but to show the "cub" carpenter a simpler and easier method of framing a gambrel roof.

Taking my diagram to go by, angle A equals 60, and angle C equals 30.

Therefore by the table of tangents the cut for the heel of lower rafter and the plumb cut for the upper rafter are the same or 6.93" (6 11-12") and 12 on 6 11-12 or in other words lay your square on rafter with 12 on body and



6 11-12 on blade and mark along blade and this cut will be correct for both heel of lower rafter and also plumb cut of upper rafter. Then to get the intersection cut for the two rafters using the degree of tangents again the cut for both rafters would be 12" on body and 3.22" or (3¼") on blade and mark along blade. Now these numbers are very simple to remember and can be used for any gambrel roof, no matter what the width of the building is.

Now, to get the length of the rafters for the lower rafter, take 5-6 of the total run and for the upper rafter take 2-3 of the total run. For example: A building 36 ft. wide the total run would be 18 ft.

Then 5-6 of 18 equals 15 ft., equals length of lower rafter.

And 2-3 of 18 equals 12 ft., length of upper rafter.

Hoping this will be of aid to the readers of "The Carpenter".

Lon W. Skinner,

Chicago, Ill.

L. U. No. 80.

Figuring Board Measure

I noted with interest the methods described in figuring of board feet in the last copy of "The Carpenter" and cannot help but feel disposed to write of an easy, simplified method, one that I used in the trade and also as an instructor, and that is, the method of reducing the areas to fractions of a running foot. For instance, a board that is 12" in width, is a unit that shows that every running

oot of that board is a square foot, and naturally one that is, say 6" in width is a half-unit or one-half board foot for every running foot, and so on, each width reduced to a fraction with twelve as a denominator. Now, this multiplied by the number of running feet in the board, gives the total board feet in each board. This with a little practice, will enable any one to figure lumber without the use of pencil and pad and at the same time give accurate figures. Of course, attention is given to the fact that the above is figured for lumber one inch or less in thickness, but where the lumber is heavier than the inch, then the above is multiplied by the number of inches of thickness.

L. Schiff, Instructor of Shopwork.
New York City.

* * *

A great deal has been said lately in regard to different methods of obtaining the board measure of lumber. But as nothing has been said in regard to the different lumber units, (that is, when should a board be figured as one inch thick or two or three inches thick, etc.) I ask your permission to submit the following, taken from a "Treatise On Estimating", published by the American School of Chicago, and may be relied on as authentic.

Lumber Units.—Lumber that is cut or planed with four square ledges is bought by the foot, meaning a unit one inch thick and having surface of 144 square inches.

This unit also applies to tongued and grooved flooring, rebated shiplap, beveled siding (or clapboards), drop siding, or dimension lumber. This last term is applied to lumber known as scantlings, 2" x 4", 2" x 6", joists, beams, girders, posts, and other timbers where the thickness is 2 inches or more. The foot is also applied to boards thinner than one inch, as one-quarter inch, three-eighths inch, and to boards one and one-eighth inches, one and one-quarter inches, and up to one and three-eighths inches thick. Thus a board one foot wide by ten feet long and either three-eighths or one and one-eighths inch thick is sold as 10 board feet. A plank of the same width and length that is one and five-eighths inches thick up to two inches is sold as 20 board feet, plank two and five-eighths inches thick is sold as three inch lumber.

Small sizes of lumber—such as one-half inches by two inches and one inch by one inch—is estimated and priced by the one hundred linear feet. Mouldings of all kinds—such as casings, chair rail, railings, stringers—are also sold by the one hundred linear feet.

Example: How many feet, board measure, are there in a joist 2" x 9" 20' long?

Solution:

2 times 9 divided by 12 times 20 equals 30 feet, board measure.

Or:

2 times 9 equals 18; 18 divided by 12 equals 1½; 1½ times 20 equals 30 feet, board measure.

When the sizes are fractional, or produce a product not easily divided by 12, the operation may sometimes be simplified by multiplying the length in feet by the thickness and the width in inches, and dividing the whole by 12.

Example: How many feet are there in a joist 2½" x 9", 16' long?

Solution:

16 times 2½ times 9 divided by 12 equals 30 feet, board measure.

Or:

16 times 2½ times 9 equals 360; 360 divided by 12 equals 30 feet, board measure.

C. A. Carrier,
Waukegan, Ill. L. U. No. 448.

* * *

After over 40 years as a carpenter and joiner, measuring lumber, etc., and also reading our journal with interest for many years, I would ask for space in reference to the above. I don't think I'm wrong in saying that the very term board measure, is an incorrect statement, it is misleading for the simple reason that it is indefinite.

There are only three ways a board can be measured by a rule, and the above heading does not indicate which is really meant. We will admit it does not mean cubical contents, and whether lineal or superficial measure is called for, is the chief source of the trouble in understanding the problems put up as examples, on the one hand, and then the mixed up answers in explanation of the same, on the other hand.

Brother Perth's 3" x 8" plank — my rule in this work is much the same as he shows, with the difference that I do the problem mentally as follows. Three eighths are twenty-four, and as 24 inches are 2 feet, and twice 20 are 40 super-

ficial feet. We get another example given in Brother Mullen's letter—a $2'' \times 6'' \times 16'$ —again, twice 6 are 12 inches, one foot, and one times 16 feet is 16 feet, superficial feet. I would like here to point out that these simple problems are calling for the changing of the lineal measure to the superficial measure, and I think many of our brothers are mixed a little in understanding the problems, through not knowing too much of the difference between the two measurements, and also their different signs, the two following tables will be instructive to quite a number of readers:

Geometry. Table 1.

60 seconds (") equals 1 minute (').
 60 minutes (') equals 1 degree (°).
 90 degrees equals 1 quadrant.
 360 degrees or 4 quadrants equals 1 circle.

Duodecimals. Table 2.

12 fourths (""") equals 1 third (""').
 12 thirds (""') equals 1 second (").
 12 seconds (") equals 1 first (').
 12 firsts (') equals 1 foot.

The sign (') and the sign (") meaning feet and inches in lineal measurement it will be seen, are used in other tables of measurement other than the one used by carpenters. An example of an error that is common is seen in the last line of Brother Muller's letter, " $5 \cdot 6 \times 18 \times 2$ equals $30'$ board measure." This should read, " $5 \cdot 6 \times 18 \times 2$ equals 30 superficial feet, and for the reason that the problem (whilst a very common one), is one of changing from lineal measurement to superficial measurement.

His example "for a $2'' \times 6'' \times 16'$ by my rule would be—twice 6 are 12 inches, one foot, and 16 feet lineal by one foot superficial becomes 16 superficial feet—the answer. I wouldn't undertake to get out quantities and use the idea propounded of calling six inches, $\frac{6}{12}$ ths of a foot, and reducing that down to its lowest factor of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a foot, and then multiply that by two to call it a foot—well, it is sure the longest way round any man could go. It would sure ball up the apprentice, and the journeyman whom I caught figuring a thing like that out on a board—well, I'd ask him to knock nails in, and I'd do my own figuring. Some brother has no doubt noticed that the two examples given are very simple, in so far that they deal with multiplication of feet only, and giving no example of how to multiply

the terms together when the factors end up in odd inches.

This is one reason why I have quoted the tables above, another reason is that on page 63, lines 7, 8, and 9, of Brother Perth's letter, he says "You cannot multiply feet by inches." You must multiply "feet by feet" or "inches by inches." Example: A plank of $3'' \times 9'' \times 16' 6''$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \times 9 \text{ equals } 2' 3'' \\ \times \text{ by } \quad \quad 16' 6'' \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \ 1 \ 6 \\ 36 \ 0 \\ \hline 37 \ 1' \ 6'' \end{array}$$

Which is read—according to table, as—37 superficial feet, 1 first and 6 seconds. To be explicit when you leave the lineal for the superficial the same signs have different values. To go over the problem as clear as I can make it, 3×9 equals $27''$ or $2' 3''$, multiplied by $16' 6''$, as shown is six threes are 18 divided by 12 gives us one and six over; the six over go back to the next place below the place of multiplier, and we go onto six twos are 12 and one are 13 and this divided by 12 gives us one and one over, therefore, the answer to the multiplication of $2' 3''$ multiplied by six inches becomes one superficial foot, one first (') and six seconds ("). Note that the 1' is neither one inch nor one square inch.

To go on, and now multiply by the $16'$ —sixteen threes are 48 divided by twelve gives us 4 and nothing over—put down a nought one place back from the multiplier and carry 4—sixteen twos are 32 and add 4, makes 36, and as this is the highest denomination in this table, put down the 36 in the top place. When added we get the answer as shown.

Another job that requires the use of these twelfths, or the duodecimal table, is in the sale of glass. What is the price of a plate of glass, $9' 5'' \times 13' 7''$ at \$1.50 per square foot? This would apply also to get the area of any other opening of that size. Worked out as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} 9' \ 5'' \\ 13' \ 7'' \\ \hline 5 \ 5 \ 11 \\ 122 \ 5 \end{array}$$

$127 \ 10' \ 11''$ at \$1.50 per foot—
 \$191.86.

Reads 127 superficial feet, 10 firsts, ' and 11 seconds ("). With these examples before us, my brothers will see that they can multiply feet by inches and also inches by feet, and am hoping one of the brothers mentioned will take offence at my butting in, or think I've

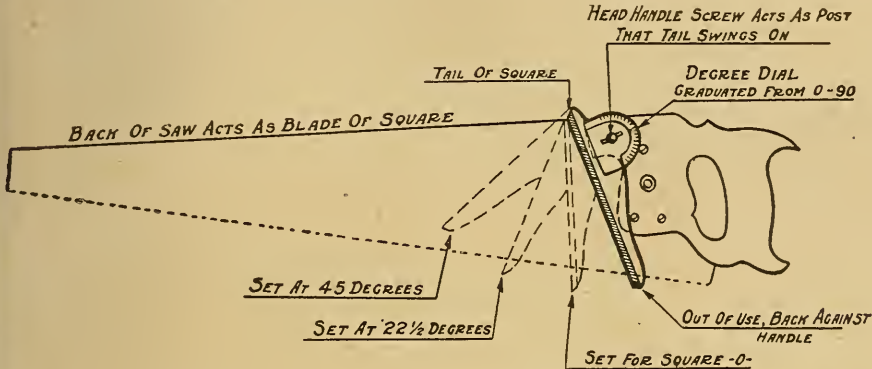
sent out a superior education on parade, and for the reason that there are a few things I would like enlightenment on myself, and don't wish to parade my own ignorance.

T. Halsall, Sr., F. S.,
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tion of Brother Eugene A. Callahan, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 980. Anyone interested in this tool can communicate with him at 431 Second Ave., S. E., Rochester, Minn.

In Answer To Brother Seigle

In Craft Problems of September, page 54, Brother Siegle's new method of staking a building is a bad mistake.



It is bad teaching to drive a stake nearly parallel with the brace; thus:

Two nails for leverage or three nails for strength makes no difference, as a strong shock or adverse wind will take it out. The idea will cause many quarrels, discussions and corrections, as it comes from a teacher of repute.

The three things just named wastes time.

Brother Chip.

New Kline Tool Catalog

Mathias Kline & Sons, makers of "Kline Tools" have just issued their new No. 26 catalog. It is profusely illustrated and each tool is minutely described. Several new items make this edition valuable to those interested. Copies will be mailed free by addressing the above at 3200 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Model T Ford Car

The 1926 edition of the "Model T Ford Car," by Victor W. Page, has just been published. It is the most complete and practical instruction book ever published on the Ford car and Fordson tractor. Every detail is treated in a non-technical, yet thorough manner. The book contains 495 pages, and 188 detail engravings and plates. The price of this book is \$2.00 and may be obtained by addressing The Norman W. Henley Publishing Co., Putnam Building, New York, N. Y.

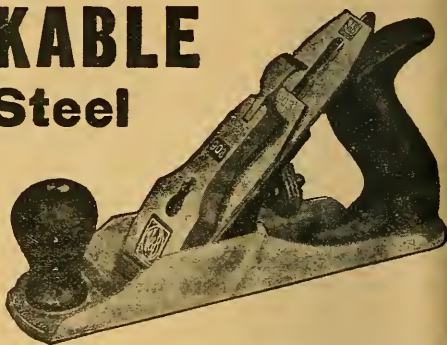


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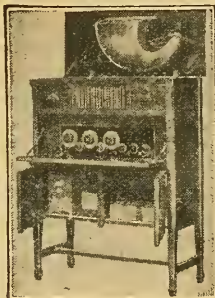
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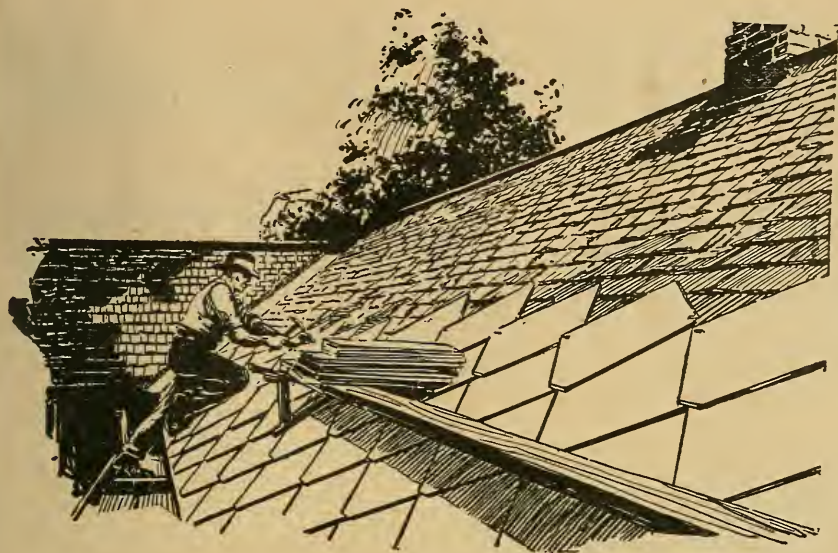
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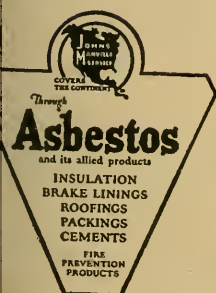
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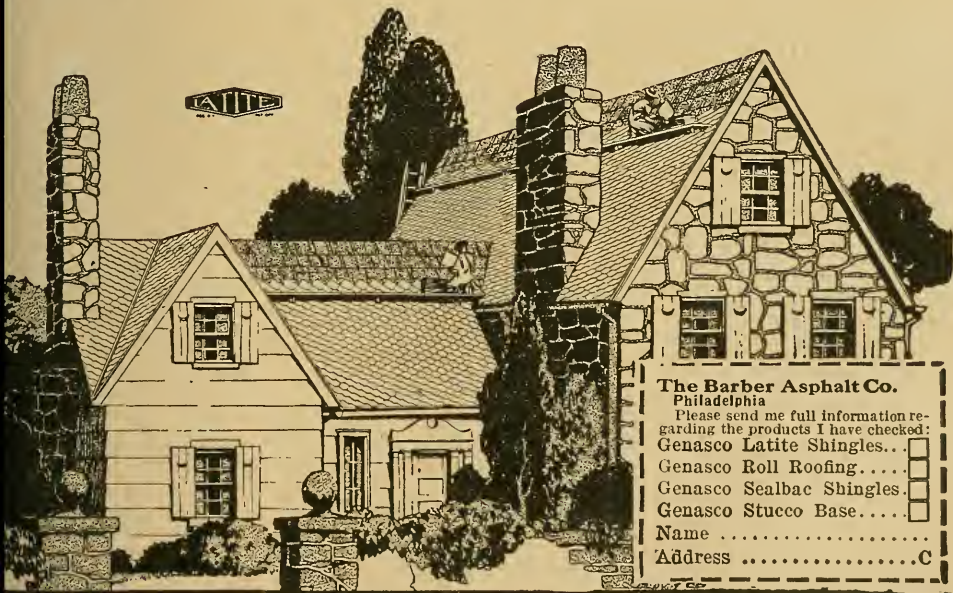
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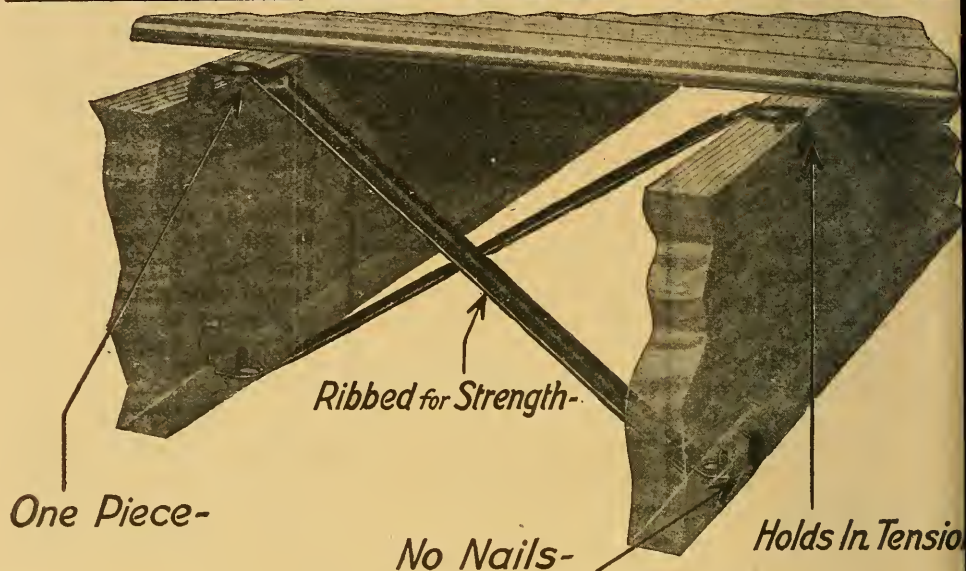
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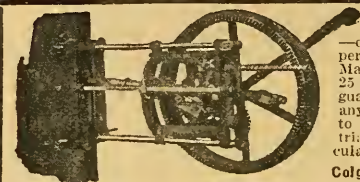
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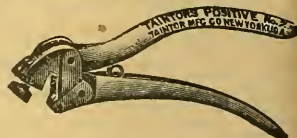


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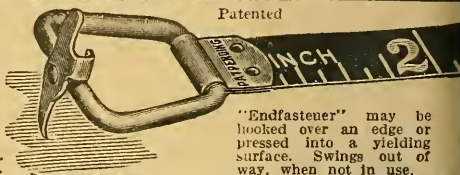
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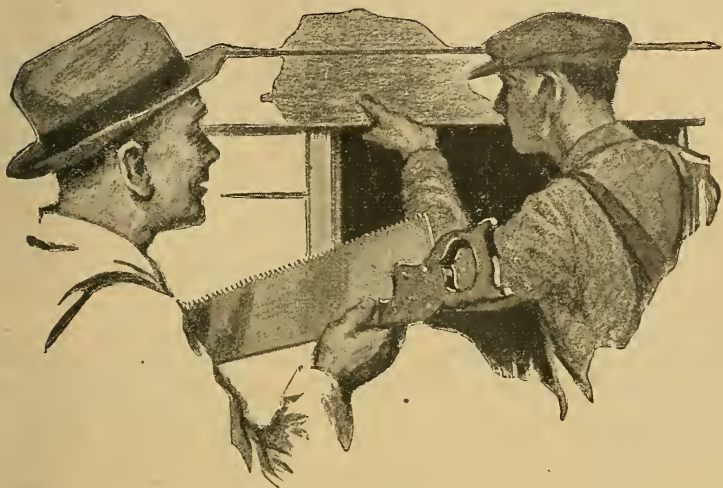
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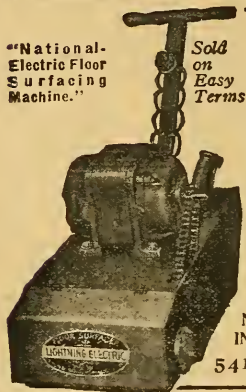
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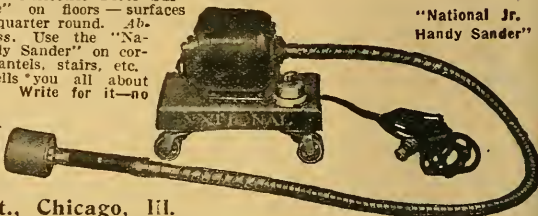
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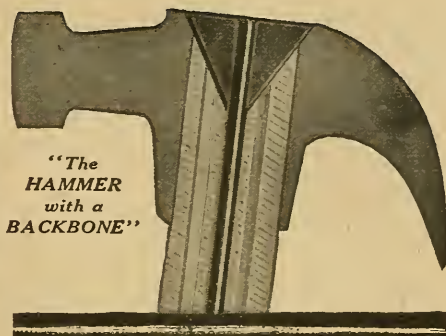


Where genuine all round hard usage demands the finest in tool quality—a pair of Klein's deserves a place in your tool box.

They are built to stand up under extraordinary service and will render you more than perfect satisfaction for a lifetime.

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Try a TYROD at our expense

Since Tyrod Hammers were introduced through this magazine, eight months ago, carpenters throughout the country have acclaimed them the greatest improvement in hammer construction in fifty years.

If you are not enjoying Tyrod Hammer satisfaction, try one at our expense NOW.

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These free books get the orders. 40 pages of interesting flooring facts.

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Call on prospects in your neighborhood, and take a copy of "The Story of Oak Floors" with you. Hundreds of homes need to be "toned-up" by laying Oak right over old worn floors. You can easily show the housewife what a saving there will be in housework with clean, bright Oak floors, how sanitary they are, permanent, and beautiful. Everything in the house will look better, newer, more up-to-date.

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Wm. J. Benko of New Brunswick, N. J., got 6 jobs by distributing 10 books. You can do it, too. Mail this coupon for copies of this illustrated 24 page book, showing flooring finishes in color; and for other free literature telling you about measurements, standard grades, how to handle, lay, nail, scrape, and finish Oak floors.

OAK FLOORING BUREAU

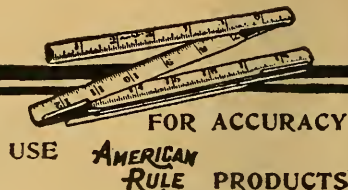
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Please send me free literature: "The Story of Oak Floors" and "How and Where to Use Oak Floors."

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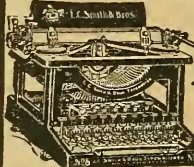
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Easiest running, longest wearing typewriter made. All the 1920 attachments, highest quality re-newed. Guaranteed for 5 years.

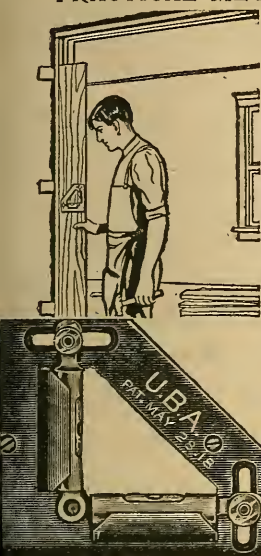
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Tighting loose screws, hooks, locks, door knobs, anchoring posts, bolts, hooks, etc., in brick or concrete, mending loose tool handles, stopping leaks in steam, water, gas, oil or stove pipes, mending cracks, breaks or leaks in furnaces and boilers, radiators, supply and flush tanks, sinks, pits, sealing open spaces where pipes go through walls, etc.

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Get Smooth-On No. 1 in 7-oz., 1-lb. or 5-lb. cans at any hardware store, or if you want us to send sample 7-oz. can, enclose 35 cents in stamps when returning coupon.

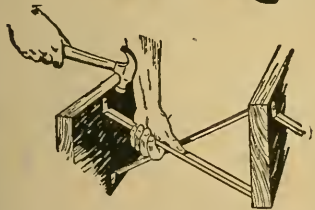
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Please send the free Smooth-On Repair Book.

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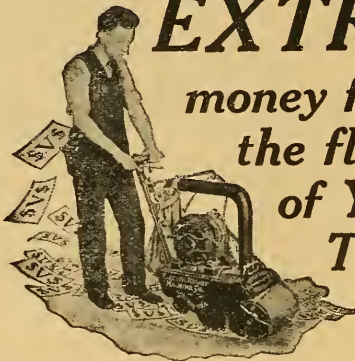
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Make \$30 to \$50 a Day
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This device is especially desirable for jointing and running light mouldings on saw mandrels.



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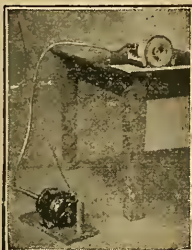
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The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.

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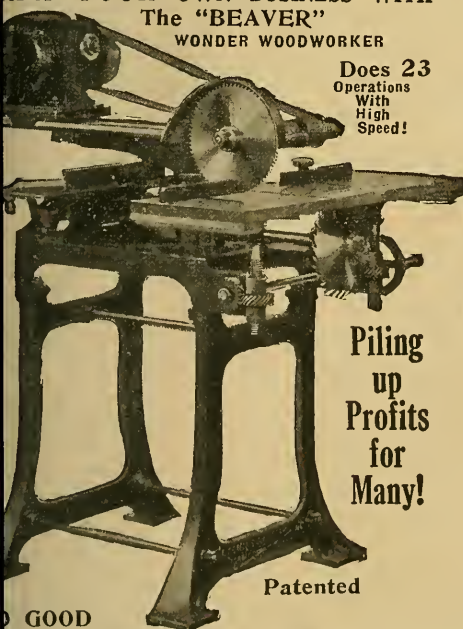
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Does 23
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Ease of installa-
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291



**\$140 in
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"The first job I did with your sanding machine I cleared \$140 in 1½ days."
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Increase your earnings! Don't plod along with promises! "Tomorrow" never comes. But today is here—and it's full of golden opportunities for the men who will act.

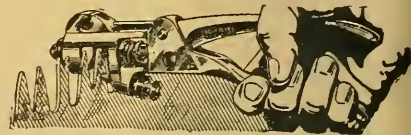
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In fact, it is the SERIOUS SHORTAGE of draftsmen
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The first week's pay envelope of many a Dobe-trained
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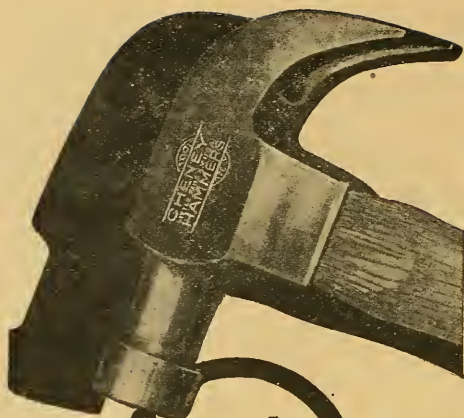
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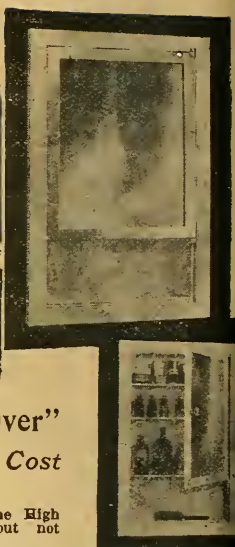
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you'll say
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Just two swings will show you quick enough why the Cheney Ripping Hammer puts it all over the rest of 'em.

Quick as you pick up a Cheney Hammer you'll notice its perfect "hang"; two good swings with it will make you realize that you've got hold of a handle that fits your hand; yanking out a couple of nails will show you that with a Cheney, pulling 'em is as easy as driving 'em—and one day's work will convince you that a Cheney will give years and years of service.



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It's hard to beat the High Cost of Building—but not impossible.

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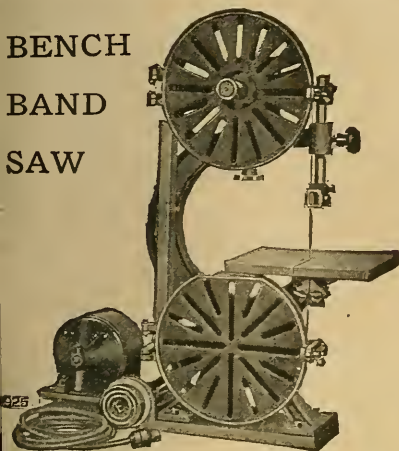
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Ask for Catalog

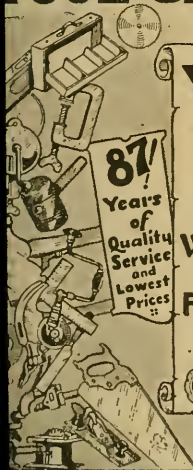
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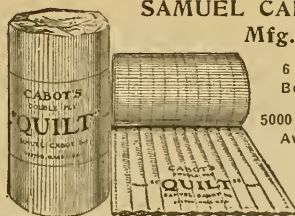


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Cabot's Heat Insulating "Quilt"

Your house gets cold in Winter because the heat escapes. Quilt stops this and keeps the house warm on the smallest amount of fuel. It will save about one-third of your coal bill—and will keep up this saving and make you comfortable as long as the house stands. Quilt is sanitary and permanent (will not get foul or rot, nor harbor insects or vermin); it is fire-resistant; flexible (can be used anywhere; and low in cost for material and labor.

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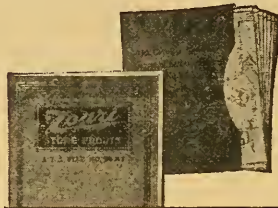
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Why pay out of the profits that should jingle in your own pockets, wages to unnecessary help? Expend vitality, strength in back breaking hand sawing? Facts are facts. Old methods are costing you too much. Equipped with this Saw Rig bigger success, income, prestige, reputation are within your easy grasp. It has done it for others. Why not for you?

THE "JIFFY" SAW—GASOLINE ENGINE SAW RIG

Simple, efficient, economical Arbor type saw moves through lumber; not lumber through saw. Rigid all steel table, top 24x32 in. and frame. Compact, air cooled power unit. Mounted on wheels.

CROSS-CUTS, RIPS, MITERS, — EASY PORTABILITY — POWERFUL GASOLINE MOTOR

Fitted with 8 in. all purpose saw that cross cuts, rips, miters. Takes any material up to 1x15 and 2x12 in. Works up 8000 to 10,000 ft. of lumber a day.

You take it anywhere—to second floor or down in basement. Step on lever and it is raised onto its wheels, and moved to any place. Weighs only 25 lbs.

Powerful 3/4 H P air cooled, gasoline engine, single cylinder 4 cycle, built in flywheel magneto, simple set jet carburetor. Lever starter. Never misses. Fuel capacity 1 gallon.

DOES THE WORK OF FOUR MEN FOR 25¢ A DAY!

SAWING
WITH ELBOW
GRACE
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**FREE
BOOKLET**

Besides doing the work of 4 men and better it more than pays for itself on the first job. For only 25¢ a day—a gallon of gasoline and little oil—you can save 55% of hand sawing labor on an ordinary job, save 12% of total cost to owner and do TEN times more work. Gets you the jobs.

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Without obligation, send me FREE booklet, "Sawing With Elbow Grace or Gasoline." Also particulars of your "Jiffy" Saw Rig and details of your Easy Payment Plan.

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A Set of These Extra Good

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and I" instead of "between you and
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correctly when you write? . . . Many
a man has been held down all his life
and suffered untold embarrassment be-
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—and every point of strain reinforced.*

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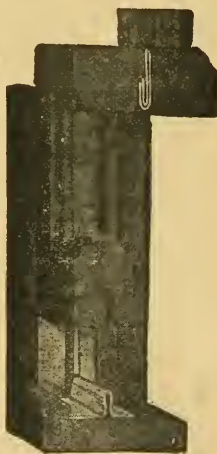
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There's no gamble with Sheetrock. Every quality of this pioneer Fireproof Wallboard can be counted upon in every board of a dozen or ten thousand.

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The FIREPROOF WALLBOARD

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Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long



MR. HAPPY MAN SAYS:

"Silver Steel Saws are made *right* from the mine to the market. Silver Steel is different from 'just steel' in that it shapes to the smallest conceivable part of an inch into the famous Atkins two-way tapered saw, and holds its cutting edge a remarkably long time. The handle has that *ease* and *balance* that fits the worker's hand without tiring it, making sawing fast, free and easy."

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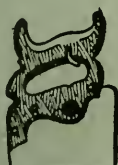
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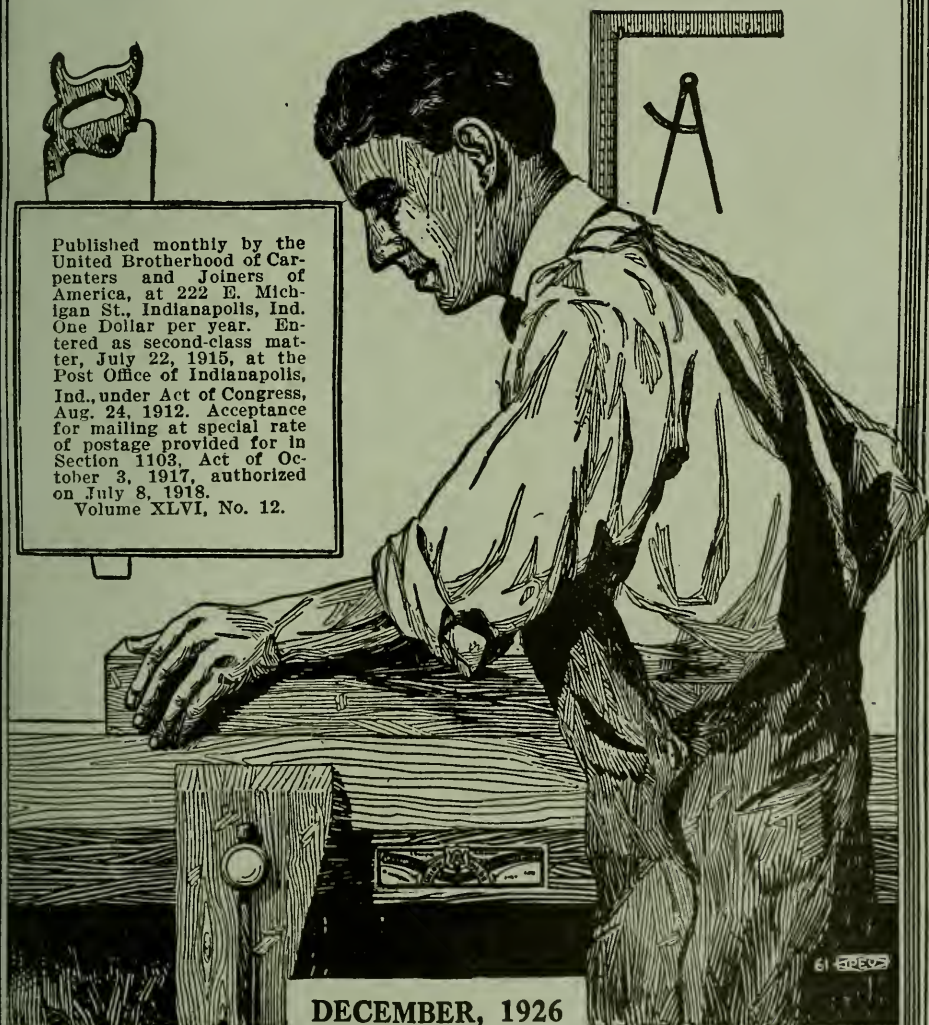


The CARPENTER



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Volume XLVI, No. 12.



DECEMBER, 1926

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know the firm behind it. Isn't it a good plan to tie to the things you know—the things you can trust—the concerns that work for and with you?

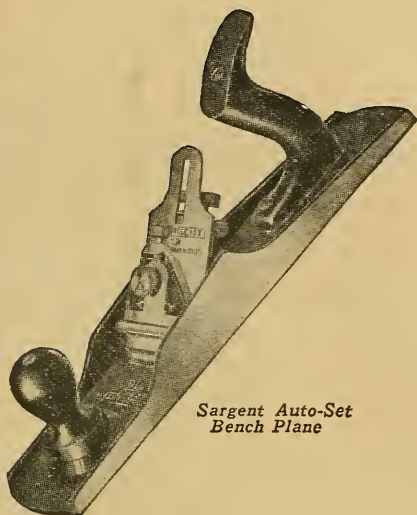
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Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, 32 or 48 inches wide and 6 to 10 feet long



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Adjusted for fine or coarse cut without removing a single part

QUICK adjustment is a feature of the Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane. All unnecessary parts have been eliminated. No waste motions here. When once set, the clamp may be removed to get the cutter out for sharpening and when replaced it will always return to its original position until reset. The clamp is easily adjusted by regulating screw—close to the cutting edge when a fine cut is required, away from the cutting edge when a coarse cut is wanted.

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On a job like this where the work is done against time, the contractor has to have a paper that can be depended on to give him a perfect finish in the least amount of time—and so *Manning Speed-grits* was chosen—and of course it did the job!

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Be a Contractor —Use Our Plans



THE ADMASTON

5 rooms, Bath and Sun Parlor

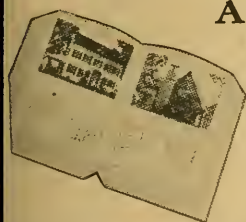
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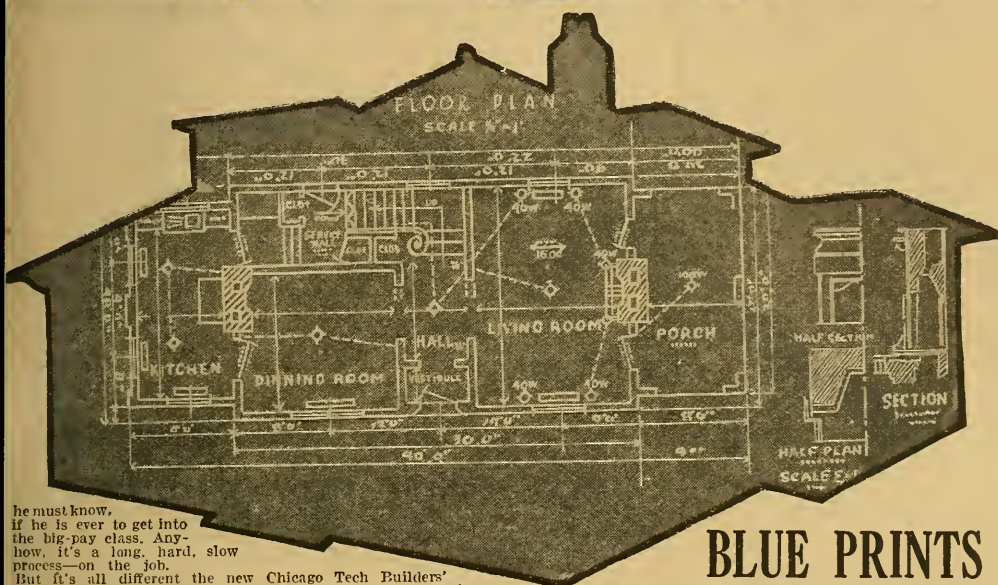
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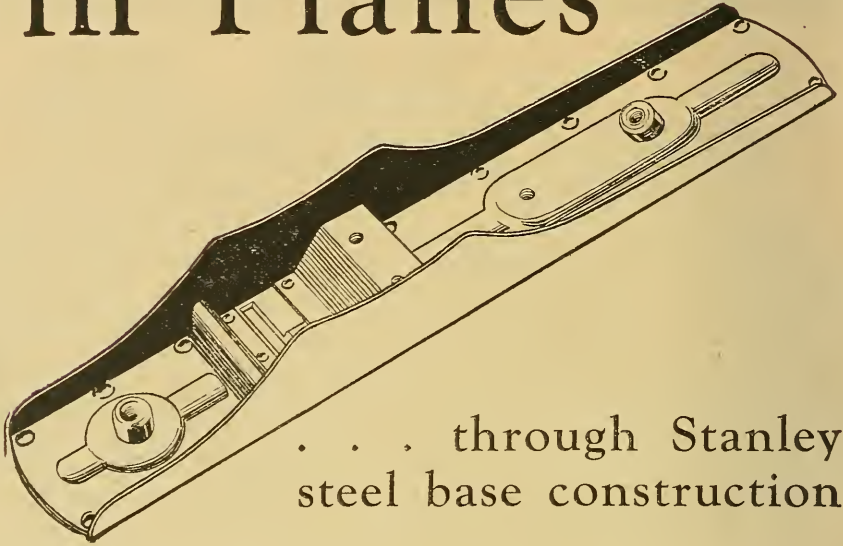
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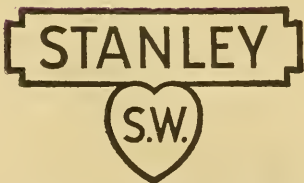
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New durability in Planes



. . . through Stanley
steel base construction

THE feature of the new Stanley Steel Plane is the wrought steel base shown above. This type of base is the natural outcome of the development of steel for many purposes where parts must be light and unbreakable. Since the base of a plane receives the roughest usage, this steel base makes the Stanley Plane almost indestructible.



STANLEY

Here, again, Stanley has pioneered in the development of planes for the carpenters. We were the first to develop a satisfactory wood plane; we lead in producing the well-known Bailey Cast Iron Plane, and now we offer the new Stanley Steel Plane.

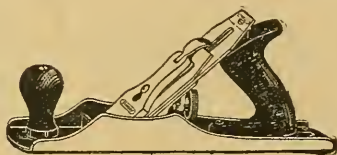
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If you are interested in reading of the evolution of the Plane, write for our booklet C-1. It contains a great deal of information that will be interesting to carpenters. No charge, of course.

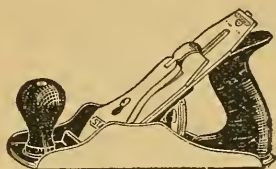
**THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT**

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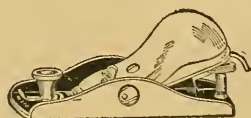
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YOU can count on any Millers Falls tool to be the right tool for its job. The better the tool, the better the work; the better the work, the better off the workman. Millers Falls tools have been favorites for almost 60 years.

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Millers Falls, Mass.

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TOOLS**

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1868



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place any hammer
if the head ever
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Weights 13, 16 and 20 ounces
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**Our Products
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I enclose Please send me a oz.

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Convenient Homes ARE HAPPIEST



FROM hundreds of designs we selected these three to illustrate how you can make your home—present or to be—convenient, easy to keep, and beautiful with economical, built-in conveniences of Southern Pine.

For living room, bath and hall there are just as fitting pieces as these shown in kitchen, dining room and chamber.

Variety in design is broad enough for every taste. Any lumber dealer east of the Rocky Mountains can furnish you your selections, made, at a reasonable cost, from Southern Pine—the supreme structural wood of the world and a wood that will take any finish of your choice supremely well.

A Wonderful Book Free

We have just prepared a book that contains a collection of built-in features unequalled in any other book ever published. Get this book—"Built-in Beauty"—it is free. Go to your lumber dealer with it. Show him your selections. Get his prices on those pieces in Southern Pine. Have a home that is happier because more convenient, because it requires less work. Mail the coupon, today.



Southern Pine Association
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

*The Mark of the
Expert Grader on the Piece*

⑦ SPA B&BTR *



These letters at the right of "SPA" identify the grade. The designation here is one of many grade-marks appearing on lumber from Southern Pine Association mills.

Southern Pine Association, Dept. 157
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Please send me your free booklet—"Built-In Beauty."

Name

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"As Good as Good Looking"



AMBLER ASBESTOS SHINGLES

THE Ideal, Fireproof, Weatherproof Roofing were selected by the Lehigh Portland Cement Company for the roof of their Prize House (illustrated above), at Kansas City, Missouri, photographed at night by the aid of a flood light. The enlarged insert of an actual close up photograph show the definite charm and distinctive effect of this unique product, the "English Thatch" in random widths, irregular courses and rough texture that completely eliminates hard and fast lines and sets a new roofing standard, giving a novel beauty to the modern home and an added degree of serviceability to a roof.

First of all, Tapered Ambler Asbestos Shingles, have the taper of the old wooden shingles. They come in random widths 6 in. to 14 in., $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick at top and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at butt and 20 inches long. They are **strong, rigid shingles**, not paper or rag felt, never curl or warp, not affected by the blasts of winter, the heavy rains of spring and the blazing heat of summer, year in and year out, for they are made of Asbestos and Hydraulic Cement—Nature's imperishable materials.

They are made in a variety of non-fading colors:—Green, Red, Brown, Gray, etc.

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Tapered Ambler Asbestos Shingles are absolutely fire-proof, not merely "fire-resistant." Ask your fire-insurance agent what the difference is. He will tell you the difference and show you the saving in rates—a matter of serious consideration over a term of years and years. It will pay you to write us for complete information covering these superior shingles.

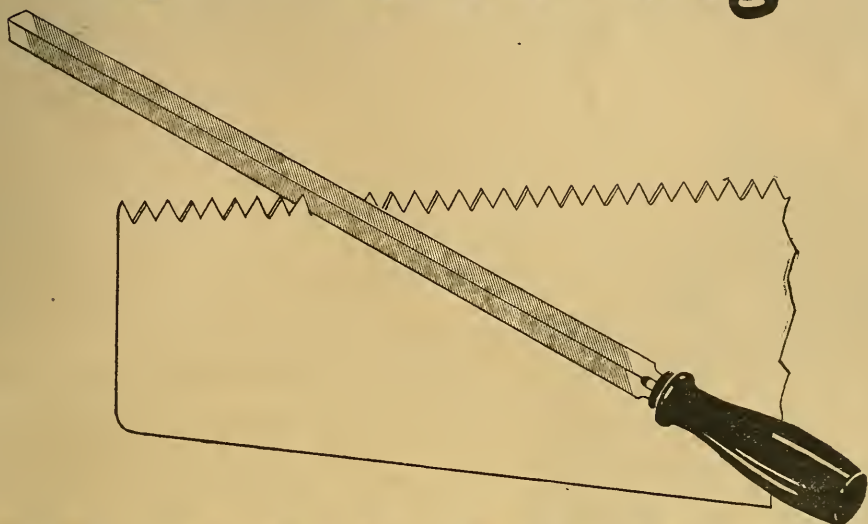
Made by the AMBLER ASBESTOS COMPANY, at Asbestos, Penna., and sold by the—

**ASBESTOS
SHINGLE, SLATE & SHEATHING CO.
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For Faster and Better Hand Saw Filing



SIMONDS Special Hand Saw **FILES**

Designed especially for filing Hand Saws to give you more service and quicker work. These are double extra slim files without the taper, made to fit the tooth and file all the way. Originated by world famous saw makers for carpenters who want easier and better hand saw filing.

Get one and see how much more efficiently they file your saws.

Tell your dealer you want SIMONDS SPECIAL HAND SAW FILES. If he does not have them in stock ask him to get them for you.

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FITCHBURG, MASS.

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Audels Carpenters Guides 4 Vol. \$6



Inside Trade Information for Carpenters, Builders, Joiners, Building Mechanics and all Woodworkers. These Guides give you the short-cut instructions that you want—including new methods, ideas, solutions, plans, systems and money saving suggestions. An easy progressive course for the apprentice and student. A practical daily helper and Quick Reference for the master worker. Carpenters everywhere are using these Guides as a Helping Hand to Easier Work, Better Work and Better Pay. To get this assistance for yourself, fill in and mail the **FREE COUPON** on opposite page.

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Use of tools, different woods, nails, and screws, filing saws, chalk line, plumb and level, rules and scales, mitre boxes, steel square, laying-out work, joints and joinery, how to build work bench and furniture.

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Carpenters' Arithmetic, how to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows; reading plans, drawing up specifications, estimating cost, proportioning beams, estimating strength of timbers, mensuration, geometry, trigonometry.

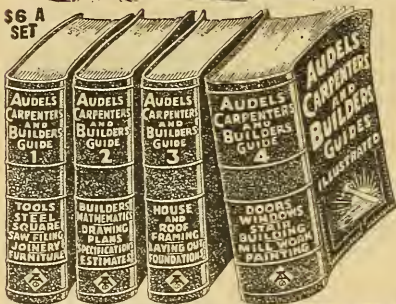
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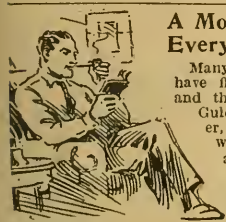
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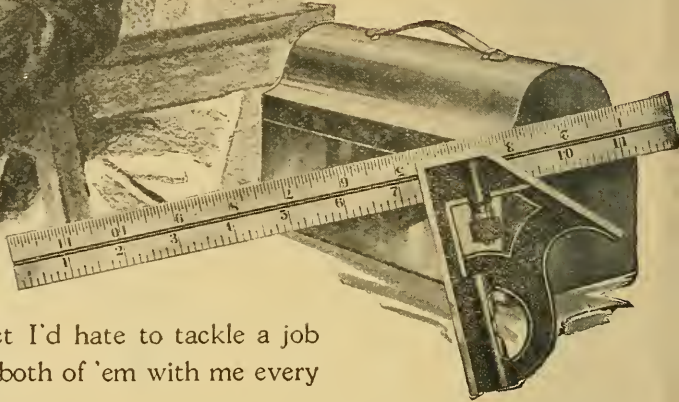
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two things
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My dinner pail and my
Starrett Combination

Square. ’s a matter of fact I’d hate to tackle a job
unless I was sure of having both of ’em with me every
day.



A tool that replaces eight ordinary tools—a marking
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gage, a level and a plumb—and does the work of all
eight perfectly is sure of a place in my kit any and all
times.”

Get the hardware dealer to show you one or write for
free copy of descriptive matter and catalog No. 23 “E”.

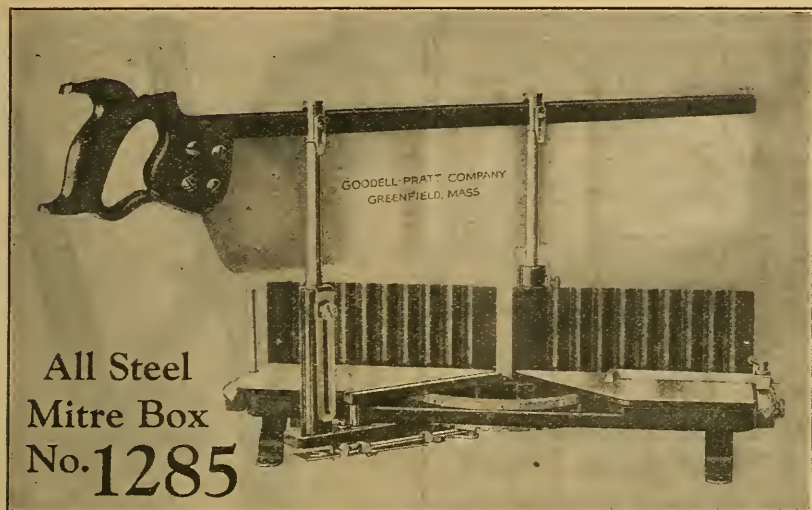
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World’s Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS.



8853

Use Starrett Tools



No more figuring of cutting angles

This all-steel mitre box does it
for you automatically—
correctly

SAVE your time and avoid trouble in figuring cutting angles. This Goodell-Pratt Mitre Box does that work in the twinkling of an eye, and does it with complete accuracy.

On this Mitre Box is a framing scale which reads both right and left from 90 degrees. If, for instance, you want to cut a rafter for a 3-foot rise in 12, you set the indicator on 3. The scale, together with the arc, graduated in degrees, on which all angles are indicated, makes it easy to cut at exactly the angle you want. This box cuts at any angle between 45 and 90, right or left. An

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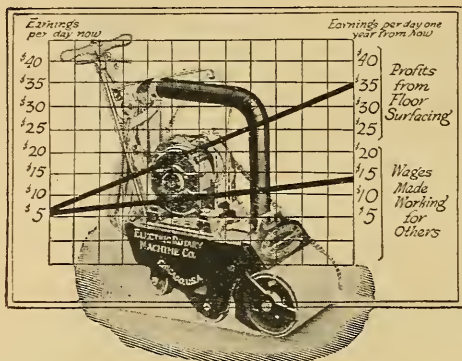
Many other good tools especially for carpenters' use are shown and described in the Goodell-Pratt pocket-size catalog of 1500 Good Tools. There is a free copy for you. Just tell us where to send it. Ask for catalog No. 16.

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY
GREENFIELD, MASS., U. S. A.

MAKERS OF *Toolsmiths* MR. PUNCH

GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS



Where Will the Level of Your Earnings Be a Year from Now?

Wouldn't you like to be making more money a year from now! The opportunities for profit in floor surfacing are increasing daily.

Hundreds of others—builders like yourself—have gone into the floor surfacing business and are now making from \$30.00 to \$50.00 every day with the FREE-O-DUST Super Surfacers. Many others have continued at their regular jobs but are earning extra profits on the side with this dependable money-maker.

Reliable contractors are combining dependable equipment and competent workmanship to increase their profits.

The FREE-O-DUST Super Surfacers picks up all the dust on the forward movement of the machine, as well as the backward, and keeps the air clear from dust at all times. It sands right up to the baseboard without an inconvenient side drum. A silent high-speed chain eliminates vibration.

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For sanding wood floors where an exceptionally high finish is required—also for surfacing and polishing marble, terrazzo, etc., waxing, polishing, and scrubbing. A different attachment for each operation.

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Husky where strength is needed—perfectly balanced, with strong jaws and keen cutting knives. You don't know what plier satisfaction is until you try a pair of Klein's. Your hardware dealer carries them.

Mathias **KLEIN** & Sons
Established 1857 Chicago, Ill. USA

What do you do when your hatchet loosens?

When it is a Plumb, you just turn the screw and the handle is tight again.

No loose head to spoil the tool's balance; no wobbly blade to ruin your work.

This Plumb invention changed all that. Now . . . when the handle shrinks (as they all do) you just turn the screw.

It's a real hatchet . . . this Plumb. A tough, hard edge that bites deep, or slices off a shaving. A hardened head for heavy driving. A balanced tool that goes where you send it.

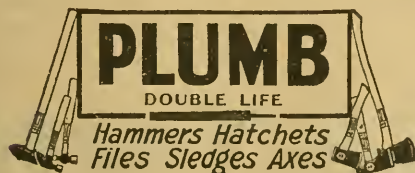
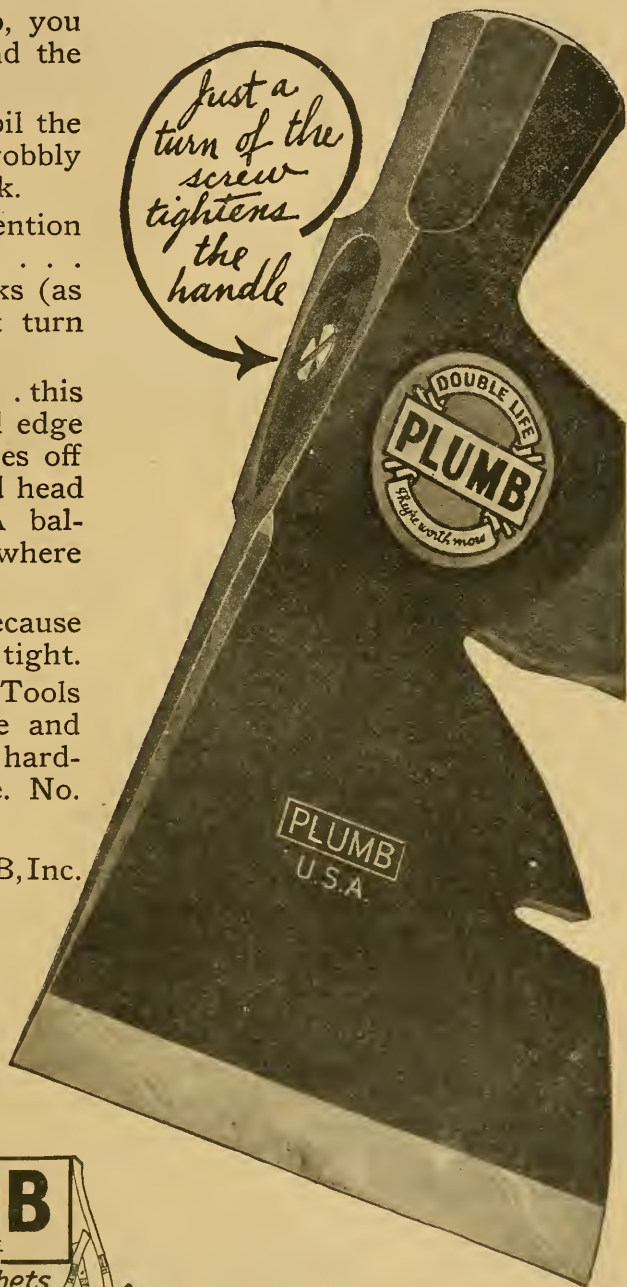
And safe always. Because you can keep the handle tight.

Look for Plumb Tools (with the Red Handle and Black Head) in good hardware stores everywhere. No. 2962—size 2—\$1.60.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Free to Carpenters

Send a postal for free booklet "How to Keep Tool Handles Tight." Just issued. Tells the story of a remarkable tool invention.



Here is the D-8 Saw you know



Now...try this Lightweight D-8



Here are a few Disston Lightweight models which carpenters are finding so desirable for present-day sawing.



Disston No. 7 Lightweight (Ship Pattern) Saw. Disston Steel blade. Beechwood handle. Price \$3.10 in 26-in. length.



Disston No. 16 Lightweight (Ship Pattern) Saw. Disston Steel blade. Applewood handle. Price \$3.45 in 26-in. length.



Disston D-115 Saw. The finest hand saw Disston makes. Rosewood handle. Highly polished Disston Steel blade. Price \$5.85 in 26-in. length.

A Lightweight D-8.

Lighter in weight! Narrower in the blade. It takes less of your strength when you're sawing all day long.

Yet the same stiffness is there; the same temper and tension; the same keenness in the teeth; the same balance of handle on the blade.

Modern building methods make such a saw desirable.

Disston has filled the need. Not only the D-8, but practically every Disston Saw can be secured in a Lightweight model.

Today... ask your hardware man to show you these Disston Lightweight (Ship Pattern) Saws. Write us if he cannot supply you.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.
Makers of "The Saw Most Carpenters Use"
Philadelphia, U. S. A.


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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of
October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and
Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 

Established in 1881
Vol. XLVI—No. 12.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1926

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, try-squares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT GREEN OF THE A. F. OF L. TO THE ADDRESSES OF WELCOME

IN REPLY to the addresses of welcome made at the opening session of the Forty Sixth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. in Detroit, Mich., in October, 1926, President Green said in part:

"It indeed is a very great pleasure to respond in my official capacity to the cordial addresses of welcome that have been extended to the representatives of the American Federation of Labor this morning. I am sure that none of us failed to appreciate the warmth of the welcome extended us, and I know that we will feel from now on until the end of the convention that we are among sympathetic friends in this great city, and we can look forward with pleasant anticipations to our brief stay here.

"This is indeed a great city, a great manufacturing center, a beehive of industry, and as I look at this great city, I am reminded that there has come to us through devious ways the information that there are some minority groups of this city who seemed somewhat alarmed because of our presence here. Perhaps they still entertain the idea that the representatives of labor are vicious back woodsmen who know little about cultured life, but as a refutation of that impression, I invite them here; I invite them to come among us during the deliberations of this convention, sit with us, look and listen, and when they depart I will leave it to their judgement and to their conscience as to whether or not the representative men and women of labor assembled here in this city do not compare favorably with any other group in society.

"There is some apprehension in the minds of some who assume to speak for these minority groups lest we might disturb the tranquility and economic peace that prevails in this city. That would imply that there is tranquility, peace and satisfaction among the working people of this city. Well, I wonder if that is true? If that assertion is correct, then I ask in all fairness why did these people who are so peaceful and subdued elect a trade-unionist as the chief executive of this city?

"I am sure that much of this apprehension expressed is due to a lack of understanding of the motives, the principles and the policies of our great American labor movement. We come into every community as a constructive force, an organization that attempts to establish in every community a full and free exercise of all the rights of men. We hold that men must be free, and anyone who is not economically free is not free indeed, and it is our purpose to make men politically free, religiously free, and economically free, and we propose, with all the diligence at our command, with all the force of our economic movement to carry on our work among the working people of America in every city and in every state of the union—the work of freedom, of liberty, until every man may exercise his own judgement in deciding as to whether or not he will identify himself with the labor movement.

"I think I can with profit to us all direct our attention to some of the things with which we are called to contend, some of the difficult situations that face us. We know from our history, from the experience of the labor movement, that our whole pathway, the road over which we have traveled, is marked with conflict and struggle and sacrifice. Our labor movement did not reach the proud position it occupies today without struggle and without sacrifice. Men gave their all for this movement and as men gave their all for it in the past, we have millions of volunteers now who are just as willing to give their all for it today.

"Now, a movement that is inspired by such sentiments, by such loyalty and devotion to principles, should be accepted by all thinking citizens as a fixture in our institutional and economic life. The labor movement is here, it will remain; it will ever remain; its destruction is inconceivable; it has proved by conflict and contest its right to be recognized as a part of the institutional life of our great land. But we have been met with open opposition and subtle opposition. We welcome it from whatever source it may come; we are ready to meet it, because we are standing fairly and squarely upon sound prin-

ciples; our cause is just; we believe in it; it must ultimately and eventually appeal to the heart and conscience of every honest, upright, upstanding American citizen.

"It is necessary fellow delegates, for me in this brief reference to sum up our experiences to refer to the open struggles in which those whom you represent have been engaged. They are fresh in your minds. Some of you are here today deeply concerned about struggles which are going on now among your constituents. We know about these things, and therefore, it will not be to my purpose to review in detail these open struggles in which we have been, and in some of which we are now engaged. But I want to refer to a subtle influence that is attracting the attention of the working people of the country. I refer to this movement among manufacturers who sensed the instinct of the workers for organization and who attempted to satisfy that instinct by conferring upon them a ready-made organization fashioned upon their own notions and subject to their control.

"I refer to this organization of company unions, shop representation plans, these organizations which were conceived and developed by the so-called industrial experts. I think I can say that it is in our country where this experiment is being tried on a large scale. We know about it, we meet it, we must contend with it, consequently it deserves some consideration at our hands. I think the employers who favor this kind of opposition—and classify it as that—to the bona fide, democratically controlled organized labor movement of our land learned some time ago that it was impossible to prevent the workers from identifying themselves with the bona fide organized labor movement.

"We are living in an age of organization, when the instinct and the urge to organize is strong and impelling, when men realize, and women as well, that it is impossible to stand aloof as individuals, either socially, politically, or economically. These employers, sensing that new development in our modern life, have tried this new tack of grasping these forms of organization, of presenting them to their workers, and hoping and expecting that these workers will sit down satisfied because their instinct for organization has been in a measure met.

"I am a student of economics and economic development, I predict that this experiment will fail ultimately, just as experiments of this kind and character in other fields have failed. Why? Because first, these movements are local in character; each employer has his own peculiar form of organization, and an organization so localized in character, so transient in its basis, must ultimately fail.

"Again, the company union does not permit the worker to exercise his own freedom, to exercise his own opinions, to put into effect his own will; he is always controlled by those who shaped and formed this organization and conferred it upon him. The working people will not long subject themselves to such subordination of conscience, judgement or will, because if there is any one characteristic of the working people of our land that stands out more prominently than another it is this determination to be independent and free in America—economically free and politically free.

"There is another reason why, in my judgement, the company union will fail ultimately, and that is because it cannot, in the very nature of things, serve the needs of the working people. I must enlarge upon that just a moment. The trade union movement has been serving the workers for more than half a century in America. It has sensed their needs, and in season and out of season it has served the workers of our land. Who was it that led in the agitation for high living standards? Who was it that demanded increases in wages? Who was it that advocated a progressive reduction in hours of labor suitable to the needs of the workers and the development of our modern industrial life? Who was it that led in these great economic reforms in America

"Long before the company unions were thought of, long before this idea originated in the minds of those who formed them, the trade union movement was on the economic field, using its great economic and moral strength in furthering the interests of the working people of America and the working people of the world.

"When legislation was advanced in the interest of children, in the interests of the working women, in the interest of the sanitary inspection, in the interest

of social justice, workingmen's compensation, who was it appeared before the committees of legislatures of the different states and of the federal government? Whose voice was heard in the councils of legislative chambers? Who was it spoke for the women and children? Were the representatives of these company unions there? Can they claim credit for a single legislative reform? And the movement that cannot protect the women and children of our land, that cannot advance a moral and economic influence can never live in America.

"We are committed to a definite program. We are organizing for definite purposes. We are united for the purpose of advancing the economic, the social, the industrial and cultural welfare of the great mass of the people. Who was it that led in the fight for reduced hours, the shorter workday and the shorter week? I leave that to the record. Let it answer, because the record made justifies the claim that organized labor made the shortening of the hours of labor one of the fundamental demands of practically the first convention of the American Federation of Labor that met in this country. And from that time until now we have never ceased in our efforts to secure shorter working days for the worker, and it is our purpose to continue that policy of securing for the workers a shorter workday and a shorter work week, as industrial conditions will permit and as the productivity of our working people will demand.

"We are glad to welcome action on the part of any employer, large or small, in establishing the shorter work week, and we ask him to accept the philosophy and the theory of the American Federation of Labor regarding this great social reform.

"There are many in this country who reap what they do not sow, who enjoy blessings and benefits for which they are not responsible. There are many who would like to claim credit for themselves when the credit belongs to other groups and to other people, but in our old fashioned way, in our methodical work, we will go forward doing the things we have in mind, performing the work we have set our face to do, bringing about the reforms that are close to the hearts and minds of the working people until we make America an ideal place in which to live.

"I feel deeply the great responsibility that rests upon me. I have tried during the past year to translate into words the hopes and aspirations of the working people of our country. I have carried the message of organized labor into fields hitherto unimproved. I have spoken to friend and foe and I have endeavored to truthfully and honestly bespeak the heartbeats, the hopes and aspirations and the purposes of our great movement. I bring to this convention the record of the past year. I leave it to you for your determination, but I promise and pledge to you that all the powers I possess, physical and mental, will be given to the great work of this organized labor movement."

CONDITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN



AT THE Forty Sixth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L., held in Detroit, Mich., last October, fraternal delegate Hicks from the British Trade Union Congress (a Bricklayer) gave quite an interesting account of conditions as they exist in Great Britain. He said in part:

"As a member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, and consequent thereon as one who played a leading part in the great historical drama of the General Strike of Great Britain, I feel that I cannot let this occasion go by without telling you something about that world-shaking event.

"You workers of America are, and have been, enjoying a period of prosperity. Your wages, judging by European standards, are high. Employment amongst you is good. Your conditions are much more favorable than the conditions under which the British workers live. In Britain, ever since the end of the war, we have been passing through a period of unprecedented industrial depression. Our industries have been in a bad way and have undergone serious contraction. From the date of the Armistice onwards we have had in our midst an unemployed army of from one and a half to two millions. This figure, for Britain, is a really formidable one, representing

roughly, twelve per cent of our workers. And also with many of our industries, part time employment for thousands has been a general rule. It would be difficult to convey to you the frightful impoverishment this has occasioned for millions of our working people, but one has to endeavor to grasp that fact as a background to the causes which led to the General Strike.

"In Britain, as you know, we have a great, well-organized Trade Union Movement. It was only to be expected that when conditions became so bad as to be unbearable, when wages came crashing down, when hundreds of thousands vainly clamoured for jobs and when employers pressed forward in a general offensive on the workers, that the Trade Union Movement would be impelled to take action.

"The General Strike came as the culmination of events which had developed since the close of the great war. One has only to review the industrial history of Great Britain since the Armistice to realize how closely linked is this chain of events. In September, 1919, there occurred a great railway strike, tying up the entire railway system of the country. In 1921, after what is known in Britain as "Black Friday," came a thirteen weeks' lock-out of the miners. In 1922 came the great engineering—what you call in this country the machinists'—lock-out. These were followed by employers' attacks on the workers in each industry in turn. The textile workers, the printers, the dockers and so on. In 1924 we had a nationwide dispute in the building industry. So the struggles went on. All the time the greatest economic pressure was exercised by the employers against the workers.

"The British employers are organized in powerful associations, and are linked together in the Federation of British Industries.

"There were voices which arose in our movement pointing out the urgent need for the closest possible unity. If, they said, our unions are being beaten singly into the dust, the obvious thing for us to do is to join forces. Then it was that the demand arose for the concentration of trade union power in the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

"From this it will be readily understood that a considerable number of or-

ganizational charges took place. While it cannot be said that the British Trade Union Movement was fully prepared for the General Strike, it was nevertheless undergoing a process of transformation towards that end.

"We well knew that the struggle would resolve itself around the mining industry. Coal mining is the basic productive industry of Britain. It normally employs over a million workers. The tragic plight of the whole of British industry affected coal mining the most, the decrease in manufacture, the decrease in transport, meant, of course, that less coal was used for fuel purposes. Then the revolution in shipping resulting from the introduction of the Deisel engine, and the use of oil instead of coal for power purposes on ships, has had greater reactions on the British coal industry than on the coal industries of other countries. Then the intense programs of foreign competition has also affected this industry.

"It must be borne in mind that Britain was the first country to become industrialized, and that coal-getting dates back for a far longer number of years there than elsewhere. Today we find the British coal industry in a very backward state. The methods of long ago are still, in many instances, in operation. Many of the coal mines have been well worked and the coal face is at long distances—in some cases, miles—from the pit shaft, and the miners have to walk and crawl those distances before they can begin work. These factors have to be also taken into consideration. But, a comparatively small percentage of the mines are operated with the latest, most up-to-date coal-getting machinery. Only the most radical reorganization of the mining industry, in regard to the ownership of the mines and their working, will put it upon a modern plane.

"Consequent on all this the mining industry has been, during the past six years, in a condition of chronic crisis. Pits have closed down. The whole population of mining villages, in many instances, have been without employment. Part time employment has been rife. Wages have been bad; conditions of work and life for the miners have been made very miserable indeed. The miners' life, hard, toilsome, difficult and dangerous as it is in the normal way

—has been made increasingly hard, toilsome and difficult.

"Under conditions such as these, the mine owners came forward with a demand for further drastic reductions in wages—amounting for some sections of miners, in South Wales, to as much as one-third of what they were receiving prior to May 1st. The mine owners also demanded an increase in the working day; from seven hours to eight hours.

"The whole British Trade Union Movement rallied behind the miners.

"On Friday, April 30, the Government subsidy to the coal industry ceased. It was understood that the coal owners' notices were to take immediate effect; which they did. The General Strike began on May 1st with the lock-out of over a million miners. On that same day the General Council announced its intention to call a General Strike to begin at midnight on Monday, May 3rd.

"The General Council's proposals for this co-ordinated action of the unions contained a list of trades and undertakings to cease work as and when required. It included transport of all kinds, printing and the press, iron and steel, building, except on working-class housing, electricity and gas. Sanitary and health and food services were to be left alone. Directions were issued emphasizing the need for trade union discipline, and incitement to disorder was strongly deprecated. The actual calling out was left to the respective Trade Union executives. The issue was clearly defined: It was war.

"It is impossible to give you a word picture of what followed during the next eleven days. Every industry was at a standstill. Every city and town in the country was silent and still. The improvised machinery of the Government worked like a locomotive whose vital parts were tied together with pieces of string. There were no newspapers; even the "Times" and the "Telegraph" had to content themselves with issuing little foolscap sheets of typewritten matter. The mighty power of labor; of the trade union movement, was demonstrated as never before in all its history. The life—the vital force—had been subtracted from everything. Just realize that in a small, compact, highly indus-

trialized country like Britain three and a half million of the workers in the essential industries had ceased from functioning. The times, as we all felt, were big with fate. It was as though some mysterious almighty force had swept over everything, and had brushed with the wings of Death the mines, mills, factories, workshops, dockyards, railway systems, leaving them inert and desolate. The workers massed together, they held great meetings and demonstrations. They organized, with remarkable ability, local machinery for the relief of distress, for picketting, for disciplining the troublesome elements and protecting the women and children from the hardships that all strikes entail.

"Well, this General Strike lasted eleven days. Being the first of its kind it was very much of a great adventure. It possessed all the elements of a stupendous gamble. There were many organization weaknesses and many factors not taken into consideration. We did not secure by it what we intended to secure. As you know the conclusion of the General Strike was unsatisfactory, and the miners have continued with the struggle.

"Nobody with a spark of intelligence would desire a repetition of the terrible industrial warfare a General Strike involves. But we cannot escape from the stern and awful realities. The tremendous sweep of economic forces, the terrific clashing of class interests, cannot be avoided. We are compelled to make our plans upon the conscious realization of actualities. On either side in Britain today the two sides are preparing for the coming struggle. It would appear that General Strikes of a more intense and formidable character than the one recently experienced are inevitable.

"Indeed, what we have been undergoing in Britain has been the intimate concern of the workers of the whole world.

"The workers of every country are feeling the need of each other, are developing a sense of mutual dependence, close comradeship and solidarity. We must do everything we possibly can to foster this spirit of international brotherhood and unity. For several years past I have been an ardent advocate of international Trade Union Unity. We must break down the barriers of race and creed, national prides and prejudices and

really establish an international community of labor. I visualize a powerful world-wide Trade Union organization which will aggressively advance labor standards; which will prevent the horror of war, and which will be a tremendous instrument for the protection of the weak and down-trodden.

"It is impossible to convey, in a speech, no matter how long, all I should like to say. Ours is a big movement, and no matter how dark the present may seem, the future, I am confident, holds for us a field of glorious achievement. We are groping our way towards finer things. The development of transport, the wonders of science, the airplane, the wireless system of communication, the vitaphone, bring us every day closer together. The world is becoming very small, indeed. We would be sadly lacking in intelligence if we cannot, with the heritage that progress has given us, make our Trade Union movement the means, the dynamic force, for creating a nobler humanity and ushering in a higher era of civilization.

"Good luck and long life to the American Federation of Labor!

"Our trade union movement has had a hard time. It is coming through that time, not dull, not depressed, not down—we are going to build up again and be able to resist any attack on our organizations. We are being brought together nearer and nearer by our wonders of science, by all the agencies and means that are able to communicate from man to man across the oceans and continents, and we are beginning to understand each other better than ever before. I am sure that the world is getting much smaller, we are coming in contact with people we never saw previously. The same set of conditions existing in one

country are relative to a set of conditions existing in another country. Our movement is the greatest in the world; it is free from control of the vested interests, it is prepared to represent the masses of people the world over, in order that we may be able to usher in a brighter, a cleaner and a happier life.

"We want our great educational movement to develop nationally and internationally. With our great organizations linked up and understanding each other, let us have our educational institutions that will give us the reasons why men and women in different part of the world are going without food, improperly housed and improperly clad. That is not God-ordained, that men and women should go without the necessities of life. That is man-made law, and we must organize to remove that which is imposing handicaps upon our people today.

"So far as our movement is concerned, we understand it better than those people outside. So far as your movement is concerned, you understand it better than those outside. We do not interfere with you, and we do not expect you to interfere with us; we bring you fraternal greetings and the hope that in the very near future our organizations will expand and extend and be able to embrace all the workers in the different parts of the world, so that nationally and internationally we may march side by side to the conquest of those things that are waiting for us when we have made up our minds, so that we will be able to remove permanently all preventable misery, all dissatisfaction and want, and to apply our brains and capacity to those things that will minister to our wants and requirements, and to leave the world cleaner than when we came in."

THE UNION LABEL



THE LABEL Committee of the Forty-Sixth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. made the following statement which was unanimously adopted.

"We have heard much about the so-called 'American Plan' of employers of labor who are hostile to any movement which has for its object the organization of the workers in Trade Unions and the subsequent education of them as to

their right singly and collectively and the inculcation into them of a truly democratic spirit.

"The methods used by these so-called leading citizens and representatives of big business in subduing their employes into a condition very closely approaching vassalage is so reprehensible and cowardly as to deserve the most severe condemnation.

"The fact that these advocates of suppression reserve to themselves the right

of organization while denying this right to those in their employ is the best possible evidence that their plans and methods are a danger and a menace to our democratic institutions and all that they stand for. No band of pirates that ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship was more ruthless than this aggregation of self-ordained guardians of the people.

"Indeed, there is this striking difference between the two. The pirate did openly and speedily what their present day prototypes are attempting to do in an indirect, slow, cowardly but equally effective manner. As a choice between the two methods the average man would choose the piratical course.

"In striking contrast to either of these methods, and in keeping with the policy and tradition of the American Federation of Labor, which always has been to promote real democratic organization and to foster education, unmeasurable progress has been made in the social, economic and industrial life of the toiling masses.

"One of the educational features employed by the American Federation of Labor, and many of its affiliated unions, is the union label. It had been in use by some unions several years before the American Federation of Labor was organized. Indeed, the union label has been productive of so much good to the workers that the wonder is its use has not developed and kept progress with the advance of the general labor movement.

"The union label idea is distinctly American in that it found birth in America, was developed in America, and America is the only country in the world whose workers use this symbol to guarantee that the products upon which it appears are made by skilled mechanics, under fair conditions of employment, in which they have a full voice through the use of the trade agreement.

"In contradistinction to the misnamed 'American Plan' of our enemies which thrives only on secrecy of methods and duplicity of purpose the real American Plan, the union label, seeks and desires the widest possible publicity of its object, the fullest and most complete investigation of its purpose, and that co-operation from our members, friends and sympathizers which will constantly and continually bring more sunshine, happiness and pleasure into the lives of our people.

"The mission of the union label is educational. In its silent and impressive way it is a constant reminder to a trade unionist of his duty to his fellows and a guide-post to the road of duty and co-operation.

"In its mute appeal it tells you of the sacrifices made by the pioneers in our movement and the burdens they bore voluntarily in order that our pathway through life would be made easier than theirs. It tells you of the many wrongs righted for and the abuses removed from the thousands of women in industry.

"It points the finger of accusation at the exploiter of child labor, whether it be the employer, avaricious parent who sees nothing but the commercial value of the child, or the man or woman who wilfully or unwittingly buys the product of child labor.

"The union label tells in unmistakable language of the shorter workday and the shorter work week; of improved sanitary conditions in home and factory; of the abolition of night work for women and children; of children taken from exploiting employers and placed in free public schools to learn from free text books as the result of the efforts of our great movement.

"The union label is constantly pleading to all trade unionists to give preference to commodities upon which it appears, and through our power of purchase to aid in redressing many of the evils of which we yet complain.

"The most effective way to reach the brain and the heart of the 'Open Shoppers' and the 'Un-American planners' is through their pocketbooks or bank accounts. So far as the welfare of those who toil for and make their millions for them is concerned, the blood of the 'leading citizens' usually runs to yellow or green in color.

"Diminish the flow of this yellow and green blood as represented by the coin of the realm to them and keeping eternally at this good work, it will be surprising what a great change will bring about in their attitude towards mankind in general and especially to those whom they employ.

"The line of cleavage is clearly drawn. There is no middle ground and no compromise is possible with the system these men are attempting to establish.

"The organized workers of America and their sympathizers must thoroughly

organize and solidify their purchasing power to the end that not one cent of money earned under union conditions shall knowingly go into the coffers of those who have attempted to arrogate to themselves the right to determine the destinies and lives of thousands of workers.

"A choice must be made and none but we can make that choice. We must either align ourselves whole-heartedly and actively with the forces of progress and democracy as represented by the American Federation of Labor or be found in the camp of those who would deliberately and ruthlessly destroy our labor movement and all that it stands for.

"Your committee, knowing something

of the struggle made in the past to maintain and carry forward the organized labor movement have the fullest confidence that in this struggle our courage will not be found wanting and that the cherished traditions and heritage transmitted to us by our predecessors will not only remain untarnished but will be maintained at all hazards.

"As a powerful means to accomplish this worthy object we suggest and recommend that all affiliated National and International Unions constantly keep before their members the urgent need for spending money earned under union conditions only for the product of union labor and to always demand the union label when making purchases of any kind."

THE FIVE DAY WEEK

(By John Frey)



LAST year the convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted a policy relative to a basis for wages which has had a considerable bearing upon the question of production. The action taken led to a new departure on the part of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. For many, many years our movement has relied upon that department for statistics indicating fluctuations in the cost of living. The convention's action last year led the Department of Labor to begin the gathering of data indicating the per capita production, giving us some knowledge of the increased volume of production per man in the industry. Some of the information which has been gathered during the last year is of such a valuable character that I feel justified in briefly referring to it.

A few weeks ago General Motors declared a stock dividend of 50 per cent. There were several reasons for that—one, a matter of production. In 1919, or six years ago, General Motors had 85,980 employees. Last year they had 83,274 employees, or 2,702 employees less than during 1919, but in 1919 General Motors produced 391,938 automobiles, while last year they produced 835,902 automobiles, or, stating it in another way, last year the workers employed by General Motors produced over two automobiles for each one produced by the

workers in 1919. The output per man was more than doubled. I find that statement is supported by the statistics of the United States Bureau of Statistics.

They tell us, since they have established this new department, that since 1914 the per capita production of automobiles is a little over 200 per cent, or that the men in the automobile industry today per man produce three automobiles where they only produced one in 1914.

We have read in the papers, that President Gary of the Steel Trust is alarmed over a five-day week. The statistics of the Department of Labor proves that since 1914 the per capita production in the steel industry has increased fifty per cent, and during that period the eight-hour day has replaced the twelve hour day for over one-third of the employees of that corporation.

We have no conception, until we begin to delve, of the enormous increase there is in production. Taking some figures which were published recently by the Pollock Foundation, we are told that in some departments of the steel industry two men are now doing the work formerly done by twenty men, that two men, working with a machine, have replaced fourteen others, that in the handling of pig iron seven men now are doing the work which formerly required 128. We are told by the statistics col-

lected by our own government that the output per capita of our employes in the textile industry is fifty times as great as it was in our grandfathers' days.

And so we might go on and merely burden the record. The fact is that the wage earners in this country are not only producing at a rapidly increasing volume, sometimes doubling their output per man in a year, but the American workman, because of this fact, is working for a lower wage rate for what he

produces than the workmen in the so-called low wage countries of Europe.

I am calling attention to this because more and more we must keep in touch with these developments in industry which indicate what is taking place, so that we will be fortified with better arguments, more logical arguments, arguments that are economically and socially sound, in our efforts to shorten the hours of labor and shorten the days per week during which we will be employed.

THE CHURCH AND LABOR



ALTHOUGH some of the churches of Detroit had withdrawn invitations for labor officials to occupy their pulpits the First Congregational Church invited William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, to address its congregation October 10. President Green's address follows:

"Each changing period in the world's history has brought a realignment and readjustment of the social and economic order.

"As our civilization developed its needs grew and increased and industry was called upon to serve in supplying the human race with the necessities of a highly civilized world.

"But industry without the magic hand of labor, could not perform this important task.

"It required the skill, genius and efficiency of millions of men and women—men who are willing to serve in the blackness and depth of the mines, upon the transportation lines of the nation, in the mills and factories, and women who were forced by economic pressure to enter into the universal struggle for life and the preservation of life.

"It is but natural that such a centralization of the forces of capital and labor would evolve many complex and difficult problems which pressed upon these two great forces for solution.

"These problems vitally affected the workers, society, the State and the Church.

"The inter-relation of these groups of organized society was so binding that no group could evade its responsibility or shirk in the discharge of its

duty without destroying the delicate balance which was the stabilizing force in the human scale.

"Each diviation from the logical and practical course and each interference with the equitable relationship between employers and employes resulted in harm and injury to all the other forces of civilization.

"The whole tendency of the human race has been toward organization and co-operation. The gratification of the instinct to organize is clearly apparent in social relations. In this era of modern life no enterprise or worthy cause is launched or undertaken until there is established a unit of organization and organized effort.

"This tendency collectively to do things which were undertaken, in the early stages of our civilization, by individuals separated and standing alone is nothing more than the exercise of a normal and legitimate right.

"No group of society organized for the purpose of accomplishing a definite and praise-worthy purpose can, with any degree of fairness, challenge the right of another group to do likewise.

"The oldest and greatest organization formed for the betterment of humankind is that of religion represented by the churches.

"It is significant that these organizations were formed by groups of people yearning for a God to worship and the opportunity to develop the spiritual part of their lives.

"The story of the organization of the Christian religion is a beautiful story. It tells of the appeal which the Great Leader made to the fishermen of Galilee.

"In accepting the teachings of Christ the Church becomes the champion of the weak and oppressed and the implacable foe of injustice and wrong.

"It concerns itself with all spiritual, social and moral problems.

"The aroused interest of the Church in industrial problems was inevitable. There can be no great separation between the material, moral and spiritual welfare of the mass of the people. A proper solution of our economic and social problems means an advancement in the spiritual welfare of the people.

"There is a basis of right human relationship. It lies deep within the conscience of men. It is the rule of right and the practice of justice and fair dealing.

"The exercise of the individual and collective rights of all people must be recognized and respected if peace and good will is to be established and preserved in our economic and industrial life.

"The working people are endeavoring, through collective action and group association, to advance the moral, the economic and the spiritual interests of the great mass of the people.

"They are concerned with the human factor in industry.

"It is the life, the soul, the mind and

the spirit of human beings which appeals to them.

"This collective group, in seeking a high standard of living for working men and women has in mind the attainment of that high idealistic life which is so eloquently proclaimed by the representatives of the Church.

"In seeking relaxation and leisure from depressing and exhausting toil the workers have in mind an enlargement of opportunities for cultural and spiritual development.

"There is involved in this question a phase of the economic problem which is worthy of attention and consideration.

"The enjoyment of a reasonable degree of leisure tends to increase the desire of the workers for the enjoyment of the better things of life and, as a result, the workers buy more because they want more.

"The interest which the Church is manifesting in industrial problems is highly appreciated and sincerely welcomed.

"Its moral influence is of great value. It can help in the solution of our vexing problems.

"We need more of the influence of the Church and spirit of brotherhood and good will, not less of it, in the relationship between all the forces of industry."

WOOD SUBSTITUTES



At a recent meeting of Local Union No. 317, Aberdeen, Washington, Mr. F. M. Cook sales representative of the E. C. Miller Cedar Lumber Company of that city gave a very interesting address on wood substitutes. He said in part:

"Your craft is one of the oldest and most honorable in history, and it is my opinion that it has never been so threatened as at the present time. With the assistance of a few charts I expect to bring home to you, as carpenter craftsmen, the nature of this threat.

"The laws of supply and demand are constantly working either for or against our particular interests, and it is as potent a factor in advancing the lot of labor as it is materials and goods. The logger, the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer of lumber is no more interested than you, the craftsman. You and

your craft are absolutely tied to the fortunes, good or bad, of the material you work with. Yours is a specialized guild. The common laborers look to the general welfare of a community, while you are more particularly bound to the fortunes of the particular material that you have apprenticed yourself to and become skilled in handling.

"What is this threat that I have suggested? Lumber Substitutes, and the army of products that have been brought into the building field and called lumber substitutes have been quite aptly and properly named. "articles that are used in place of." It would be taking more time than the occasion warrants to try and itemize the multitude of articles that have been offered. Suffice it to say that from the patent roof to Stucco sidewalls and steel frames, up and down, in and out, the owner has not been benefitted and the

lumberman and the carpenter have been injured.

"Let us analyze this situation a bit. Chart No. 1 show lumber production for 1925—35,930,986,000 feet; 1911—37,003,207,000 feet, or as much less as the entire lumber production of this great Grays Harbor territory, while in the same period of time building contracts have soared immeasurably, seven times, to be comparatively exact. Where has this material and labor increase gone?

"Chart No. 2, Face Brick production for 1909—\$16,164,000. Ran fairly even until 1919 when it jumped to 2,119,731,000 in 1924, while lumber production in 1924 was 4,000,000 less feet than in 1919. Did the carpenter benefit from this Face Brick market?

"Chart No. 3, Portland Cement production jumped from 64,991,000 bbls., in 1909 to 148,859,000 bbls., in 1925— from 100 per cent to 229 per cent. Did the carpenter benefit from this? Bear in mind that road construction only accounts for 20 per cent of Portland Cement consumption.

"Chart No. 4, Roofing Material production vs. Wood Shingle production from a basic 100 per cent in 1909 to 439 per cent in 1925 as against shingles basic 100 per cent in 1909 to 46 per cent in 1925, is the story of shingles downfall—a loss of over eight billion shingles annually. Certainly no gain to the carpenter. Making 10,000,000 squares at 1 hour per square for laying, a loss to carpenter journeymen of 10,000,000 hours or \$10,000,000 at current wage scale.

"Chart No. 5, Wall Plaster, Wall Board and Compositions, show an increase from the basic 100 per cent to 576.4 per cent while lumber has dropped from the basic 100 per cent to \$6.7 per cent an increase of \$61,000,000 per annum for the substitute and a $4\frac{1}{2}$ billion foot board measure decrease for lumber.

"Chart No. 6, Iron and Steel Doors, Shutters, etc., have gone from \$3,006,000 in 1909 to \$15,367,000 in 1925, from a basic 100 per cent to 511.2 per cent.

"Chart No. 7, Gypsum production shows an increase from a basic 100 per cent to 223.8 per cent.

"Chart No. 8, Wood and Metal Lath, Metal Lath shows an increase from a

basic 100 per cent to 407 per cent. Wood also shows a slight strengthening. Both prove the inroads of Stucco substitute for lumber walls.

"Chart No. 9 glaringly portrays the trials that falling lumber has been made to suffer through constantly mounting sales and use of wood substitutes. Substitutes starting with a basic 100 per cent in 1909 show an increase to 294.4 per cent in 1924, while lumber shows a 20 per cent decrease in the same period.

"Now to learn the lesson from Chart No. 9 a comparison of population, lumber production and building contracts from 1911 to 1925 must be made.

"I have previously stated that your fortunes as craftsmen in wood material are bound to lumber's rise and fall. Have you, as we, traced the constant depreciation of lumber, been comparing your more fortunate wage scale situation to the conclusion that lumber and lumber labor are not-co-partners. If so, No. 9 and No. 10 will promptly disillusion you.

"In the period from 1911 to 1925 as shown on Chart No. 9 lumber maintains a fluttering existence, always below the line of population, while building contracts have soared to their greatest height, particularly in the period from 1921 to 1925, a building program far in excess of the population's normal demand. This is the answer to your wage scale, but, has your wage doubled or tripled as the building program has since 1921.

"Chart No. 10, dealing with recent operation should convincingly portray my meaning. The population of the U. S., due to restrictive immigration laws, etc., has been, and is, a more or less fixed matter, constantly growing perhaps, but a slow, steady incline. Lumber should follow that population incline, but because of substitutes and their sale, it has not. Carpenter labor should follow that line and despite substitutes it has and why, because building contracts have soared from \$3,107,000,000 in 1921 to \$7,312,000,000 in 1925.

"When building contracts drop to the population line, with substitutes in the saddle, what is going to happen to carpenter demands?

"When the present building program ends its leap and comes to earth—the

population line, the wood workers and the wood industry will be in the same bed, suffering from substituted labor and substituted material.

"Now to analyze this accomplishment of substitutes. Is the public better or more cheaply served by this agency and at our expense? The positive answer is no. From earliest times wood and wood material has instinctively been turned to by man for his housing purposes whenever available, and he is only being turned from it at the present time by clever advertising and clever selling. We are suffering because of a public that buys from the printed page, educated through the eye by papers and magazines; a public buying of publicity without regard to facts and without merit. There is no more truth in the statement that Celotex, for instance, is as good as lumber as there is in the Celotex advertisement that it is lumber—it is not lumber and it is not as good as lumber. Lumber costs less, lasts longer. It is a natural product, not a substitute. Is applied and fitted to a structure by a craft of skilled workmen and not slapped on in chunks.

"The lumbermen are awakening to this situation and commencing to meet fire with fire. You having the same problem, should enlist yourselves in the same cause to the same end—preservation of a healthy demand for the product you use and a healthy demand for your time and labor.

"Has your craft anything to fear in sponsoring the material you work with? Has it been fostered and built on a false standard? You know and I know it is not and has not, and it is up to us, the whole industry, to let the public know. It should be easy, it has never failed them, it has been tried and found to stand the test.

"For example, Cedar sidewalls and roofs, sills, trim and any exposed part of a structure, properly applied to the structure lasts indefinitely. I say properly applied because it demands a craftsman's labor. I say indefinitely, when applied by craftsmen because properly constructed buildings of this material have stood usage and time in this country over 250 years and are still habitable and the charm of the wood has been enhanced by time. This is true in Europe where wood still stands in their oldest structures, in many cases in a far better

state of preservation than the stone with which it was incorporated. Wood substitutes have still to be tested by time and usage. All of them are still speculative products.

"A short analysis of woods and wood substitutes might fittingly close this sketch. By using the proper woods in the proper place let us suggest a residence that will combine length of life or durability, beauty in design and tone, inexpensive upkeep and maintenance, at a lower initial cost than any like structure built of substitutes. Further, let us suggest that any part of the structure will combine these features at a lower initial cost than substitutes can.

"First, as to initial cost, any journeyman knows that he can build with lumber cheaper than any other article, the difference being from 25 per cent to 50 per cent in favor of wood, so much for initial cost. For its durability I have suggested houses 250 years old in this country. No lumber substitutes as yet stood half the test. Stucco, no matter under what trade name or under what chemical process changed from a conglomerate mess to a so-called building material can measure up to this standard. It readily water stains and as readily cracks, peels, and falls off.

"It is true you would not ask a pitchy or sappy wood to stand this test, but cedar with its freedom from sap and pitch together with its natural preservative chemicals inherent in the wood itself would be selected for the roof and walls as well as those other danger points such as trim, and if not for door and wood framing itself at least to seal them against the attacks of heat, cold and moisture, guarding against ravages of weather at the danger points.

"Economy of upkeep. Stucco and paper under any trade name loses color or takes on a few of nature's and the owner is without remedy. A patched crack in Stucco and patches on substitute roofs cannot be blended and remain patches forever. With wood a board replaced or a shingle renewed a bit of paint or stain and the original picture is unmarred.

"Economy of operation. With the same framing and sheathing wood material and pre-eminently cedar, due to its construction, a fibrous collection of minute air spaces is the best non-conductor of heat and cold. Neither does it attract

moisture, a peculiarly damaging feature common to all substitutes and it must be admitted to all other natural materials as well, this is determined in their ratio of non-conductivity of heat and cold. In a cedar walled and roofed structure the owners fuel bill finds its best protection and the housewife's furniture is most safely guarded.

"Fire. There are three classifications made by the Bureau of Underwriters for dwellings. A strictly No. 1 rating includes no house built of substitute or face brick construction. Your so-called fireproof substitutes are classified with frame and wooden construction. It is further authoritatively published by the underwriters that 95 per

cent of all fires are started from within the structure. The so-called fire-proof substitutes have done a deal of talking but are not able to reduce the fire insurance premium.

"Beauty. Wood with the colors or natural shades that can be applied is free from the harsh cold tones and atmosphere of any competitive material. Whether furniture, fixtures, finish, or exterior construction it cannot be equalled and other materials do in fact, try to copy its shades and tones. Note the attempt to paint steel doors to show a wood grain and color. The efforts to give shades to Stucco, but in this as in other instances, the substitute is doomed to fall short of Nature's product.

A HISTORY OF LOCAL UNION 54, CHICAGO, ILL.

(By Alois Houska, Recording Secretary)



WITH the beginning of the building season in 1881, a number of Carpenters met and organized a campaign to get all men working at the trade into an organization. Most of them belonged to the Benevolent Association of Carpenters and Joiners, L. U. No. 3. Their attempt met with very little success. However, those who were Bohemian immigrants decided to organize a Local where the business would be transacted in their own language, hoping thereby to bring into their Local those Carpenters who were not interested in or could not understand the English language. On December 22, 1881, twenty-two of these men met and organized the Benevolent Association of Carpenters and Joiners of America, L. U. No. 5, elected officers and informed all other carpenters organizations that it was their intention to bring into their Local all Carpenters who could not be brought into other existing Locals. The officers of the Local were as follows: President, Frank Nekola; Vice-President, Alois Klich; Recording Secretary, Joseph Katva; Financial Secretary, John Haisman; Treasurer, James Rozen and Warden, M. Bokr. The meetings were held at 400 W. Eighteenth St., every second and fourth Sunday mornings. There was no central body in those days, so delegates were elected to visit the meetings of other carpenter Locals and report to their own, thereby affecting

some understanding of what the others were doing and deciding upon a policy for the good of all carpenters.

In the spring of 1882, this new Local decided to demand a wage of three dollars a day and only nine hours of work on Saturday. They were not successful, however, in establishing their demands. Their experience, however, convinced them of the need of a central body that would direct and control the movements of the various existing independent carpenters organizations.

At that time, the Knights of Labor were a great power. Another organization had come into life however and was known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The Local therefore decided to inquire of both these organizations under what conditions a charter could be secured. Both answers were unsatisfactory to the Local and for the time being the matter of obtaining a charter from a national organization was dropped.

As there were coming into existence, too many independent carpenter organizations, the stronger and larger organizations attempted to have the smaller ones consolidate with them. So in July, 1885, Local Union No. 5, consolidated with Local Union No. 2 and the new Local was known as the Benevolent Association of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 2. The Local had 102 members in good standing and the dues were forty cents a month. The Local made

many attempts to better their wages and working conditions, but due to lack of concentrated effort, each Local working without the co-operation of other Locals, their demands seldom met with success.

In 1886, a united effort was made through the old United Carpenters' Council in which L. U. No. 5 was represented. The demand was eight hours per day and thirty cents per hour.

At the same time that this movement was in progress, L. U. No. 2 approached another Carpenters' organization known as L. U. No. 256 for consolidation. This move was not successful at the time, and at the beginning of 1887, L. U. No. 2 applied for a charter to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. At that time, the Local had two hundred and twenty-one members in good standing, and \$348.18 in the treasury. On February 15, 1887, a special meeting was called for the purpose of reading and signing the charter received, by which the Local became L. U. No. 54 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It was assured that from then on L. U. No. 54, would be the representative body of organized carpenters in its vicinity.

On the seventeenth day of April 1889, L. U. 256 and L. U. No. 54, held another joint meeting for the purpose of consolidating. Again it was not successful. With the beginning of the season in 1890, the amalgamation of two more Locals was sought, that of L. U. No. 450 and 256. A committee composed of members of all three Local Unions had been appointed to work out a resolution under which all could agree and amalgamate. The resolution was placed before all three Local Unions and accepted unanimously, and on the sixth day of April, 1890, the three Local Unions, 430, 256, and 54, amalgamated. Through this, the membership of L. U. No. 54 was increased to 360.

In 1890, a strike was in progress for the demand of forty cents per hour and eight hours per day. This strike proved to be a very long struggle and as the season closed in 1890, the demand was not granted on all jobs. Therefore in 1891, with the opening of the building season, the fight for the same demand began anew. During this prolonged struggle, members of L. U. No. 54 became dissatisfied with the actions of

the national and local central bodies, and General Secretary McGuire sent a communication to L. U. No. 54 which inspired the weary members and urged them to keep up the struggle and final success was bound to come: to keep up and be loyal to national and local central bodies as there could be no success without united action. During 1892 and 1893 the struggle for existence of organized labor kept up and an agreement was signed for a term of two years—1893 to 1895. This agreement assured the scale of forty cents per hour and eight hours per day. The working conditions improved as the building activity increased.

In 1894 another crisis took place which spread slowly all over the states and the working conditions became very bad again. As there were many unemployed and consequently were not able to pay their dues, members became suspended and quite a number of them dropped the organization altogether. By the end of 1894 the L. U. No. 54 had lost about 150 members. In 1895 the conditions were such that the carpenters took jobs for almost any pay in spite of the agreement which assured them forty cents per hour. During 1895 a questionnaire was sent out from the General Office to take a vote on two questions, namely: Whether the membership of the Local Union was ready to strike for the demand of eight hours per day and second: Whether they were able to build up a strike fund. After considering the conditions in the district and the small number of members in the union, it was decided that the time was not opportune for a strike to demand the eight-hour day. A business agent was put in the field for an occasional week as there were not enough funds to secure the payment for any length of time. The work of a business agent was an uphill fight as conditions were beyond imagination. There were more non-union men than union men working on the different jobs. Special meetings were called for the purpose of organizing those who did not belong to the union, but without success, as there were not enough jobs for those who were organized much less for those who were induced to join the union. Therefore the number of members dropped as low as ninety-six. In 1898 and 1899 the conditions began to improve, and the organizing campaign was more success-

ful. During 1900, L. U. No. 54 came to an understanding with L. U. No. 623 to consolidate and thereby forty-eight members were added to the membership of L. U. No. 54.

In the same year the great lockout in the Chicago district took place. This lockout had a duration of thirteen months. Very much suffering had to be endured by the organized carpenters. Nevertheless L. U. No. 54 was gaining members one by one, and by the end of the lockout in April, 1901, it had 203 members in good standing. After the lockout, which proved that organized labor in spite of all the suffering had been successful and victorious, non-union carpenters found it advantageous to join the union, and so at each meeting a few new members were initiated. From 1902 on the union gained in membership steadily. By the end of 1907 there were 460 members in good standing in L. U. No. 54.

From the end of the lockout to 1912, there was no strike in the district except on individual jobs and agreements had been negotiated and concluded successfully from time to time. In 1912 a new agreement had been negotiated but without success, and a strike was called on April first. L. U. No. 54 had at that time 525 members in good standing. The point on which no agreement could be reached was that all material on building had to bear the union label. After a prolonged negotiation an agreement was reached, that is, sixty-five cents per hour and no restriction on material. The agreement covered three years, from 1912 to 1915. From the conclusion of the strike, the Local Union was gaining in membership, and by 1915 there were 618 members in good standing. When the old agreement expired in 1915, a new agreement which had been negotiated for but not signed by April 15th was the cause of a strike in the district of Chicago. An individual agreement had been entered into between the Carpenters and independent contractors whereby a large number of men found employment. By the middle of July, after a three-months' strike, an agreement had been signed which secured seventy cents per hour and the old agreement, for three years, to expire April 15, 1918.

In 1916 work became scarce again as there was not much building going

on, and in 1917 building almost came to a standstill. Members of L. U. No. 54, were scattered all over the states being employed on government jobs, building camps for the army and in the ship-building industry. In 1918 the conditions improved and a new agreement had been entered into which provided eighty-five cents per hour and all building material had to have the union label. The agreement had been signed for three years, to expire in 1921.

In 1922, the so-called Citizen's Committee came into existence to enforce the Landis Award. Judge Landis arbitrated for the building trades without being invited to do so. The Carpenters' organization had been declared an outlaw organization by the Citizen's Committee. An uphill struggle began again for the carpenters, but had been surmounted successfully. The organized carpenters received one dollar twenty-five cents per hour; the Landis Award was one dollar ten cents per hour. A campaign made by the Citizen's Committee, advertised in all the popular newspapers of the country, brought thousand of carpenters into Chicago. And to stand the onslaught of the Citizen's Committee, the carpenters of the district of Chicago voluntarily reduced their pay to one dollar ten cents per hour and started a campaign to organize all those who had been brought to Chicago to destroy their organization. In 1922 the outlaw building trades organized a demonstration in the city of Chicago which was very successful, as never before in the history of the Local had it turned out as many organized men to demonstrate. Over sixty thousand men demonstrated against the so-called American Plan and Citizen's Committee.

In 1923 the pay of one dollar twenty-five cents per hour had been regained. L. U. No. 54 had at that time 845 members in good standing. A partial agreement had been successfully negotiated by the General President, William Hutcheson, for the term of two years—1924 to 1926—with a group of leading contractors. In 1924 the Local had 985 members in good standing. In 1925 the wage scale was improved by twelve and one-half cents, that is, the scale was now one dollar thirty-seven and one-half cents per hour. By 1925 the Local Union arrived at the one thousand mark, having, 1,027 members in good standing. Work had been plentiful, that being the

reason for the gain in the membership of the Local.

So when L. U. No. 54 arrives at its forty-fifth anniversary, it will have over eleven hundred members in good standing. L. U. No. 54 still has a few charter member in its midst, among them being Brother M. Bokr, treasurer of L. U. No. 54. In looking back to the time when L. U. No. 54 was organized and all the struggles it went through it shows organized labor can lose nothing

by fighting for the rights of the workers, and those who are enjoying the benefits of the work of others who built up the organization—most of them did not live long enough to enjoy the fruit of their labor—should be remembered with the pedge to endeavor to be as faithful as the builders of our organization. We hope that we will be successful in bringing into real action the Home for Aged Carpenters and Pension Fund before we reach the fiftieth anniversary.

WASTE IN INDUSTRY



HERBERT Hoover in "Good Hardware" says: "Ten billion dollars is a lot of money. It represents the annual preventable waste in industry. A dollar bill is seven and one-half inches long. Laid end to end it takes something over 8,000 to make a mile. Ten billion dollars, then, if laid end to end, would make a line of bills over 1,000,000 miles long. That's a pretty big expense to charge up to preventable waste. Some of this waste takes place in the hardware store. Every item of hardware that you can't sell or

put to good use helps to make up that total."

The wage workers have been so often accused of waste in industry we felt many times like asking if they were the only ones to blame. Now we find there are others and we feel this applies to all groups of our makeup. No group is so free from "wastefulness" and all that that word implies as the wage workers. They cannot afford to be wasteful. If they are they get fired and their earning power is therefore curtailed. We are glad to learn that the blame is now placed where it properly belongs.

TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS PAID IN BENEFITS ANNUALLY BY LABOR UNIONS



ACCORDING to a survey just completed by the American Federation of Labor, more than \$20,000,000 are paid out each year in the form of benefits by national and international labor organizations affiliated to the A. F. of L. and the railroad brotherhoods.

The survey was the first of its kind ever undertaken, and shows the enormous financial resources of the American labor movement, its power of resistance and expansion into humanitarian fields of constructive endeavor.

Death benefits paid to dependents lead, with old age pensions second and sick benefits third.

A tabulation summarizing the figures, prepared by the Federation, shows payments during the past year as follows:

Death benefits\$11,482,292.48
Old age pension 2,823,145.45

Sick benefits	1,842,292.48
Unemployment relief ...	1,658,327.05
Disability	950,963.25
Miscellaneous benefits ..	2,220,932.05

Total benefits paid...\$20,516,312.93

"These activities of the labor movement are little known outside the membership and make a fitting answer to those who ignore Organized Labor's social worth, its cultural value and its power to successfully protest against injustice," said an official of the Federation.

Somebody

Somebody did a golden deed,
Somebody proved a friend in need,
Somebody sang a beautiful song,
Somebody smiled the whole day long,
Somebody thought "Tis sweet to live,"
Somebody fought a valiant fight,
Somebody lived to shield the right,
Was that somebody you?

—Pilot.



Photo © Chicago Aerial Survey Co.



97% of America's Roofs need this protection

Nearly every house in your town represents an opportunity for an attic lining job right now when jobs are scarce.



A new way to WINTER PROFITS

DURING the winter months your business is not as active as at other times of the year. Building slacks off . . . your earnings shrink.

But an unusual winter profit opportunity has developed in recent years for every builder and carpenter. It has pointed out a way to offset this depression.

For in Celotex Insulating Lumber you have a product that can be sold for every old house in your town as well as every new one. That opens up hundreds of sales opportunities for you . . . *right now*.

You don't have to wait for people to build to sell them Celotex. The use of Celotex as attic, basement, porch and garage lining and insulation is rapidly spreading over the country. People are wanting to make their present homes more comfortable . . . to get their share of the big savings Celotex makes in fuel bills.

This idea is being featured in Celotex national and newspaper advertising during the fall and winter months. It offers you a big opportunity to

develop an extra volume of business at a time when it will be most welcome.

You can make a good profit on each job because Celotex is so easily and quickly applied. The broad, light boards are sawed and nailed just like wood lumber. And every piece is usable—free from cracks, knot holes or stain. That saves material.

This profitable extra business isn't hard to get. When you explain the many advantages and the low cost of lining an attic, basement, porch or garage with Celotex you are offering your prospects a real service—one they'll be quick to appreciate.

Get in touch with your local lumber dealer. He will be interested in getting some extra business too and will be glad to work with you.

Also send the coupon below for more information about the winter uses of Celotex and about how you can sell them. It may well be the means of increasing your profits several hundred dollars this season. And all it will cost you is a postage stamp to mail the coupon.

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mills: New Orleans, Louisiana

Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities (See telephone books for addresses)

*Canadian Representatives: Alexander Murray & Co., Limited
Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg, Vancouver*

CELOTEX

INSULATING LUMBER

Get more information
about Celotex as
attic, basement and
garage lining

THE CELOTEX COMPANY, Dept. T-32
645 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION



RESIDENT Wm. Green of the American Federation of Labor has issued a brief synopsis of the activities and resolutions of the Forty-Sixth Annual Convention of the Federation, held in Detroit, Mich., in October.

They are as follows:

Declarations of Convention:

Directed a continuance of the campaign of education and organization for a progressive shortening of the hours of labor and of the days per week.

Urged War and Navy Departments to put into effect the 44-hour week in all navy yards, arsenals and other industrial establishments of the government.

Requested state and central bodies to assist in organizing laundry workers in their respective localities.

Declared for more adequate supervision of those licensed to practice in the healing professions.

Directed investigation of the effects of pneumatic or air hammers upon the health of the workers.

Dues of directly affiliated local unions were increased to \$1.00 per month.

Called attention again to the controversy between the International Molders' Union and the Holland Furnace Company.

Affiliated organizations were asked to continue assistance to the United Wall Paper Crafts in their efforts to organize non-union mills.

Recorded with gratification the practical cessation of attempts to deny to the workers, organized or unorganized, their right to cease work, and to compel them to submit their grievances or adjustment of terms of employment and of compensation to arbitration for decision by an industrial court.

Recommended that state federations of labor study the definition of crime, causes leading to crime, means of dealing with problems arising out of or related to crime and secure a scientific penal administration thereof.

Urged continued financial support to the Near East Relief and declared for observance of International Golden Rule Sunday.

Advised all wage earners to demand the union label on all goods purchased and to support the union shop card or button.

National and international unions were urged to insist upon their locals becoming affiliated with central bodies, to keep in good standing and to attend meetings regularly.

Approved appeal for organization and employment of union accountants.

Pledged co-operation with the International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union in its campaign against convict labor products.

Attention was called to the discriminating tactics of the Hillerich & Bradbury Company of Louisville, Kentucky, manufacturers of baseball bats and golf clubs, and notification given to all organizations that the products of this concern are manufactured under non-union conditions.

Strongly reiterated previous declarations in favor of representative government, freedom of speech, press and assembly, and of the inalienable rights of the workers to organize as opposed to the Fascist form of government.

Reaffirmed previous declarations against recognition of the Soviet government of Russia.

Endorsed voluntary Citizens' Military Training Camps on condition that the training given be free from any attempt to promote militarism or inculcate a spirit of war.

Urged state federations and city central bodies to continue efforts to secure ratification of child labor amendment.

Declared that "trade agreements and collective agreements must rest upon the basis of mutuality."

Reaffirmed Labor's disapproval of anti-trust and anti-combination laws and the judicial interpretation and construction placed upon them.

Repeated former declarations for steady and progressive increases in wages so that there may be the best possible balance with productivity.

Urged observance with fitting ceremonies of Labor's Memorial Sunday, Labor Sunday and Labor Day.

Warned all wage earners to use greater discrimination in responding to

appeals for financial and other assistance and to investigate whether such appeals come from official sources.

Urged all wage earners to be ever alert against non-union, "open shop" and "American plan" organizations in whatsoever guise presented.

Urged affiliated organizations to respond to all requests from A. F. of L. headquarters for data regarding all developments in the trade union movement.

Authorized continued co-operation with Personnel Research Federation and also continuation of friendly relations with American Bar Association, American Legion, and American Library Association.

Ordered continuation of the study of employee stock ownership.

Directed study of voluntary methods and means for observance of trade union agreements, trade union institutions and methods.

Organization Work:

Authorized a general organizing campaign among the workers employed in the automobile industry.

Requested central labor unions to conduct a Labor Forward Movement during the coming year.

Reaffirmed declaration for the organization of all wage earners irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or religion.

Urged state federations and city central bodies to co-operate with and assist organizers of A. F. of L.

Pledged assistance in organizing the wage earners of Porto Rico.

Directed continuation of campaign for organization of women wage earners.

Legislation:

Directed Executive Council to confer with organizations interested in amending laws governing working conditions of navy yard employes to provide that contractors shall give preference to American citizens when hiring labor and pay prevailing scale of wages.

Protested against any further increase in the postage rates on printed matter.

Called upon Congress to expedite the passage of longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation act and directed

that every assistance be given the longshoremen.

Directed Executive Council to continue opposition to any legislation having for its purpose the registration and fingerprinting of aliens.

Declared against any weakening of the immigration laws and insisted upon their strict enforcement, including those excluding aliens ineligible to citizenship.

Urged Congress to enact H. R. 7962 providing for an increase in compensation for watchmen, messengers and laborers of the post office department.

Pledged support to bakery and confectionery workers to induce congressional investigation of the proceedings by which the bread trust was permitted to escape punishment for its repeated violation of the federal statutes, and in their struggle against the Ward Bread Trust.

Requested President of the United States to transfer the official government business of Porto Rico from the Bureau of Insular Affairs to the Department of the Interior.

Endorsed an amendment to the federal laws prohibiting active service men of the armed forces of the United States competing with American citizens by including that "none can volunteer."

Condemned H. R. 10009 and H. R. 8399 which would destroy the equalization purposes of Section 4 of the Seamen's Act. If they become laws would strike out the mandatory provision as to the payment of wages and would permit a vessel to sail over the ocean through sleet, snow, rain and fog with no man in the lookout.

Endorsed S. 3574 which provides that all vessels coming into ports of the United States must carry away as many seamen as they had aboard on arrival.

Favored amending the pension law of July 3, 1926, so that an equal rating will be given to all widows of civil war veterans without discrimination and granting them a pension of not less than \$50 per month.

Directed Executive Council to investigate whether S. 4505, providing for the naturalization of Hindus, would be a violation of the immigration policy of the American Federation of Labor.

Endorsed an amendment to the 16-hour law for railroad employes to in-

clude employes who construct, install, maintain and repair all signal, interlocking and train controlling devices on railroads.

Condemned speeding-up practices in various government establishments and directed the Executive Council to cooperate with representatives of government employes' organizations with a view to their elimination.

Favored extension of the Saturday half-holiday in government establishments so that every worker would be benefited.

Declared that night work in the postal service, Bureau of Engraving and Printing and other federal agencies worked a great hardship on the employes and should be eliminated.

Endorsed the establishment of a federal civil service court of appeals to which employes may appeal in demotion and dismissal cases and which would have authority to review all evidence in such cases and determine appropriate action.

Directed Executive Council to co-operate with affiliated organizations of government employes in securing from Congress legislation increasing compensation rates in the federal workmen's compensation act.

Favored further liberalization of the Federal retirement act and directed Executive Council to co-operate with representatives of affiliated organizations of government employes to that end.

Favored passage of H. R. 12930 which provides for standardized annual and sick leaves for federal employes.

Directed the Executive Council to observe closely the early operations of the railroad labor act providing for collective bargaining so that the intent of Congress shall not be vitiated by a restrictive and unsympathetic administration.

Approved the teachers' retirement law for the District of Columbia.

Commended the Executive Council for its activities in securing mothers' pension legislation for the District of Columbia.

Endorsed plan to change the rules of the federal house of representatives in order that it will possible to enact remedial legislation.

Directed that the greatest vigilance should be maintained to prevent the

passage of legislation providing for compulsory military training.

Declared that no bill providing for the creation of a department of education should be approved unless it specifically provides for the autonomy of the department and is to be a department for research and the distribution of information.

Pledged support for the passage of copyright legislation to the trade unions directly interested.

Declared that the general policy of restriction of immigration must be adhered to.

Executive Council directed to preach at every opportunity its gospel of closer co-operation between the farmers and organized labor for mutual benefit and protection.

Approved the plan of the Executive Council to introduce legislation in both federal and state governments to prohibit the issuance of injunctions in industrial disputes.

Protested against awarding to foreign firms contracts to furnish permanent memorials for graves of American soldiers and sailors buried in Europe and urged all affiliated organizations to use every honorable means to have future contracts for war memorials contain a provision that the work be done in America and by American workers.

Directed that further study be made of "Yellow Dog" contracts in order that legislation may be formulated that will outlaw them.

Endorsed creation of a commission by Congress to investigate economic conditions in Porto Rico.

Directed investigation of the woolen industry with special reference to the system of "dumping of wool."

Directed drafting of a model compulsory school attendance bill and also measures providing adequate recreation facilities and opportunities.

Congratulated the workers of Missouri in having united in favor of the workmen's compensation act enacted by the legislature and submitted to the referendum and urged all members of organized labor and their friends to vote in its favor. (Since the adjournment of the convention the workmen's compensation act of Missouri was approved by an overwhelming majority.)

Urged the workers in states where no compensation laws have been enacted to continue unremittingly their efforts to secure such legislation.

Declared that occupational diseases should be defined in compensation laws as injuries and compensable as such.

Emphasized previous endorsements of state insurance funds in workmen's compensation acts as they had eliminated the coyotes of the legal profession, the ambulance-chasing lawyers.

Re-affirmed enforcement of the Fitzgerald workmen's compensation bill for the protection of persons injured or heirs of those killed in industry in the District of Columbia.

Education:

Directed continued efforts of permanent Committee on Education to secure establishment of co-operating local committees on education by all central labor unions.

Requested committees on education to carry out locally the educational program of the A. F. of L.

Recommended continuation of study of social text books as well as educational theory.

Declared labor movement is benefited by keeping alive the spirit of scientific inquiry and demanded absolute freedom for teaching science in all public schools.

Waste of Energy

The Silent Partner says:

Time and again I have talked with young men about their plans and purposes in life—plans for prosperity, and it is surprising how many have told me that they were going to have a little fun before getting too old. And most of them have it.

Had Henry Ford spent as much time playing as our present young men do, his name would be today "Hank," his post office address, Fordsville, and his job that of a blacksmith's helper.

Charles M. Schwab, even today, spends nearly every evening at home studying and preparing himself for the responsibilities of his business. He can not afford to be a social success.

Dinners, dances and plays are necessary and make a man popular, but rest, study and sleep make him prosperous.

If a man with millions can not afford to waste his energy every evening, what can a man without money afford to do?

Insisted that a well-organized campaign of education concerning ideal health conditions is necessary in all industries.

Educational work on trade union problems through the American Federationist, A. F. of L. Weekly News Service, and the Publicity Service will be continued and extended. These educational mediums together with the pamphlets and the encyclopedia of the A. F. of L. were highly commended to all trade unionists.

International Relations:

Declared that the advice, assistance and good will of the American Federation of Labor have been helpful in establishing through the Pan-American Federation of Labor, of which it is a part, orderly, united and progressive action on the part of labor in Pan-American countries through the trade union movements.

Ordered investigation of the relationship of the Mexican Federation of Labor with the Mexican government for the information of affiliated organizations.

Commended stand of International Federation of Trade Unions in defense of trade union principles against all appeals to compromise with communistic groups and the hope expressed for an eventual understanding whereby reaffiliation may be effected.

Local Unions Attention.

According to Sec. Lee E. Olson, of Local Union No. 241, Moline, Ill., a man posing as a union carpenter, and using an old working card, that he somehow obtained, as his credentials, succeeded in having four merchants in Moline cash forged checks for him. These merchants are offering a \$100 reward for his arrest and conviction.

It is thought that he might try the same thing in some other locality, therefore Secretary Olson wants other Locals warned against this man.

His description is as follows: About 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, weight 150 pounds.

Our members and local unions should take every precaution to prevent these things from happening. Of course, occasionally a working card or due book is lost but each and every member should personally destroy his working card at the end of each quarter, lest it fall into unscrupulous hands.

Editorial



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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
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PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1926

Doesn't It Pay

DOESN'T it pay to hold membership in our Brotherhood?

Doesn't it pay to always keep your dues paid up to date and thus be entitled to all benefits?

Doesn't it pay to always attend the meetings of your Local Union, and by taking an interest, and a helping hand in its affairs? These affairs are your affairs as well as any of your brothers.

Doesn't it pay to lend a helping hand to a brother in distress? A brother who needs assistance is deserving of your help and you may be sure it will always be remembered and appreciated, and perhaps some day reciprocated. For no one can tell when we are going to need help too.

Doesn't it pay to bring as many members as possible into your Local Union?

And by so doing strengthen your own position and prestige in your community.

Doesn't it pay to freely impart your knowledge of any of our craft to the apprentice and young carpenter who perhaps isn't as fortunate in knowing as much as you? Some day you may need information yourself.

Doesn't it pay to own your own tools and not be running all over the job borrowing? You wouldn't want your tools borrowed and then have to hunt for them when you needed them.

Doesn't it pay to face the world with a smile and with confidence in yourself? Think of the thousands that are old and down and out due to lack of confidence and grit.

Doesn't it pay to state your differences and your suggestions at your Local Union meetings? Don't wait until the meeting is over and state them on the corner to a few of your brothers. Your ideas may have real merit, but action is taken at the meeting and not on the corner.

Doesn't it pay to belong to an organization that is always looking out for your interests? An organization that helps you to get good wages, working conditions, reasonable hours of employment, compensation for injuries, that pays a death benefit and a wife's funeral donation, that will shortly assure you a pension or a Home in your old age. In other words—

Doesn't it pay to hold membership in our Brotherhood?

It certainly does.

Industrial Accidents

AT a recent meeting of the American College of Surgeons it was stated that the employes of the U. S. Federal Government are in a much worse position as regards workman's compensation and medical treatment than that of the workers of private enterprise in any of our states. It was also stated that Ohio had the best workman's compensation act in America. The State paid for the hospitalization of injured workers at rates based on average costs of each case per day in each individual

hospital, a maximum of \$6 per day being fixed.

Dr. Fred A. Besley, chairman of the committee on traumatic surgery, submitted a plan designed to reduce the great human wastage and economic loss of industrial accidents. Dr. Besley said that "nine thousand men, women and children are being injured in industrial work every day this year in the United States and Canada, and \$1,225,000,000 will be paid out this year in compensation and for medical care and hospitalization of those injured."

The main features of the plan which was unanimously adopted were that all hospitals receiving traumatic cases for treatment be required to meet the minimum standard of requirements of the American College of Surgeons, and that all surgeons dealing with such cases be required to keep accurate and complete case records, such records to be available to supervising committees, State boards of compensation, and others having authentic interest in the problem of lessening human suffering and waste.

On suggestion of Dr. Foley, of Chicago, hospital authorities were urged to get together, talk over what they wanted under the workman's compensation laws and open negotiations with employers, insurance companies and labor unions. Thus they might reach a basic understanding, to which the sanction of the public authorities could be asked.

Our Reforestation Problem

THE present growth of trees must be more than doubled if future needs are to be met, declares Dean Henry S. Graves of the Yale School of Forestry and Provost of Yale University.

Dean Graves spent considerable time at European forest schools and experiment stations, studying the educational aspects of forestry research. He says:

"It is only recently that the country has begun to feel the consequence of forest depletion, scarcity and high prices of certain classes of raw material are now seriously affecting industries and consumers. The injurious effects of forest destruction are measurably felt in flood damage, irregularity of water flow, increased erosion, and the impairment of scenic values of recreation areas, and there are sections of the country that have been impoverished and set back many years in industrial de-

velopment by the destruction of the land of the country.

"It is our task to secure production of thrifty trees of good species upon some 80,000,000 acres of lands now producing little or nothing of potential value."

He further stated that within the last ten to fifteen years, the work of research in forestry has been placed upon a new basis, due to the expansion and better organization of the work of the Government, stronger personnel in the forest schools and increasing interest in forestry among scientists generally.

Canadian Apprentice Scheme Popular

THE apprenticeship scheme sponsored by the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries is proving quite popular. By enlisting the entire support of contractors and supply firms together with the trade movement, it is hoped to set up a central organization with branches throughout Ontario which will guarantee forty weeks' work annually to boys while learning trades and give them ten weeks' education in a school from which they would receive payment from a fund created by employers. This is one of the most vital questions affecting the future of Canadian construction industry, and the move made by the association should have the commendation and support of all associated therein.

Winter Construction

ON winter building, labor productivity and labor costs are much less per unit of construction. This is the basis of a recommendation made by the New York Building Congress to builders, architects and owners. Studies and investigations made by the owners have revealed these facts:

1. Labor bonuses are eliminated.
2. Labor turnover is reduced.
3. Spread in overhead expense of contractors throughout the year reduces organization and equipment costs.
4. Tendency of contractors to lower their margin of profit with the idea in mind of securing sufficient work to keep their organization intact during the winter months.
5. Season discount on materials.
6. Seasonal rates by transportation companies in order to relieve the congested periods.
7. Saving of interest and taxes on investments lying idle.
8. Earlier returns on investment.

Official Information



**GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA**

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Important Notice

When making an application for membership on a new member great care should be taken in having the applicant answer in full all the questions on application blank so that his correct record as to date of Birth, date of Initiation, name of Beneficiary, etc. can be properly recorded at the General Office. In many instances application blanks are received only partially filled out requiring the Card Record Dept. to write unnecessarily for the omitted information, sometimes with out response. The Beneficial features of our Brotherhood are predicated on the record of a member and it is to his interest and to the interest of his Local Union that his record of membership should be correct.

Notice

The New Orleans La. District Council advises that that city and vicinity are overrun with carpenters. Advertisements appearing in the newspapers of surrounding cities stating that carpenters are needed in New Orleans are untrue and misleading, and are merely the propaganda of the advocates of the "open shop." More carpenters are now available than there is employment for. Travelling members will therefore find it to their benefit to stay away from New Orleans, La.

* * *

The Will County District Council of Joliet, Ill. urges our members to steer clear of that district. Many carpenters are walking the streets, and the prospects of employment this winter aren't very bright. The District Council will appreciate it if our members will stay away from Joliet, Ill., and vicinity.

* * *

The San Diego, California District Council requests us to inform our members that due to misleading advertisements, more carpenters are there now than is needed. Working conditions aren't the best so give San Diego, California, a wide berth.

* * *

Business Agent Jack Gray of Local Union No. 1032, Pontiac, Mich., asks

us to inform all our travelling members to steer clear of Pontiac. Work there is slowing up and they have plenty of carpenters to take care of all the work.

* * *

Recording Secretary, Frank Hohler, of Local Union No. 1770, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, asks us to inform all carpenters that work in that vicinity is very slack, and many men are idle. Travelling members are requested to keep away from Cape Girardeau, Mo.

* * *

Recording Secretary, J. P. Singleton, of Local Union No. 690, Little Rock, Arkansas, asks us to notify our members that they have more men there now than work. About half the men there now are idle. Travelling members will find it to their best interests to steer clear of Little Rock, Arkansas.

* * *

Rec. Sec. Geo. Bridges of Local Union No. 90, Evansville, Indiana, asks us to inform our members that work there is very scarce. A large number of men there now are idle. Travelling members are asked to stay away from Evansville, Ind.

* * *

Recording Secretary W. S. Smith, of Local Union No. 281, Binghamton, N. Y. requests that we inform our members that work in that vicinity is very slack. At present they have more men than jobs. Steer clear of Binghamton, N. Y.

* * *

We are requested by Rec. Sec. W. C. Gilbert of Local Union No. 2190, Harlingen, Texas to inform our members that due to the influx of cheap labor from Mexico, working conditions in the Lower Rio Grande Valley are becoming very bad. Travelling members can best help to fight this condition by staying away from this vicinity.

* * *

Reno, Nevada, has more carpenters than jobs, states Rec. Sec. Alfred Forson, of Local Union No. 971. Very little work will be done there this winter, so he advises our members to give Reno, Nevada, a wide berth.

Report of Delegates to the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the Members of the General Executive Board,

Brothers, Greeting:

The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department was

held in Detroit, Mich., September 30th and October 1st, and was opened with an address of welcome by Mr. Frank X. Martel, President of the Detroit Federation of Labor. He was followed by Mr. Fred Ballback, President of the Label League of Detroit, who made a short address along similar lines.

The Report of the Credentials Committee showed Ninety-six (96) Delegates present, representing Thirty-seven (37) International Unions and One (1) Fraternal Delegate representing the Woman's International Union Label League and Trades Union Auxiliary.

President Hays, of the Label Trades Department, then presented his report to the Convention, and stated the past year had been the most successful label year in his recollection. This success, he attributed to the active and consistent support that had been realized through the awakening of a new interest by the showing of the motion picture "Labor's Reward," which was distributed by the Union Label Trades Department, and the attendant publicity campaigns that had been inaugurated by various Label Leagues. These had caused the Trade Unionists to stop and study, resulting in winning many eager supporters for the Union Label. However, he also stated that the evidence at hand was susceptible to further improvement, and that one of the greatest weaknesses of the Trade Union Movement in the past had been the lack of wholehearted, consistent support of its members and said in part: "Too many union men are convinced of the efficacy of the union movement as a means of raising wages and improving conditions but are not strongly impressed with the moral worthiness of the movement. Such men really do not deserve the benefits they derive from organization. Unionism is a sublime manifestation of the Brotherhood of Man and should count among its friends and supporters all classes of citizens. But when its own members—the men and women who receive rich material benefits from its existence—give it only half-hearted support, what can be expected of non-members?"

He concluded his report to the Convention with a number of Label Suggestions, some of which are quoted below:

"Eliminate negligence and indifference and nothing can retard progress of the labor movement behind the banner of the Union Label."

"No more admirable motive can be found anywhere than that which prompts the worker to buy Union Label goods."

"In the World of Labor the Union Label is the starry banner of liberty and altruism."

"Only weaklings accept substitutes when they have asked for Union Label goods."

"Horace Greeley was proud to be Union Man. Why should you feel timid about proclaiming the merits of the Union Label?"

"Root for the Union Label and swell your store of self-respect."

"The disposition to exploit the worker is ever present, but a powerful defense has been rallied about the Union Label."

"The worst enemy of the Union Label is the Trade Unionist who neglects it."

"No court has ever had the temerity to issue an injunction to prevent you demanding the Union Label on your purchases."

"Courts may prevent your doing picket duty or soliciting membership for your Union, but they cannot prevent your assisting in the employment of Union Labor by demanding the Union Label."

Secretary-Treasurer Manning of the Department, presented his report, dealing with the statistical and financial matters of the Department, and also touched on Label Publicity and Propaganda.

The following is the average membership upon which per capita tax has been paid by the affiliated unions:

American Federation of Labor..	1,016
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	21,855
Barbers' International Union of America. Journeymen....	50,332
Bill Posters and Billers of America. International Alliance of	1,600
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	12,983
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.	36,919
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, International Union of the United	16,000
Brick and Clay Workers of America, The United.....	5,000
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	600

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of..	25,000
Cigar Makers' International Union of America.....	20,000
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail	5,000
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union	8,783
Coopers International Union of North America	1,109
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of Engravers' Union, International Metal	140
Engravers' Union of North America, International Photo	7,546
Garment Workers of America, United	47,540
Glove Workers' Union of North America, International	470
Hatters of North America, United	11,500
Horseshoers of the United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen	1,500
Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	20,000
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers Amalgamated Association of	2,000
Jewelry Workers' Union, International	500
Leather Workers' International Union, United	1,000
Machinists' International Association of	500
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated	8,000
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet	6,250
Molders' Union of North America, International	1,000
Musicians, American Federation of	80,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	9,104
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	3,000
Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative	6,600
Polishers' International Union, Metal	2,000
Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers Union of North America, International Plate	1,175

Printing Pressman and Assistants Union of North America. International	40,000
Railway Employes of America. Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	20,000
Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of United States and Canada. International Alliance of Theatrical	20,000
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America. International	6,889
Stove Mounters' International Union	650
Tailors' Union of America. Journeymen	8,333
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America. International Brotherhood of Tobacco Workers' International Union	20,000 1,370
Typographical Union, International	73,290
Upholsterers International Union of North America.	8,583
Wall Paper Crafts of North America, United	592
Wire Weavers Protective Association, American	380
Total Membership	626,019

This is a net increase of 18,852 over the membership reported at the Atlantic City Convention one year ago.

During the past year the International Association of Plasterers and Cement Finishers of the United States and Canada affiliated with 6,000 members and have paid per capita tax on an average of 6,600 members. Also the International Jewelry Workers' Union reaffiliated with 500 members and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America affiliated with 9,081 members and have paid on an average of 9,104 members. This makes 46 National and International Unions and the American Federation of Labor affiliated with the Department.

Since the Convention one year ago 14 charters have been issued to Union Label Leagues in the following cities:

Abilene, Texas.
Columbia, W. Va.
Detroit, Mich.
Eldorado, Ark.
Evansville, Ind.
Kitchener, Ont., Can.

Lawrence, Mass.
Middletown, Ohio.
Nashua, N. H.
Port Arthur, Texas.
Providence, R. I.
Reno, Nevada.
Shenandoah, Pa.
Vermillion County, Ind.

There are now 221 Union Label Leagues operating under charters issued by the Department.

During the past year representatives of the Label Trades Department attended the Conventions of Eighteen (18) National and International Unions, and Eighteen (18) State Federations of Labor in the interest of the Department, and the promotion of the Union Label, Shop Card and Button.

The financial statement of the Department showed the total receipts for the period from September 1, 1925 to August 31, 1926 to be \$65,383.68, while the total expenditures for the same period was \$42,818.78. The total available funds of the Department August 31, 1926 was \$22,564.90.

The report of the General Executive Board of the Label Trades Department showed that the motion picture "Labor's Reward," which was produced for the Department, has been shown 591 times at meetings in 30 different states before 580,000 people.

During the past year the Department has mailed nearly one million pieces of literature and over 30,000 label stickers; still greater activities are planned for this coming year, and it is urged upon all trade unionists to co-operate and give such material aid that may be required for the successful prosecution of an intelligent educational campaign.

Several interesting debates occurred during the discussion of the officers' reports and the numerous resolutions introduced, bringing out the best counsel within the Convention and a genuine interest and enthusiasm in the work set before us during this ensuing term.

The following officers were re-elected, all by acclamation, for the ensuing year:

President—John W. Hays, International Typographical Union.

First Vice-President—Jacob Fischer, Journeymen Barbers International Union.

Second Vice-President—G. W. Perkins, Cigar Makers International Union.

Third Vice-President—Matthew Woll, Photo Engravers Union of North America.

Fourth Vice-President—Charles L. Baine, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Fifth Vice-President—Joseph Obergfell, International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

Secretary—John J. Manning, United Garment Workers of America.

Following the election of officers the convention adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

John T. Cosgrove,

Thos. O'Brien,

Chas. R. Roglan.

Frank Williams, Delegates.

Local Union No. 54, Celebrates Forty-Fifth Anniversary

On October 23rd, Local Union No. 54, Chicago, Ill., celebrated its forty-fifth Anniversary with a banquet, which was attended by over one thousand men and women. The members of the Local formed a parade and marched in a body to the banquet hall.

During the course of the feasting President John Leycar presented suitably engraved watches to the three remaining charter members, Brothers M. Bokr, John Vondrasek and Albert Bartusek. Favors were also presented to the other guests.

The affair was a huge success, and everyone present were loud in their praises of the good time enjoyed. The committee in charge is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Local Union No. 683 Celebrates Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

On October 22nd, Local Union No. 683, Burlington, Vt., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a chicken dinner and dance.

Over two hundred members with their families and guests were present and short addresses were made by President E. T. Parent, Harry Carpenter, and George Armstrong. Dancing followed the dinner.

The committee in charge of the affair included Brothers Moses Robair, Frank Bergeron, Franklin Sharpley, and E. L. Parent. They are to be congratulated upon the success of their anniversary celebration.

Local Union No. 914, Celebrates Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

On October 14th, Local Union No. 914, Augusta, Maine, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary.

The program consisted of a banquet, a varied vaudeville program, and an old fashion dance.

General Representative Charles N. Kimball was the guest of honor and principal speaker of the evening. He delivered a very interesting address which was well received.

The committee in charge of the arrangements was composed of old time members and they are to be congratulated upon the success of their anniversary celebration.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of August S. Wylie, age 58; whose last known address was the Lake Shore Construction Co., 519 East 61st St., Chicago. Anyone knowing his whereabouts kindly communicate with James W. Roberts, 1328 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Martin T. Hopkins, who left Hastings on Hudson, N. Y. about the end of 1918. Anyone knowing his whereabouts kindly communicate with his nephew John Daly, 42 Washington Ave. or James Fagan, Secretary of L. U. 1420, Hastings on Hudson, N. Y.

DEATH ROLL

VINCENZO MATTEO, L. U. No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.

L. V. FISH, L. U. No. 1032, Pontiac, Mich.

T. J. NORTON, L. U. No. 256, Savannah, Ga.

Correspondence



Cornell University Likes Our Journal

Editor, "The Carpenter,"—

The copies of "The Carpenter" in the Cornell Laboratory of Industrial Relations are used so frequently that I am having them bound to avoid loss and injury of copies.

Assuring you that we appreciate the cooperation which your organization has extended to us the last several years and that we are finding your journal of real help in giving our courses on labor problems. I am,

Sumner H. Slichter,
Cornell University, Dept. of Economics.

Likes Our Home Site

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I recently had the pleasure of driving through Florida and took the opportunity to look over our "Home Site." at Lakeland. It is a wonderful place there on the lake and close to the city. My only regret is that this wasn't done years ago.

After seeing this wonderful property, I cannot see how anyone could vote "No" on the proposition.

Percy Stuart,
Hempstead, L. I.

Our Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have heard a lot of talk in regards to the old carpenters being taken care of and I think it is about time for a little action in the matter.

We have paid our dues for 25 years. When we were only making \$1.25 a day we paid 60 cents dues and raised our families.

It has been the old men who put our finances and our union where they are today.

Now that we have obtained a living wage for our brothers, we are told to get off the job, that we are in the way and too old to work and without a fair chance to make an honest living,

But the Union must thrive and the dues must be paid just the same as the brothers who are making their \$10.00 and \$12.00 per day. If the union did not have any money in the treasury it would be different. For what is this money being saved? Why not give some to the old men, who have helped to accumulate it, now when they need it. If you did not intend to help us you should not have said so.

I have been a member for 25 years last April. It was my desire to be union before that but could not. I tried to organize a Local in Marietta, Ohio, in 1894, but could get just three others, so I lost out.

I joined the first town which had a Local and have always been a union carpenter and in favor of Organized Labor.

I have been in other businesses for years at a time but have always kept up my dues and always expect to.

Now I am totally disabled and if I need any help it is certainly now and not after I am gone.

I saw in the June issue of "The Carpenter," page 29, and article entitled "Our Farm," by Louis Roettger.

He writes that trees are needed there worse than houses for the old men. He evidently doesn't care about the old men of today, just so the old men of the future are taken care of and have pleasant surrounding.

My wife and I were in an automobile accident on Labor Day of 1916, which has cost me several hundred dollars in medical aid.

Up to a short time ago I have always been able to meet my expenses but I am getting past that point now.

No doubt there are many other Brothers in just such conditions and I think you should do something if you ever intend to.

I would like to hear from other brothers on this subject.

W. D. Traugh,
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

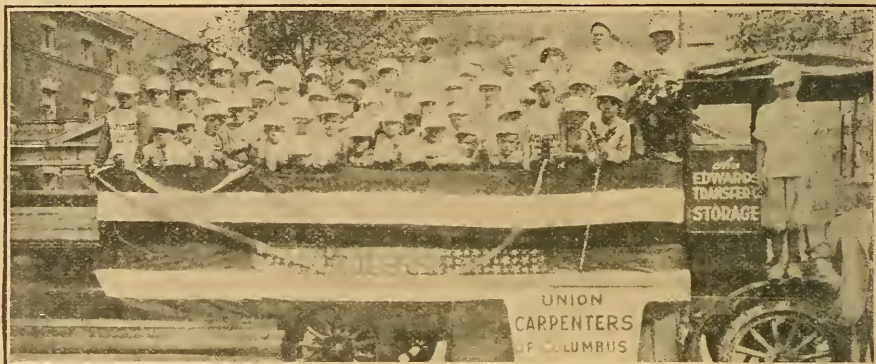
Ladies' Auxiliary No. 165

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 165, Columbus, Ohio, was organized last winter with 20 charter members. We hold our

the close of each meeting, the proceeds of which we use as a flower fund.

Just a word about our Labor Day parade. The Carpenter's Local No. 200, won first prize for having the largest delegation. Enclosed is a picture of our



meetings the second and fourth Thursday of each month in Carpenters' hall, 68½ E. Long St. Carpenter's Local have open meetings every two months for members and the families, through which we hope to build up our membership. We have a "penny march" at

boys and girls float, winner of the first prize, which we would like to have you print in "The Carpenter."

With best wishes for all auxiliaries and their members we are,

Mrs. G. P. McCarty, R. S.
L. A. No. 165. Columbus, Ohio

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 90

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We are a little band of about 50 members, and growing every day. We hold food sales and give dances to raise money and do well on both. We have an A-1 President, who is serving her second term. It means a whole lot to an organization to have a good leader.

We entered a float in the Labor Day parade, together with the carpenters, and won the silver loving cup. The carpenters' float was a miniature home, and ours was a representation of labor conditions from King Solomon's time to the present day. We had eleven characters to carry out the idea, all as statuary, except Father Time. He moved around it all. We all worked hard and felt amply rewarded in winning the cup.

We plan to give more dances and have more food sales this winter.

We feel that we are doing a good work ever ready to lend a helping hand where it is needed. We have five applications for our next meeting.

Mrs. Frank McCarl, R. S.,
Lake Worth, Fla. L. A. No. 90.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 160

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On Wednesday evening, June 16th, this year, our Auxiliary was organized with twenty charter members. Since that time we have obligated four new members, and at our last regular meeting, Thursday, August 12th, ten more applications were accepted.

Our meeting nights are the second and fourth Thursday of each month, at 8:00 P. M., in Carpenters' Hall, 763 12th St.

Due to the fact that it has been during this vacation season that our Auxiliary has been in operation, we hope to grow rapidly from now on, and are planning and intending to be of great help to the unionism of carpentry, which, in turn, works in with other trades.

A sincere request is made of all carpenters' wives in this district to come in with us and be members of our enthusiastic and thriving organization. It will tend to bring the carpenters closer together and give us all a more mutual feeling. We also extend a glad hand to all sisters from any other Auxiliary.

Mrs. R. E. Knott, R. S.,
Oakland, Cal. L. A. No. 160.

Craft Problems



Common Roof Framing

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON V

We are still dealing with the common rafter. "Are there any other ways of obtaining the length of a rafter, besides

very little favor with the average carpenter, because it involves a thorough understanding of square root. We do not mean to say that carpenters in general do not know what square root is, for almost every one in these days of compulsory education obtains a greater

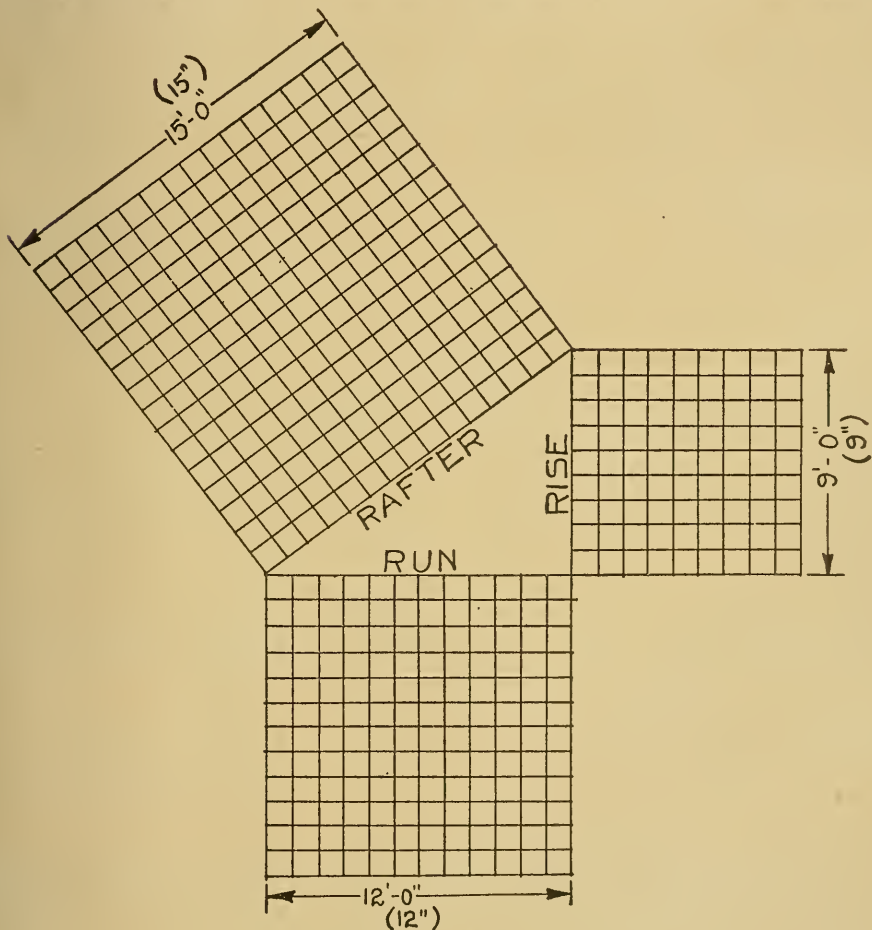


Fig. 23

the stepping-off method?" We asked this question at the close of the last lesson. Are there? Yes. Perhaps the most accurate method of obtaining the length of a rafter is the square-root method. This method, however, finds

or a lesser knowledge of square root during his school days. But square root, speaking from a standpoint of everyday life, has very few practical applications, hence it is seldom used by the average person—and not being used, the

process of working square root is soon forgotten. Nevertheless, every one who has ever worked square root can easily re-acquire the ability of working it by referring to any standard work on arithmetic, or mathematics.

Fig. 23 illustrates how the length of a rafter is obtained by the square root method: The run, which in this case

is 12 feet, squared, or 144 sq. ft., plus the rise, which in this case is 9 feet, squared, or 81 sq. ft.—a total of 225 sq. ft. The square root of 225 equals the length of the rafter in feet, or 15. In other words, the run squared plus the rise squared equals the length of the rafter squared; or, putting it in still a different way, the length of the rafter equals the square root of the run squared plus the rise squared. The illustration we are giving, Fig. 23, gives the run of the rafter as being 12 feet,

inches: then, instead of obtaining the full length of the rafter, you obtain the length of the rafter per foot run in inches.

Fig. 24 shows another method of obtaining the length of a rafter. This method is very favorably received by all carpenters, for it is simple, and accurate enough for all practical purposes.

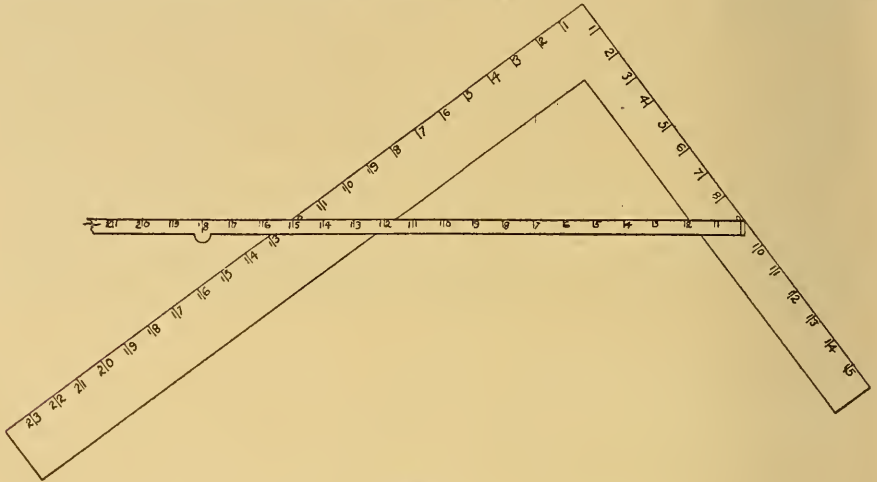


Fig. 24

is 12 feet, squared, or 144 sq. ft., plus the rise, which in this case is 9 feet, squared, or 81 sq. ft.—a total of 225 sq. ft. The square root of 225 equals the length of the rafter in feet, or 15. In other words, the run squared plus the rise squared equals the length of the rafter squared; or, putting it in still a different way, the length of the rafter equals the square root of the run squared plus the rise squared. The illustration we are giving, Fig. 23, gives the run of the rafter as being 12 feet,

Here, if you want to obtain the full length of a rafter, you read each inch on the square as equaling 1 foot. With a rule measure the diagonal distance between the extreme run and the extreme rise, which in this case is 12 and 9, the same as we have used under the square root method. It will be seen that there is no difference in the results—in both instances we have the length of the rafter as being 15 feet. By using the inches on the square and on the rule, as inches, you obtain, as in the second

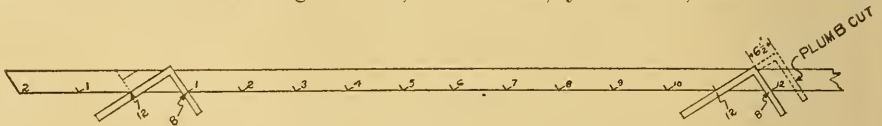


Fig. 25

and the rise of the rafter as being 9 feet. We did this in order to make the one illustration serve two purposes. It illustrates, first, how to obtain the full length of a rafter by the square root method; and second, by changing the feet, as shown on the drawing, to equal inches—that is, instead of reading the run as 12 feet, change the feet to inches and make it read 12 inches, and instead of 9 feet for the rise, make it read 9

instance of the square root method, the length of the rafter per foot run. How to obtain the full length of the rafter when the length of the rafter per foot run is known is very simple. Either multiply the length of the rafter per foot run by the number of feet in the run of the rafter, and reduce the product to feet and inches; or multiply the difference between 12 and the length of the rafter per foot run in inches, by the

number of feet in the run of the rafter, and add the product to the run of the rafter. For example, taking the figures as given in Fig. 24: 15 less 12 equals 3—3 times 12 equals 36, or the difference in inches between the run and the length of the rafter. 36 inches equal 3 feet. 3 feet added to the run, or 12 feet, equals 15 feet, or the full length of the rafter.

Some carpenters like to use roof framing tables both for obtaining the cuts of rafters, and for obtaining the lengths of the rafters. We do not like this method, for the reason that it does not require the user of it to think,—for the thinking has all been done by some one else—all the user of this method needs to do is to remember what pocket he has his roof framing table in, and when he finds the table, follows the directions . . . but we will not quarrel with those who like this method, in fact, roof framing tables have their place. There is probably no better way to prove the correctness of one's work than by the use of such tables. For that reason we are giving a table below covering some of the principles we have dealt with in these articles.

TABLE I

Rise of roof per foot run	Length of rafter per foot run	Top and bottom cuts of rafters	Difference between a foot run and length of rafter per foot run
Inches	Inches	Foot Top	Inches
4	12.64	12 and 4	.64
5	13.00	12 and 5	1.00
6	13.41	12 and 6	1.41
7	13.89	12 and 7	1.89
8	14.42	12 and 8	2.42
9	15.00	12 and 9	3.00
10	15.62	12 and 10	3.62
11	16.27	12 and 11	4.27
12	16.97	12 and 12	4.97
13	17.69	12 and 13	5.69
14	18.43	12 and 14	6.43
15	19.20	12 and 15	7.20
16	20.00	12 and 16	8.00
17	20.80	12 and 17	8.80
18	21.63	12 and 18	9.63

Fig. 25 is a reproduction of B. Fig. 21, excepting that it shows to the right by dotted lines how to step-off a fraction

of a foot of the run of a rafter. In this case, it will be seen, that we have 12 full steps and a part of a step of $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Where to mark the plumb cut is pointed out with an indicator. We are illustrating this more fully with a larger-scaled drawing, Fig. 26, in which the square as shown, is in the position of the last step. Before it is taken from this position, a pencil mark should be made along the edge of the body of the square, as we are showing by the "mark here" indicators. Then to take the $6\frac{1}{2}$ -inch step, slip the square to the right $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, so that the points marked a. will come to the points marked b. respectively, making sure that the edge of the body of the square is in perfect alignment with the pencil mark. This done, the plumb cut should be marked as indicated.

Fig. 27 illustrates two ways of obtaining the results obtained by the method illustrated in Fig. 26. Here instead of taking a part of a step, as in the other method, we take an extra full step, mark along the edge of the body of the square, as in the other case, and slip the square back a distance equal to the difference between 12 inches and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This will bring the square marked A, to the left so that point d will come to the point marked c. The plumb cut is then marked along the dotted line pointed out at c and b. Another way, and perhaps a better way, especially when roof framing guides are attached to the square, is to make a check-mark at point c, which is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the right of the rise of the last full step, then move the square, keeping the guides against the edge of the rafter, from the position shown at A, to the position shown by the dotted outline of a square, marked B, or far enough to the left so that the edge of the tongue of the square will intersect with point c. The plumb cut can then be marked as explained before.

By Fig. 28, we are illustrating how to obtain the plumb and foot cuts of a rafter, when the run and the rise of the rafter are known, but not per foot run. We will say we are framing a shed roof—the run of which is $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the rise is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. By making the inches on the square equal feet, we will lay the square in the first position, or position marked A. In this position the two marked a. are respectively at $17\frac{1}{2}$ on the body of the square, and $5\frac{1}{2}$

on the tongue. These figures will give the foot and plumb cuts, but in order to make it possible to get the length of the rafter by the stepping-off method, it will be necessary for us to reduce the

tongue, as pointed out at b and b, respectively. 12 and $3\frac{3}{4}$ make it rather inconvenient to step off a long rafter, so we will take double steps. The figures to be used for double steps can be

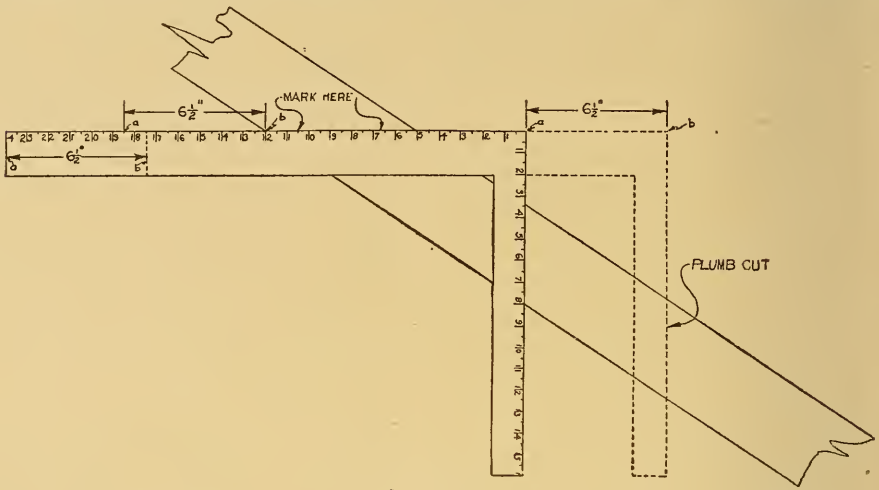


Fig. 26

run to the base-figure, or 12. This is done by first marking along the body of the square, and then slipping the square to the left $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by making point b on the body of the

obtained in two ways: First, by slipping the square to the right until point c on the body of the square will come to point a, which will bring the tongue of the square to the position shown at C.

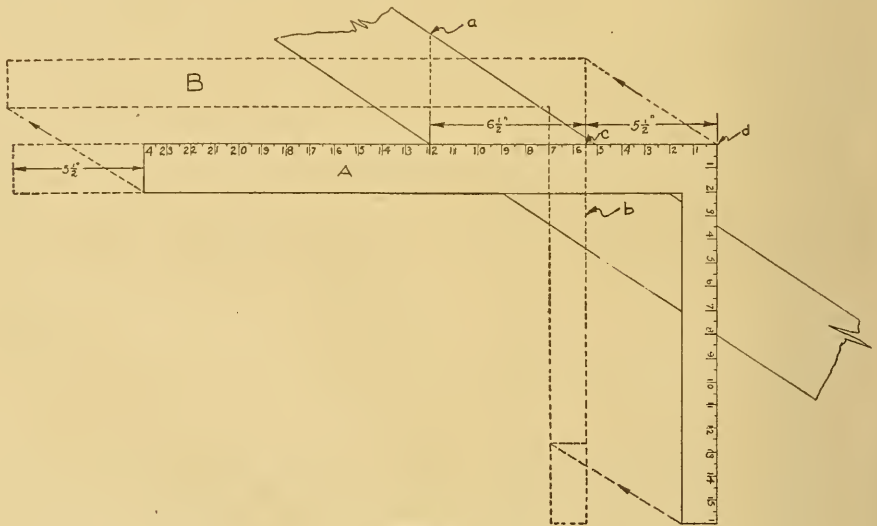


Fig. 27

position shown at B, and the figures giving the cuts of the rafter will be 12 on square, come to point a. This will bring the tongue of the square back to the the body of the square and $3\frac{3}{4}$ on the

Point c on the body of the square gives the figure to be used on the body, which is 24, and point c on the tongue, will give the figure to be used on the tongue of the square, which is $7\frac{1}{2}$. The same

results can be obtained by doubling the base figure—twice 12 equals 24—and the rise per foot run doubled, or twice $3\frac{3}{4}$ equals $7\frac{1}{2}$; then the figures to be used would be 24 and $7\frac{1}{2}$, the same figures that we obtained by slipping the

There are still a few problems, relative to the common rafter, that we have not dealt with. However, it would be a good practice for our apprentice readers to, mentally or by making notes, name as many of them as they can, and

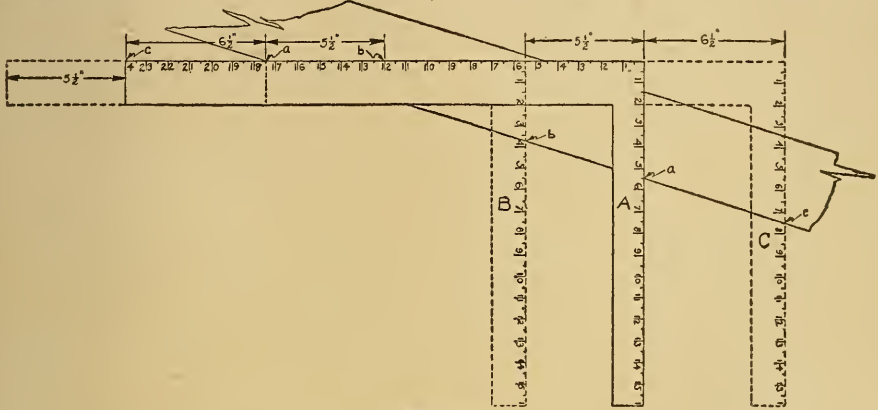


Fig. 28

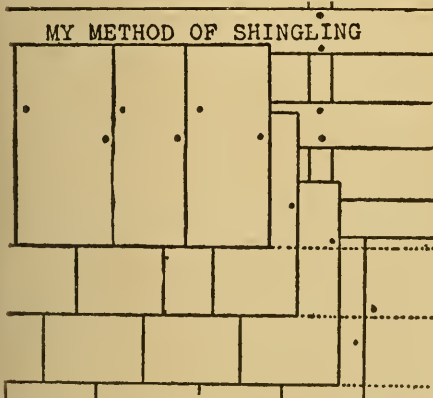
square to the right 12 inches. In this illustration, meaning Fig. 28, can be seen some of the exceptions to the base-figure rule. The double step, when the rise is rather small, is not only a time saver, but it insures a greater degree of accuracy.

when our next lesson comes out, compare notes. Such a practice is by no means a waste of time, for it will aid greatly to prepare the mind for the reception of what we shall have to offer in the next issue of this journal.

Roofs

(By Dwight L. Stoddard)

I have written so much on roofs and how to get lengths and cuts of all kinds of rafters with the steel square that it



seems I can write no more on the subject. I received a letter recently from a farmer saying the wood for shingles in his locality was getting so scarce and the

shingles so poor that he wanted to know what to get to reroof his barn.

I received a long letter from South Africa in which the writer said that the good dwellings there were roofed with American corrugated iron, and wanted my opinion of it. This was pretty hard for me to answer. Of course I did not want to say anything against an American product. I also received letters asking information from China, Australia, and other places. I mention this so the readers will realize the demand there is for a good roof. Being a carpenter I have stood up for the wood shingle, and recommend that it be layed and nailed as illustrated—two nails to the shingle, one, two or three inches above the butt of the next course that covers it, and the other nail two or three inches above the first one. My reason for nailing that way is to have both nails up so the weather will not rust them and yet the lowest one low enough to hold the butt of the shingle firmly in place and the other one higher as the shingle will not swell and crack near as easy as it would if the nails were exactly opposite

each other. In fact, the shingle will also lay in place much better when properly nailed.

My early days were spent in Vermont where there is a lot of slate, which no doubt is one of the best materials for roofing. Tile is supposed to be a good roof, but most of the tile roofs I have come in contact with have given a great deal of trouble on account of leaks.

I have had comparatively little experience with asbestos shingles, but believe they are the coming shingle.

The cheap asphalt shingle has generally been made too cheap though the longer and stiffer ones locked at the bottom are giving much better service.

If any brother will write and tell how to put on the best roof, I feel it will be appreciated more than any article that has ever appeared in a building journal.

Figuring Roof Spaces

(By L. Perth, L. U. No. 10)

The following rules will be found very convenient when estimating roofing material, i. e. when roof areas are required.

RULE 1. Plain Gable Roof. Multiply the length of the roof by the length of the rafters on one side and multiply this amount by two, which gives the total

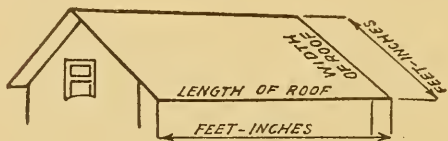


FIG. 1-GABLE ROOF

number of square feet on both sides of the roof. Fig. 1.

RULE 2. Hip roof. Multiply the length of the roof on one side, by the length of the common rafters and di-

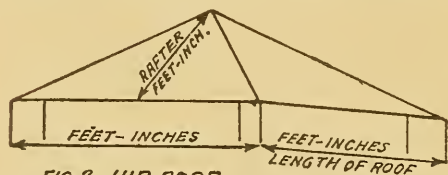


FIG. 2-HIP ROOF

vide the product by two. This will give the number of square feet on one side only. Figure each side separately Fig. 2.

While the above rules may be applied to ordinary gable and hip roofs only, the

method given below will enable you to accurately determine the area of any roof, regardless of its shape, no matter how it may be cut up.

RULE 3. Any roof. Find the exact area from outside to outside of the walls on the level of the plates on which the rafters rest and to this amount add for the different roof pitches as follows:

One fourth pitch—add to	area	.....12 per cent
One third pitch—add to area.		20 per cent
One half pitch—add to area.		42 per cent
Three eighths pitch—add to	area	.....25 per cent
Five eighths pitch—add to	area	.....60 per cent
Three fourths pitch—add to	area	.....80 per cent

To the figures thus obtained add the eave projection all round. This will give a roof area sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

EXAMPLE: Required the total area of a hip roof one third pitch, the building being 40 feet long by 30 feet wide.

The area of the building 30 ft. by 40 ft. on the square equals 1200 sq. feet. The roof being one third pitch add 20 per cent of 1200, which is 240. 1200 square ft. plus 240 equals 1440 square feet, or the total roof area, which includes all dormers, but does not include cornice projections.

A Correction By Brother Reilly

In the Sept. issue of "The Carpenter" there appears an article by me, and it among other things says that the area of a circle is obtained by multiplying the radius of a circle by 3.1416. This is an error on my part. Evidently it was overlooked unwittingly, as the article appeared in our Journal as I submitted it. Inasmuch as many of our "boys" may not notice the mistake I am afraid I might be the innocent cause of them making a very serious error in their calculations at some future time.

It should be: The area of circle is obtained by multiplying the area by half the circumference. Then a circle 10'-0" in diameter would have an area of 78.5400 feet, instead of 15.7080 feet, as I had it in our last issue.

I would like to have the correction made over my own signature.

Peter A. Reilly,
Boston, Mass.

L. U. No. 40.

Regarding Brother Jones' Roof

In June issue of "The Carpenter," brother J. Jones, Seattle, Wash., asks "Who Can Frame This Roof?"

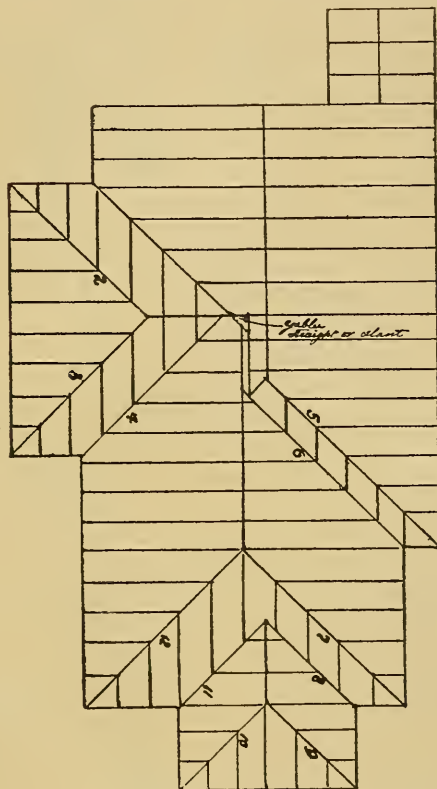
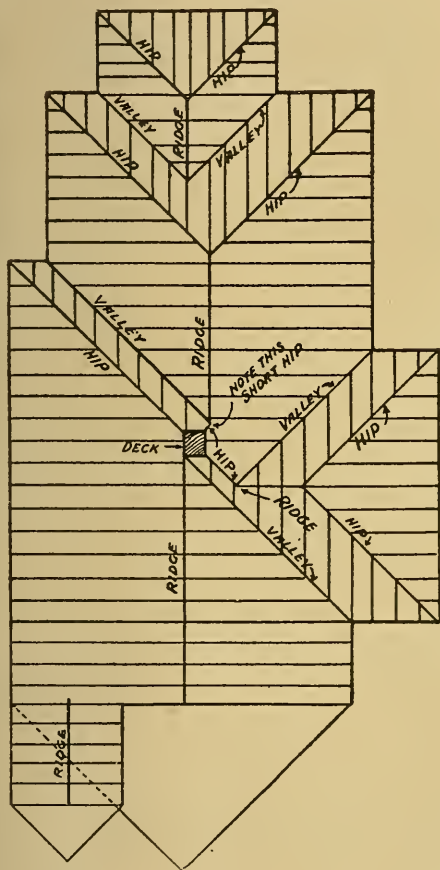
Replies were in the August issue from Brother Koehler of Pleasantville, N. J., and from Brother Gillespie, Homestead, Pa. Now, I would have a lot of trouble applying the roof boards to either roof

with them. Hoping you will call attention to my correction, I am.

Erwin J. Dye,
Gloversville, N. Y.

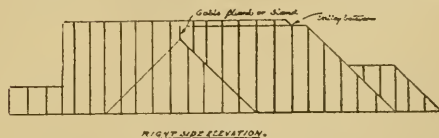
* * *

Will brother Gillespie of Local No. 288, Homestead, Pa., explain how he gets that straight roof showing in the

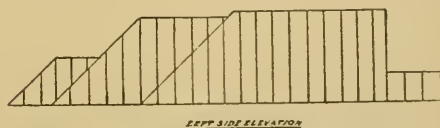


August issue of "The Carpenter," page 61, and how he connects his rafters from valley 4 to valley 1, which also becomes

if framed as drawn in August number. Both sketches are faulty and if referred to above named brothers will no doubt be corrected. I noticed in September issue, the brother readers were going to let it pass. I at this late date call your attention to it so Brother Jones will not be led astray. I submit what I call a correct working plan of roof under discussion. Am also waiting replies to Brother Baker's request for the dope on framing eye brow windows. I have information but no practical experience



partly hip. I tried to catch his idea but failed to do so. I worked his roof out according to his drawing and got two





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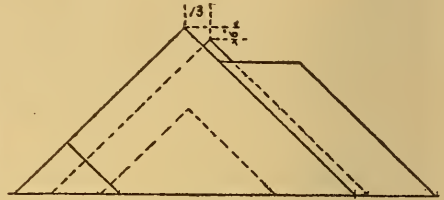
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ridges 13" apart and the rear part 6" lower with a short horizontal valley between them and showing a little gable above the dormer. In his rear view he shows the two roofs connected by a



FRONT ELEVATION

straight line. What is it? It cannot be the ridge. Is it a stay to hold the roofs together, or is it a plank to walk over? Please explain brother.

The accompanying drawings show how I think the roof should be framed.

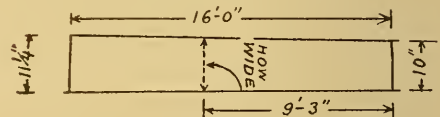
John Huisman,

L. U. No. 1938.

Crown Point, Ind.

Information Wanted

Here is a little problem I am sending. It may interest some of the brothers and help to pass an idle evening, and at the same time do a little good as it tends to exercise the thinking faculties.



Now here is a board, the length is 16'-0"—width at one end is 11 1/4" and the width at the other end is 10." How wide is it 9'-3" from the narrow end?

C. A. Carrier,

L. U. No. 448.

Waukegan, Ill.

Answer To Brother J. W. Miller

Regarding Brother J. W. Miller's garage door problem in the June issue, would state that as the door weighs 50 pounds, this is the weight borne by the hinges. Hanging on one hinge only the whole weight of 50 pounds comes on the one hinge and hanging on three hinges as you have it, and the hinges are properly placed, the weight of 50 pounds will be evenly distributed, that is 16 2-3 pounds on each hinge; the pull being plus in all three cases.

C. A. Carrier,

L. U. No. 448.

Waukegan, Ill.

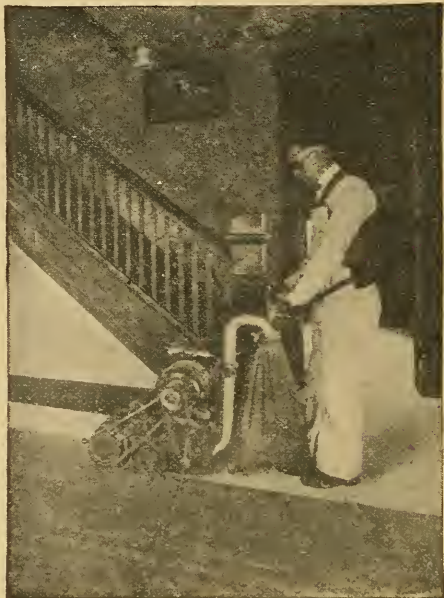
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KEEPING THE MONEY ROLLING IN DURING THE WINTER



DON ARNOLD
Anderson, Indiana

Just about this time of the year, when the bad weather sets in for the winter, the average car-

penter begins to scheme to devise some way of keeping the money coming in, as very few have steady work during the winter months. Here is something that seems to do the trick.

The picture is of Don Arnold of Anderson, Indiana, who states that he has surfaced as much as one thousand square feet of new flooring in an eight hour day and when it comes to refinishing old varnished and shellaced floors, he can clean up from one hundred to five hundred square feet per day. Mr. Arnold operates an "American Universal" electrically driven floor surfacing machine and states that he is making as high as \$40.00 per day and has no trouble in getting plenty of work to keep the machine going all the time.

Many carpenters have bought "American Universal" machines thinking they would use them only in their spare time so as to give them something to do while they were laid off from their regular work, but they have found surfacing floors the "American Universal Way" so profitable that they are following it as a regular business.

Practically every reader of this magazine has at some time or another scraped a floor by hand and knows from experience that it's just about the hardest job on earth, especially when it comes to working on an old varnished floor. The "American Universal" machine makes life worth living when it comes to floor surfacing. It only requires a small amount of money to get started in this business and offers every carpenter an opportunity of getting into something for himself.

Any readers who desire further information can get it without any obligation on their part whatever by writing The American Floor Surfacing Machine Company, 522 South Saint Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio.

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Write today for free complete information on our wonderful proposition. We don't just sell you a machine—we help you get established in business, we furnish advertising postcards and folders, free of charge and show you the way to succeed.

Now is the time when floor surfacing business is the best. All the buildings erected this summer are now ready to have the floors surfaced. Furthermore all home owners are ready to have their floors resurfaced so as to be spic and span for the Holidays.

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Drafting is the **BIG** field, men. Every industry you
can name **BEGINS** with the draftsman. Without me-
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the land would be **STOPPED**.

In fact, it is the **SERIOUS SHORTAGE** of draftsmen
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plies, even to the table, to those who start now!*

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cuse that you have no
ready money for this golden opportunity. I am not so
interested in *cash*; I want your *application*. I want at
least 200 men to start *right now*. I want them ready to
recommend by Spring! We will get a flood of letters
saying "send us draftsmen," from every sort of indus-
trial and engineering concern, and we *must* make good.

The first week's pay envelope of many a Dobe-trained
draftsman has held enough to cover the entire cost of
the course! Most students learn evenings, keeping on
with their old work until ready to step into somebody's
drafting room. The first month equips you to take on
simple drafting jobs on the side. It helps you learn; I
gladly permit this.

Well-Paid Positions Every Way You Turn

A draftsman soon forgets the days when he used to
wonder where to get a job. Instead, he asks "What line
of work interests me most?" And "What part of the
country suits me best?" Twenty of my graduates went
to Florida this year; three are in Japan; last month one
wrote me from Ceylon. And I wish we had the count of
how many Dobe draftsmen have become chiefs!

Positions loom up almost as soon as you are enrolled
in a Dobe class! We receive requests *daily* for junior
men—for men only partly through our course. "We'll
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is a Dobe-trained man and has begun *right*!"

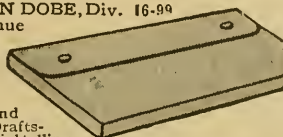
IT'S EASY and interesting to learn drafting.
For drafting isn't "drawing"! You
don't need any "talent." A draftsman uses *tools* for
every line and every curve. You couldn't make them
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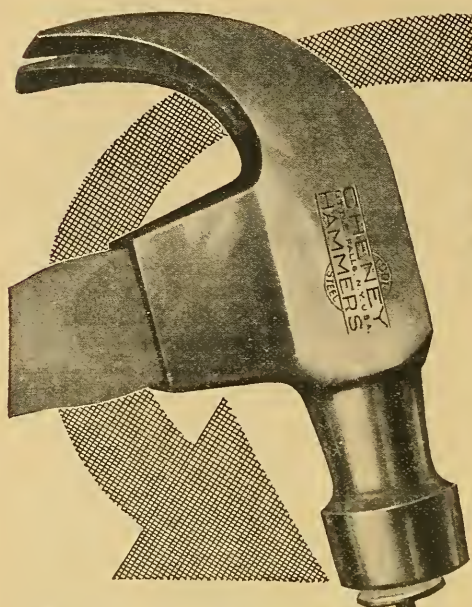
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they appeal to all who see them. *ABC
Weatherstrips sell themselves!*

Many of our representatives, working alone,
earn \$4.00 an hour and even more. Start
NOW to increase *your* income by simply fill-
ing in the attached coupon and mailing it
to us, together with one dollar.

Date.....
Hoffbauer Co., Inc.,
16 East 12th St., N. Y. City.

I enclose \$1.00 for which please send by
parcel post prepaid, the ABC Weatherstrip
material needed for double hung window,
with directions for installation.

Name.....
P. O.....State.....
St. or R. D.....



If it's a Cheney it's right on the head

—and that's where most hammers go wrong.

There's a lot more to making a hammer than fastening a piece of steel on the end of a stick so that it won't come off—as we've found out during the 90 years that Cheney Hammers have been made for carpenters.

From the butt of the handle to the tip of the claws or the crown on the face, there's a reason, born of years and years of experience, for every curve and line in a Cheney Hammer. Balance—or “hang” driving force and pulling power, all call for certain things—and the Cheney has them.

The quickest and surest way to prove it is to invite you to step around to the nearest hardware dealer and take a Cheney in your hand. You'll see and like the difference.



“Putting One Over”

On the High Cost of Building.

It's hard to beat the High Cost of Building—but not impossible.

You can begin to do it by installing Acme Steel Bath Room Cabinets in all houses and apartments. The saving on each cabinet may be just a ten dollar bill, but if you multiply that by the number you install in a year you have a tidy sum.

Cabinets are of sturdy construction with a permanently baked-on enamel finish.

Seven models. Special models made when order is of sufficient size. Send for our Catalog No. A-4.

MORTON MANUFACTURING CO.

5105-43 W. Lake Street
Chicago, Ill.

Make Money on the side with this Parks!

Cabinet Shop
Special No. 10

\$290

with motor



Put this Parks Cabinet Shop Special No. 10 in your basement. Plug into a light socket. Then turn out all kinds of special work to order—toys, furniture, cedar chests, radio cabinets, screens, etc. Make your spare hours worth real money—hand bench work is too slow. This Parks, with band saw, jointer, circular saw and motor is only \$290. Add \$25 for shaper, \$15 for lathe, \$2.50 for sander. Send for special circular No. 10.

THE PARKS BALL BEARING MACHINE COMPANY
1549 Knowlton Street, Cincinnati, O.
Canadian Factory: 208 Notre Dame East,
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PARKS

WOODWORKING MACHINES

Exclusive construction features make Zouri Store Fronts safe, easy and profitable for the contractor to sell and install. When, in addition, you are assured the kind of service the largest body of distributors in the field can give, you have every reason to favor Zouri, the only Key-Set Store Front.



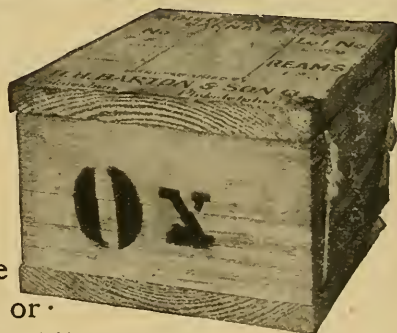
Free—our big, illustrated book, showing newest and best styles of store fronts, and explaining the Zouri construction. Write for one.

Zouri Drawn Metals Company

Factory and General Offices
1608 East End Ave. Chicago Heights, Ill.

SHARP TOOLS FOR A GOOD WORKMAN

YOU want your tools of finest quality to hold a keen edge for accurate work. Ordinary Flint or Sandpaper is an inferior, dull tool while



BARTON'S Adirondack Crystal Garnet Cabinet Paper

H. H. BARTON & SON CO.
Holmesburg, Phila., Pa.

Please send me the sample sheets of Adirondack Crystal Garnet Paper.

Name

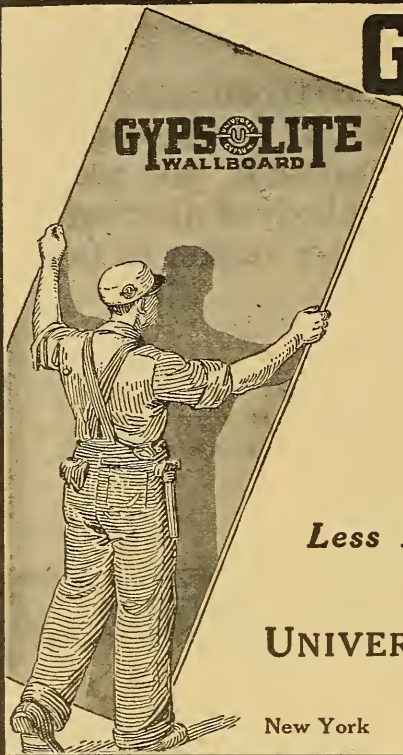
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**CUTS FASTER
LASTS LONGER
GIVES A FAR SUPERIOR FINISH**

Because of its Keenness and Efficiency it has been "The Standard for the Woodworking Trade for the Past Half Century."

← **TRIAL SHEETS FOR YOUR
TEST AND APPROVAL!**



GYPSOLITE WALLBOARD

The tried and better gypsum wallboard

The strong, light weight boards of Gypsolite give results and save money in a way not equaled by any gypsum wallboard on the market.

*Less Breakage—Greater Strength—
Lighter Weight*

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CHICAGO

New York • Fort Dodge • Kansas City • Atlanta

HEADLIGHT Carpenter's Overalls

UNION MADE

Two Styles

Lot 320

Extra Fine
Quality

Tough White
Sailcloth

Lot 140

Headlight Special
Weave Blue
Denim

4 BIG NAIL POCKETS
MADE OF SNAG PROOF
ARMY DUCK

MADE OF EXTRA FINE
QUALITY SAIL CLOTH



*The Best and Most Convenient
Overall Made For Carpenters*

**EVERY PAIR SOLD UNDER THE
FOLLOWING GUARANTEE:**

If, when this overall is completely worn out, you do not think that Headlight Carpenters Overalls are better, more convenient and will outwear any other overall made, I will give you back your money. Beware of imitations. Demand the Genuine.

Abner E. Larned
PRESIDENT

LARNED, CARTER & CO.
World's Greatest Overall Makers
DETROIT, ST. LOUIS, SAN FRANCISCO,
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., ATLANTA,
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New York Offices: 5-7-9 Union Sq.
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The Old Way



RISK
WITHOUT REACH

BUY HIM A

"Woodpecker" Hammer FOR CHRISTMAS

No More Sore Hands
"THE OLD WAY"

SAVES RISKS WHEN ON
SCAFFOLDING

INVALUABLE FOR ALL CON-
STRUCTION WORK

The New Way



REACH
WITHOUT RISK

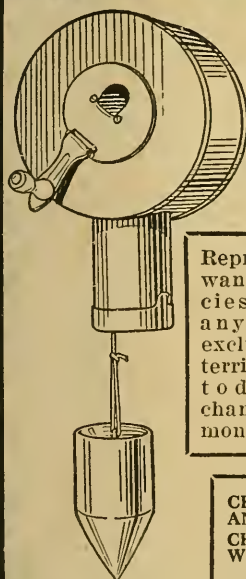
GIVES 14 INCHES LONGER REACH

TEMPERED STEEL CONES WILL FIRMLY HOLD NAILS UP TO
SIZE NO. 30—UNTIL DRIVEN

A 16 OZ. CLAW HAMMER THAT WILL DO MORE WORK AND SATISFY
HIM—FULLY GUARANTEED

ASK YOUR DEALER—OR SEND DIRECT

\$2.50 POSTPAID



The Carpenters' Friend - - -

A REAL CHALK LINE

AND A TRUSTY FRIEND IT IS—The Always Ready Chalk Line is made of heavy metal, finished in dark bronze, sturdily built to last a lifetime. The circular compartment is waterproof and contains 40 ft. line and enough chalk for 6 mo. ordinary use. Chalk can't spill, line can't tangle, get cut or knot. To refill turn upright twist cap and pull off. Handle to rewind folds out of way. The size of the case is $3 \times 4 \frac{1}{2}$ and can readily be carried in the pocket. Efficient as line passes thru powdered chalk constantly. The handturned plumb bob is of excellent workmanship and is attached to line with eye.

Representatives wanted, as agencies are open anywhere. Be exclusive in your territory. Write today a big chance to make money.

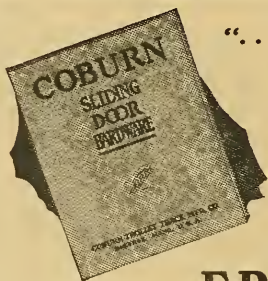
Write for a folder

CHALK LINE WITH PLUMB BOB SENT C. O. D.	\$1.25
ANYWHERE IN U. S. A.	
CHALK LINE WITHOUT PLUMB BOB ANY-	\$1.00
WHERE C. O. D.	

The ALWAYS-READY CHALK LINE CO.

525 West Willow St.

Williamsport, Pa.



“... has proved
a mighty
valuable
Sliding
Door
Reference
Book
to me.”

FREE Valuable Sliding Door Reference Book

**FREE to Carpenters
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See Coupon below

EVERY contractor, every job-
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the new Coburn Catalog because
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By consulting this book a car-
penter or contractor can decide
definitely on the best type of
sliding door to use in any open-
ing—from china closet to ware-
house. And also find out ex-
actly how much and what type
of hardware is required in
every case.

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book makes it possible for you to
turn direct to the information you
want without waste of time. Many
architects, carpenters and contrac-
tors who have received copies of this
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able sliding door reference book they
have in their files. If you will just
send us the coupon below (or write
us if you prefer) we will gladly send
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compliments.



INVENTORS AND MAKERS OF PRESENT TYPE
SLIDING DOOR HARDWARE SINCE 1885 O

COBURN TROLLEY TRACK MFG. CO.
Dept. A5, Holyoke, Mass.

Please me a copy of your new Cat-
alog No. 140, which you have pre-
pared for carpenters and contractors
to use as a sliding door reference
book.

Name

Street

City State

INGERSOLL Wrist Watch

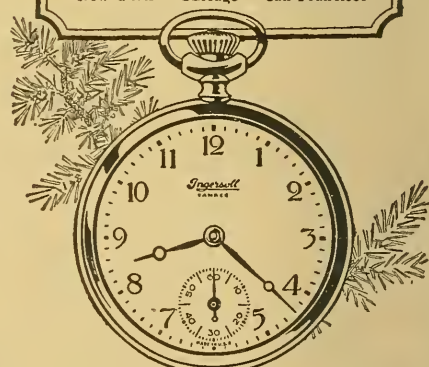
Recently reduced to..\$750
New model this year. Tonneau-
shape; silvered metal dial. Wrist
Radiolite, telltime in the dark, \$4.00



For Christmas an Ingersoll

When you give an Ingersoll
watch you make a gift that is
appreciated all out of propor-
tion to its cost. For there's no
gift like a watch, nothing used
so much, consulted so often,
carried so long. And Ingersoll
Watches, made for over 30
years, have a reputation for
dependability and enduring
service that is worldwide and
thoroughly deserved.

INGERSOLL WATCH Co., Inc.
New York Chicago San Francisco



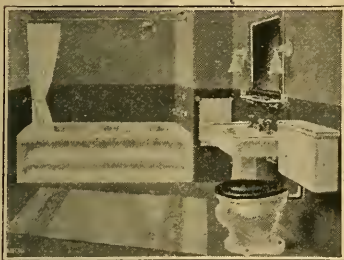
The New YANKEE

Recently reduced to \$150
More closely cased, antique
bow and crown, new dial and
other new features of grace
and beauty. Sturdy and de-
pendable.

Big Saving ON GUARANTEED Plumbing Heating and Water Works Supplies

Bath Room Outfits

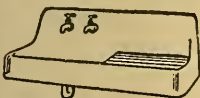
\$58²⁵ up. For 38 years KAROL has sold products of the finest material and workmanship. We guarantee everything we sell.



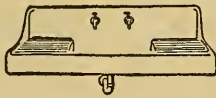
Our
Peerless
Outfit
Complete
\$114.

Less Shower
Equipment.
A Big Seller at
a Big Saving

INDIVIDUAL
PRICES
Bath Tub \$64.50
Toilet - 30.00
SINK - 19.50



RIGHT OR LEFT SIDE.
Porcelain Enameled 42 in.
Apron Sink with
faucets and trap. **\$30.70**
Complete
OTHER SIZES UP TO 52 IN.



DOUBLE DRAIN BOARD
62 in. Apron Sink Porcelain
Enameled, with trap and
Comb. Swing Spout Faucet
and soap dish **\$55**

Compare Our Prices with Others

Hot Water Boilers

700 FT. RATING

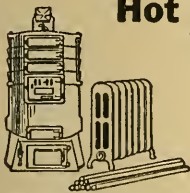
\$71¹⁵

Electric
Automatic
WATER
SYSTEM

\$87⁵⁰

42 GAL. TANK OUTFIT

Complete—nothing else neces-
sary—works continuous without
attention.

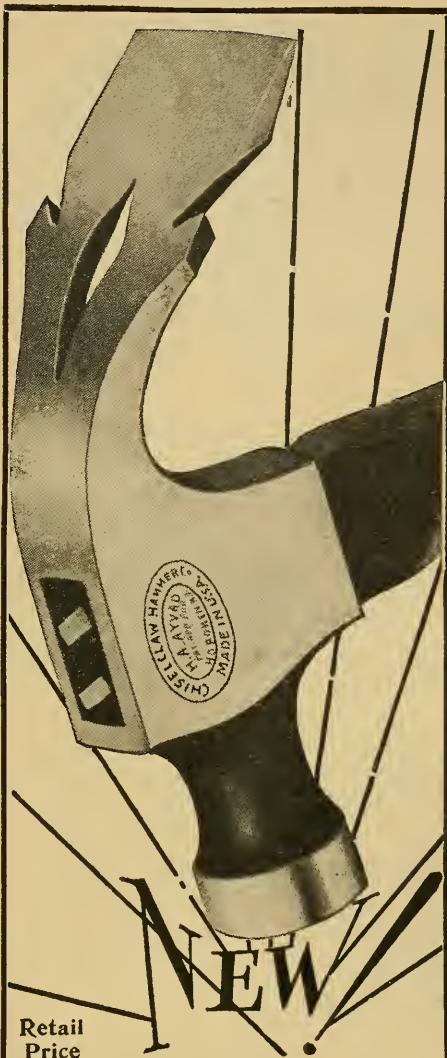


Full line of Hot Water and
Steam Boilers—Furnaces,
Pipes, Radiators and Fittings.

SEND FOR COMPLETE
PRICE LIST OR YOUR
JOB FOR ESTIMATE

B. KAROL & SONS CO.

800-802 SO. KEDZIE AVE., Dept. 13. CHICAGO



Retail
Price

\$2

5 featured CLAW hammer

Nothing like it. Perfectly balanced, one pound
hammer and chisel combined . . . can be used
as a scraper and trimmer, too.

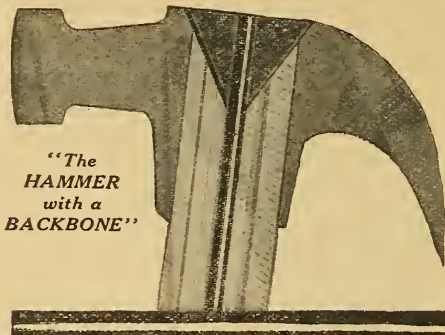
Note these five exclusive points:—

- 1—Chisel Edge.
- 2—Upper End of Claw—starts stubborn nails.
- 3—Grip of Claw—can grip pointed end of nail and
pull head through wood.
- 4—Two Side Claws—Gets grip where no other ham-
mer or claw hatchet will fit.
- 5—Off Set Head—Additional inch fulcrum, 10's
can be pulled with one pull.

Chisel-Edge Claw Hammer Co.

H. A. Ayvad, Hoboken, N. J.

CHISEL EDGE CLAW HAMMER



"The
HAMMER
with a
BACKBONE"

Try a TYROD at our expense

Since Tyrod Hammers were introduced through this magazine, eight months ago, carpenters throughout the country have acclaimed them the greatest improvement in hammer construction in fifty years.

If you are not enjoying Tyrod Hammer satisfaction, try one at our expense NOW.

Hold it in your hand and feel its fine perfect balance.

See how its "backbone"—a special analysis steel tie rod running through the handle—gives it a strength which no other wood-handled hammer possesses and keeps the head everlastingly from flying off.

See how its stout, second growth, white hickory handle is double dove tailed throughout the entire length, with the grain opposed—a scam not even a giant could open.

Examine the drop forged, hand finished head, heat treated in three stages to give strength to the claw, toughness to the eye and hardness to the face.

Swing a Tyrod all day. Your arm won't feel half so tired as usual. Tyrod hammer construction takes up the shocks and makes for more efficient work. Yet they cost no more than other good hammers.

SPECIAL FIVE- DAY AP- PROVAL OFFER

We want you to know Tyrod satisfaction. Fill in and mail us the coupon TODAY. When your mailman delivers the hammer pay him \$1.60. Then try your Tyrod for five days and if you don't agree with us that it's the greatest hammer you've ever used return it and we will unconditionally refund your money.



Sectional view of end of handle, showing easy and quick adjustment lock nut for tightening head.

AMERICAN HAMMER CORP., 715 E. 138th St.,
New York City.

(Check items desired.)

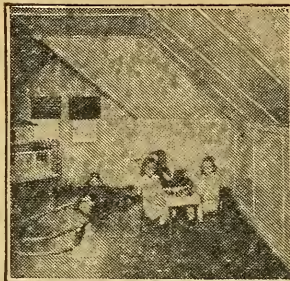
- () Send me C. O. D. one Tyrod hammer, on condition that I may return it in five days if not thoroughly satisfied.
- () Send free folder describing the full Tyrod line of hammers and hatchets.

Size and weight _____

My name _____

Address _____

Dealer's name _____



Adding another room to the house, by turning the attic into a playroom.



REMODEL

Give the children an attractive indoor place to play. The attic is ideal; they can romp to their hearts' content, without disturbing the household. Oak Flooring, laid over the present unsightly floor, helps to make a real room out of the attic, and keeps it clean and sanitary besides.

Make More Money

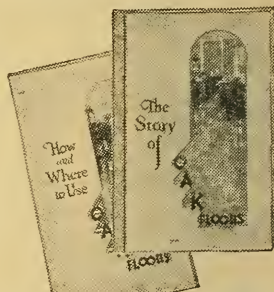
In addition to the opportunity that every unimproved attic affords, you can make money by interesting your friends and neighbors in "toning up" the home, by laying Oak Floors in every room that has old, worn, ordinary floors. Quote by the room, not by the thousand feet, and prove how inexpensive the remodeling job will be. You can get in touch with a local Oak Flooring dealer, get samples and prices, and figure, yourself, the cost of laying and finishing. Then call on prospects.

We Will Help You

MAIL THE COUPON BELOW

for free booklets

giving you necessary information on grades, measurements, etc., also on how to lay, scrape, and finish Oak Flooring.



OAK FLOORING BUREAU

851 Hearst Bldg., Chicago

Please send me "THE STORY OF OAK FLOORS," and "How and Where to Use Oak Floors."

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Money for You!

in Fall Weather Strip Sales



When the "frost is on the pumpkin" and winter chill is in the air, the home owner thinks of weather strips. Fall and winter weather strip profits are tremendous—many a carpenter has succeeded in doubling his income right from the start in weather strip sales.

Cash in on this big demand by being our agent in your locality. There is no better weather strip made than Federal, and Federal Metal Weather Strips are so popular with home owners that one installation invariably leads to another.

Write us today for the details of our generous agency proposition. You can't lose.

Federal Metal Weather Strip Co.

4540 Fullerton Ave.,

Chicago, Illinois

Matchless SCREW DRIVERS BEST FOR CARPENTERS

HANDLES WON'T SPLIT OR LOOSEN. BLADES WON'T BEND OR TWIST IN HANDLE.
POINTS WON'T BREAK OR BEND UNDER HEAVY STRAINS



Driving 6 Inch Blade Through
Four Inch Hardwood Timber



SECTIONAL VIEW SHOWING CONSTRUCTION

No. 94 Matchless Screw Driver



6 Inch Size Supporting
Man's Weight

CUTS SHOWING TESTS MADE FROM ACTUAL PHOTOS

made only by THE BRIDGEPORT HARDWARE M'F'G. CORP., Bridgeport, Conn.



Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

SPECIFY

"BAYONNE"

AND PLEASE YOUR CUSTOMERS

Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor cold have any effect on Boyle's BAYONNE Roof and Deck Cloth.

Will not crack or buckle or peel.

Carpenters and Builders who are using "BAYONNE" are free from complaints which usually follow the use of inferior grades of roof and deck cloth.

Write today for information and ask for samplebook "T".

John Boyle & Co., Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1860

NEW YORK
112-114 Duane St.

ST. LOUIS
1312-1319 Pine St.

A Cylinder Cutter Head For Fast Jointing

This device is especially desirable for jointing and running light mouldings on saw mandrels.



Huthur Bros. Cutter
Head.

The knives are set with the use of a headless set screw. Flanged side plates strengthen the head and keep knives from twisting while being set. Hexagonal head machine bolts securely fasten the knives.

Huthur Bros. Saw Manufacturing Co.

Makers of Better Saws
for More than 50 Years

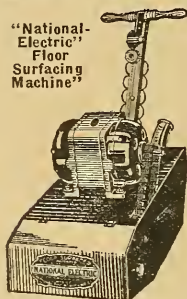
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Write for catalog No. 46
showing a complete line of
Huthur Saws including cut-
ter heads and dado heads.



Put These "Nationals" to Work for You

"National-Electric" Floor Surfacing Machine"



Carpenters who have put "Nationals" in their "employ" are now making \$20 to \$45 a day in the floor surfacing business. Now you can be your own boss and pay yourself big wages. You buy "Nationals" out of the profits they make for you. In this way the "National" costs you practically nothing.

The "National Electric" is absolutely dustless. Surfaces right up to the quarter-round. Cuts faster and is lighter in weight than any other machine on the market.

Write today for 26-page illustrated catalog showing our line of floor surfacing machines.

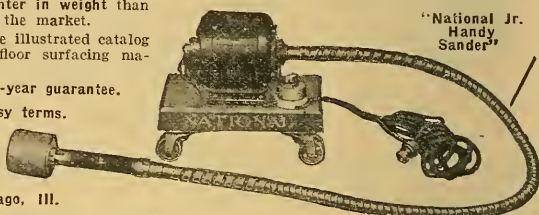
5-day free trial—5-year guarantee.

Sold on easy terms.

**NATIONAL SAND-
ING MACHINE CO.**

541 Vedder St., Chicago, Ill.

"National Jr. Handy Sander"



Let Your Next Level be an EMPIRE

That is the one way to free yourself from level trouble. The EMPIRE Aluminum with the interchangeable vial cases is the best made and most dependably accurate level made. Also, the level cases are removable so

that if you break a glass you can repair it yourself by merely putting in a new case. There are many other types of levels in the EMPIRE line—both wood and aluminum. See your dealer or write for a catalog.

No. 1E six glass level with interchangeable vials.



EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

This Level
sells for
\$7⁰⁰

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

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A PERMANENT PROFITABLE YEAR ROUND BUSINESS METAL WEATHER STRIPPING SOME FINE TERRITORY STILL OPEN

THE **DIAMOND** LINE

THE "QUALITY" KIND FOR USE
IN BUILDINGS WHERE QUALITY, EFFICIENCY
AND SERVICE ARE CONSIDERED FIRST

SEND FULL PARTICULARS

Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____

THE **CAPITOL** LINE

WHEN PRICE SELLS THE JOB THIS LINE GETS
THE BUSINESS ON COMPARATIVE MERITS

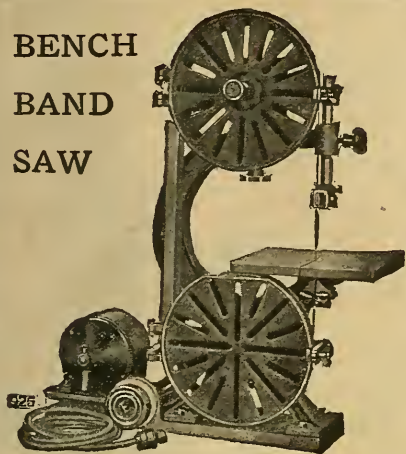
Address

The Diamond Metal Weatherstrip Co.

Box 7—Station "H"

COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.

BENCH BAND SAW



Fully equipped with motor, switch, cord and plug for lamp socket.

Height, 26". Length, 26". Wheels, 12". Weight complete, 240 lbs. Furnished also for belt drive and with or without wheel guards. This is one of the many machines for the carpenter shop made by

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.
136 Main St., Hackettstown, N. J.

Ask for Catalog

There's Money in Floor Surfacing

Why not investigate the profits to be made in the floor surfacing business? Many are making \$20.00 to \$45.00 a day—a few even more—with the "Ideal" Electric Floor Sander.

Our Easy Payment Plan gives you the privilege of paying out of your profits. Five Day's Free Trial—no obligations.

Write us today

Boettcher Company
442 N. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.



Free Instruction Book

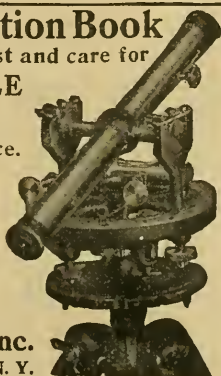
How to select—test and care for
**CONVERTIBLE
LEVELS**

Special Low Price.
Cash or Terms.

10 Days
FREE TRIAL

Write at once for
our free Book
and Circular E.

Geier & Bluhm Inc.
672 River St. Troy, N. Y.



"D. Maydole"

"D. Maydole" stamped on the head of your hammer tells you all you want to know. It's positive assurance that your hammer has a "hang," strength and durability that no other hammer can surpass.

Eighty-three years of concentration on hammers is back of every Maydole. The head is **press-forged** of selected tool steel. The handle is of clear, second-growth, air-dried hickory, put on "for keeps." The Maydole easily outdrives and outpulls ordinary hammers.

Look for the "D. Maydole" on the head before you buy a hammer. Your dealer sells Maydole Hammers.

Let us send valuable Pocket Handbook 23 "A."



YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843
**Maydole
Hammers**

The David Maydole Hammer Co., Norwich, N.Y.

The "INTERLOX" Thinks

Don't use a stick or guess at a measurement. Quick, accurate, durable and rustproof. Use it once and you will never work without it. Write today for liberal selling inducements to mechanics.

MASTER RULE MFG. CO., INC.
815C East 136th St., New York City

Invented by a Brotherhood Man

The famous

"Interlox" Master Slide Rule



gives both inside and outside measurements instantly.

Taintor Positive Saw Sets

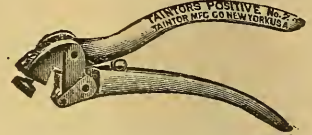
have Set the Standard and Set the Saws for over a Quarter Century. Are they setting Your saws?

If not, talk it over with your Hardware Dealer.
TWO STYLES, REGULAR No. 7, and No. 7½ WITH DOUBLE PLUNGER
Send for Book: "Care of Saws." Free to members of the Brotherhood

Taintor Mfg. Co.

95 Reade St.

New York City.



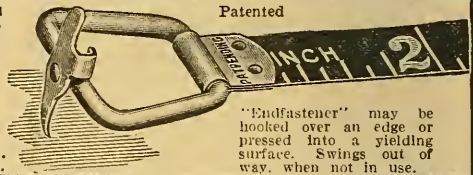
K&E STEEL TAPES

"Home" and "Okch"
can now be supplied with the new
"End-Fastener"

a great, patented improvement.
Ask your dealer for a demonstration.

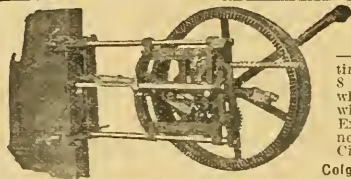
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.

127 Fulton St., New York, G. O. & Fact., Hoboken, N. J.
Chicago St. Louis San Francisco Montreal.



Patented

"Endfastener" may be hooked over an edge or pressed into a yielding surface. Swings out of way when not in use.



Mortise 8 to 10 Doors Per hour

Champion Mortiser cuts a clean, smooth mortise in any wood, —right through dowel pins and knots easily and quickly. Five times faster than old auger and chisel method. One man can cut 8 to 10 mortises an hour. Weighs only 25 lbs. Carried anywhere. Year's guarantee with each machine. Shipped complete with choice of any two bits ¾" to 1" at \$10.00 f. o. b. factory. Extra bits up to 1½", \$2.00. Try the Champion for 10 days. If not satisfied return at our expense and money will be refunded. Circular on request.

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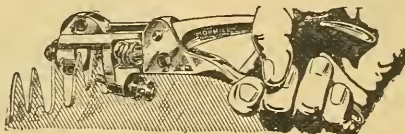
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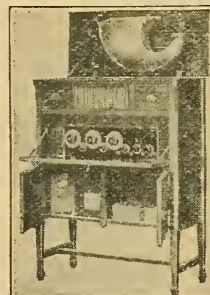
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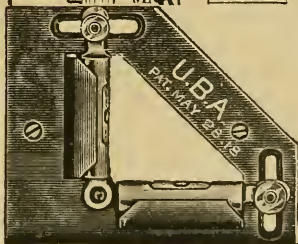
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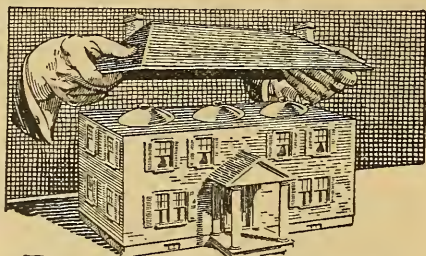
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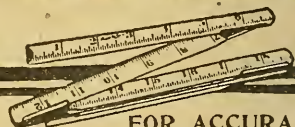
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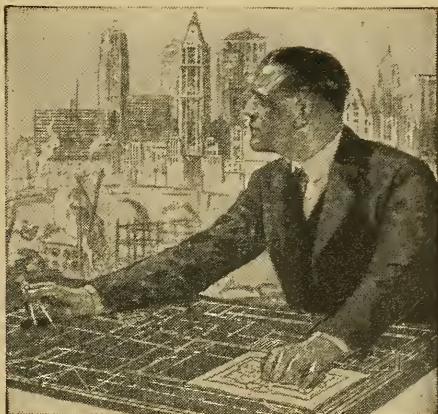


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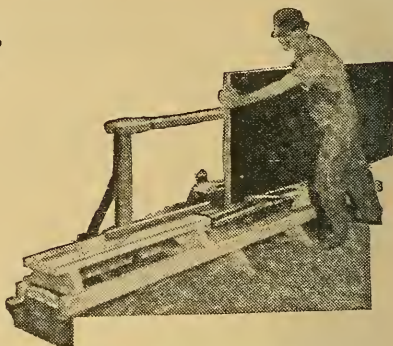
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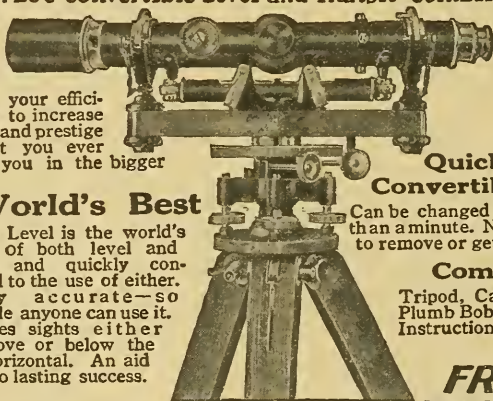
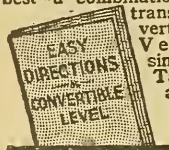
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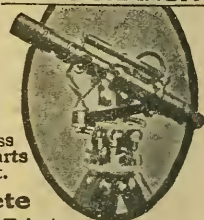
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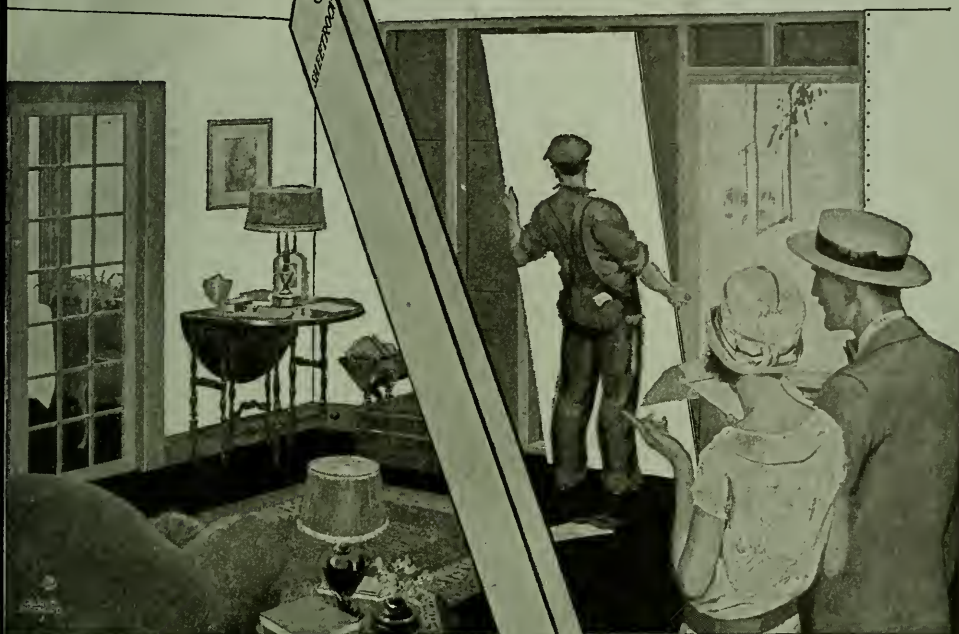
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